Preview of the 84th Congress
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The CIO News

Official Weekly Publication, Congress of Industrial Organizations

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What's Ahead for '55?

"THERE is no indication that a return to full employment is in sight," the CIO said last week in "What's Ahead for 1955?"—a look at the New Year. The forecast is in the current issue of Economic Outlook, publication of the CIO Research & Education Dept.

Consumer spending holds the key to the new year's economic development, it said, discounting recent rises in total production since they were largely concentrated in the automobile and auto-related industries and in those lines restocking after lean months of depleted inventories.

Even this moderate improvement can be sustained and expanded in 1955 only if consumer spending rises substantially, said the forecast. Highlights of The Outlook's forecast:

JOBS Full employment in this country requires the creation of job opportunities for the 800,000 new workers entering into the civilian labor force each year, a figure certain to increase in the decade ahead.

If this goal is to be met, the buying and spending power of consumers must rise well above present levels. Employment depends on production which, in turn, depends on sales.

Productivity continues to rise as a result of improving technology and skills. Unless sales increase and economic activity expands, productivity increases will displace workers and swell the ranks of the jobless.

Last November's industrial production index was back to the level of the year before but non-farm employment was 1.2 million less and manufacturing employment was off 900,000—proof of productivity's rising curve.

PRODUCTION The downturn in economic activity that began in mid-1953 was most felt in manufacturing industries. The heavy goods industries—producers of steel, cars, TV sets and washing machines, for example, felt the brunt of the decline.

Industrial production turned up moderately in the final months of 1954, reflecting the start of assembly lines for new cars and rising steel output for restocking inventories of steel-using businesses.

But only a rising level in sales this year can sustain and expand the upturn. Substantial increases in sales are required if economic activity is to be raised sufficiently to provide full employment.

PROFITS The general downturn also affected business income. Business failures reported in the first nine months of 1954 were 31% greater than in the same period the year before.

Other businesses, especially the smaller ones, were hard pressed and often forced to merge. However, reduced taxes on business and rising productivity frequently resulted in "sales down-profits up" reports from many big business firms.

Higher profit margins, rising productivity and lower taxes caused 200 of the biggest firms to net $965 millions in profits after taxes on sales of $14.7 billion in the second quarter of 1954. Profits were higher but sales were down from the same period of 1953.

WAGES If consumer spending is to rise in 1955, there can be no dependence on the current liquid savings of the vast majority of U. S. families. The only sound basis for rising levels in 1955 is substantial wage and salary increases, combined with reduced income taxes.

SPENDING The federal, state and local governments, as a group, have weakened as customers since mid-1953. Government spending, which fell sharply in the past 18 months, is expected to slip further this year. In the third quarter of 1954 national defense expenditures were at an annual rate of $42.1 billion, 22% under the $54.3 billion rate of the 1953 second quarter.

CONSTRUCTION One source of strength in the midst of general declines has been the rise in private non-government spending for new construction. These outlays have risen from $23.9 billion in 1953 to an estimated $25.5 billion in 1954. It is expected that they will increase again in 1955 to $27.4 billion.

PROGRAM The policies of business, labor, agriculture and government must be directed toward expanding consumer buying power and spending in 1955 to lift the national economy to full production and full employment. Some of the required policies to attain these goals follow:

Gains in wages and working conditions and adoption of guaranteed annual wage plans.

A tax policy to strengthen consumer buying power.

Two million new housing units a year.

Improved social security.

National health program.

Improved unemployment compensation system.

Increase in federal legal minimum wage to $1.25 an hour.

Improved agricultural support programs.

Government aid to small business.

Special assistance to chronically distressed areas.

Expanded government aid for public services.

ACWA Says Daroff Violates Pact With Puerto Rico Orders

CHARGES that H. Daroff & Sons, Inc., Philadelphia men's clothing manufacturer, has violated its collective bargaining agreement by sending work to Puerto Rican plants have been made by the CIO Clothing Workers.

ACWA-CIO Sec.-Treas Frank Rosenblum accused the firm of having an affiliate, Botany Mills, manufacture men's slacks in Puerto Rico. This, he said, violates a clause in the contract between the company and the union's Philadelphia Joint Board under which it cannot send work to non-union shops.

If the charge is sustained and violations continue, he added, the union will have no choice but to stop production in the firm's plants at Philadelphia, Dublin and Pennsburg, Pa.

FRANK ROSENBLUM
Accuses big employer

"It must be made plain to everyone," he said, "that the Amalgamated, which has a national reputation for respecting its agreements, will not permit a firm to breach a contract with us.

"This attempt by the Daroff concern comes with singularly bad grace after the quarter of a century of unremitting cooperation it has received from this union, its officers and members. It is an affront not only to the union workers whose jobs are in jeopardy, but to the industry as a whole."

Daroff's scheme to circumvent the contract came to light in trade paper articles which told of its Puerto Rico move and an announcement by Botany Brands that it planned to have other items—now being manufactured under the union agreement—made on the island. Botany Brands is a subsidiary of Botany Mills, a Daroff affiliate.

CHARLES WEINSTEIN, Philadelphia Joint Board manager, filed a formal complaint with Dr. George W. Taylor and William E. Simkin, impartial chairmen under the agreement between the board and the Philadelphia Clothing Manufacturers Association. Two hearings have been held.

"We will back our Philadelphia Joint Board in all its efforts to see that Daroff lives up to its collective agreement," Rosenblum declared.

He said the livelihood of more than 3000 workers in Daroff and Botany plants and those of their contractors is involved.

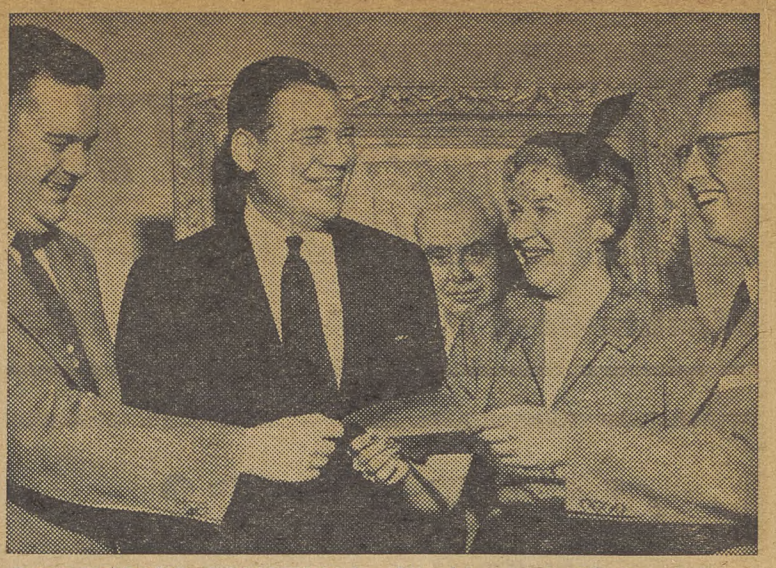
"THE DAROFF action comes at a time when the flight of work to cheap labor areas is meeting with general condemnation," he said.

"It throws men and women on the unemployment heap, destroys local purchasing power and leaves ghost towns in its wake. It is anti-social and immoral.

"There are standards of quality and workmanship, maintained under our union contracts, upon which retailers and consumers absolutely rely. These standards must break down when work is sent to cheap, non-union areas.

"Competition should be placed where it belongs. It must not be at the expense of labor. Where it properly belongs is in the realm of productive efficiency, salesmanship and the quality of the product."

The Daroff company makes the Botany 500 and Worsted-Tex lines of men's clothing.



CHILDREN'S CONCERT by Washington's National Symphony Orchestra is made possible by $2000 contribution from Philip Murray Memorial Foundation, being presented by D. C. CIO Council Vice Pres. James Gildea (l.) and Foundation Dir. Arthur J. Goldberg to Carson G. Frailey and Mrs. Cyrus S. Ching of Symphony fund drives.

D. C. Children To Hear Murray Fund Concert

A CHECK for $2000 to sponsor a children's concert was presented by the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation last week to the National Symphony Orchestra of Washington.

Foundation Dir. Arthur J. Goldberg made the presentation to Carson G. Frailey, general chairman of the orchestra's Sustaining Fund Drive, and Mrs. Cyrus S. Ching, chairman of the Advance Gifts Drive, in a ceremony at CIO headquarters.

In turning over the gift, Goldberg, who is also CIO general counsel, said that the foundation trustees "feel that the sponsorship of a children's concert is a particularly appropriate memorial for the late Philip Murray."

"This distinguished labor leader and great humanitarian believed that one of the great objectives of the American labor movement is to promote a cultural and educational development of the children of our beloved country," he said.

"One of Murray's favorite statements was that the whole philosophy of the labor movement could be summed up by saying that it existed to put a carpet on the floor, a picture on the wall and music in the home.

"We feel that a children's concert in Murray's memory is something that, were he alive, he would have fully enjoyed and appreciated.

"We also feel that the National Symphony Orchestra, one of the country's great musical assets, is likewise a most appropriate symphony orchestra to perform a concert in Murray's memory."

The concert will be one of a series during the 1955-56 season, with Howard Mitchell conducting.

Fund Gives $1000 To Inter-Racial School

A $1000 grant of the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation to the Burgundy Farm Country Day School for scholarships for Negro children was announced last week by Foundation Dir. Arthur J. Goldberg.

Goldberg wrote Dr. Robert Burham, president of the school's board, that the Foundation wished to commend the Alexandria, Va., institution "as a symbol for good race relations . . . and we are glad to have been able to play a small part in implementing, in a practical way, the school's work against racial segregation."

N. Y. CIO Urges Harriman Aid To Halt Runaways

AN INVITATION to speak at a special meeting of the Executive Board of the New York State CIO Council in Albany on Jan. 12 has been accepted by Gov. Averell Harriman (D.).

The meeting was called as the opening move in a drive to halt the flight of runaway employers to states which offer tax and other concessions and lower labor standards.

Council Pres. Louis Hollander said the National CIO will be asked to call a conference of affiliates in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the New England states to mobilize against "pirating" of industries and the job opportunities they hold by low-wage states.

Harriman will be urged by the State CIO to support coordinated action by governors and congressional delegations against "sweat-shop competition."

The projected program includes raising the federal minimum wage from 75c to $1.25 an hour and repealing that section of the Taft-Hartley Act which permits the states to set harsher union security restrictions.

It also provides for pressure by the federal government on the states to enact higher unemployment and workmen's compensation standards, and to eliminate tax concessions as a lure to runaway shops.

Hollander expressed the hope that Harriman will make his stand clear in his message opening the Legislature's session.

He also said that at the Executive Board meeting, Harriman in addition will be asked to support the Council's legislative program, with special reference to reforms in the administration of the workmen's compensation laws.

Island Clothing Pay Hike Urged

A special industry committee has recommended increases in the minimum wage for the men's and boys' clothing industry in Puerto Rico from the present 35c an hour to 55c in three classifications and 47.5c in the general division.

UWUA Gets 8.5c Increases In 2 New Wage Pacts

WAGE INCREASES averaging 8.5c an hour were won by the CIO Utility Workers in two recent settlements.

A long-standing dispute with Boston Edison resulted in an arbitrator's award of a 4.5% across-the-board hike, ranging from 7.5c to 11c per hour.

In Dayton, O., Local 175 negotiated a package boost of a 6c-8c general hourly raise, plus approximately 1.5c in fringes, with the Dayton Power and Light Co.

UWUA Sec.-Treas. William Pachler said that while the Boston Edison award did not come up to expectations, it was an outstanding victory for the union. Negotiations started last February, with the company refusing to offer any hourly increase for many months.

A 3% PROPOSAL which was finally made was withdrawn in the session just prior to the start of arbitration proceedings. The arbitration award is the highest ever made in the industry in the area.

Fringes in the Dayton agreement include improvements in holiday provisions, an improved arrangement covering sick pay and workmen's compensation, better meal allowances and a 10c hourly increase for employes required to work away from home.

CIO on ABC
Monday thru Friday
John W. Vandercook
AND THE NEWS

TWU Says Pennsy 'Invites' Strife

THE PENNSYLVANIA Railroad was warned by the CIO Transport Workers that there was "no sweeter invitation to labor strife" than moving machinery from its Wilmington, Del., shops to its Altoona, Pa., shops.

News of the removal reached TWU-CIO leaders a day after PRR Vice. Pres. James P. Newell had promised that the union would have an opportunity to discuss with the company any proposed curtailment at Wilmington.

The promise was made when he met at Philadelphia with a TWU-CIO delegation headed by Executive Vice Pres. Matthew Guinan. Newell also said "the maintenance program will be slightly stepped up" after Jan. 1 to rehire some of the 12,000 furloughed maintenance workers.

TWU-CIO Pres. Michael J. Quill wired Newell that cutting the Wilmington work force to provide more jobs at Altoona—which he likened to "robbing Peter to pay Paul"—would not be appreciated by the union's members in the Pennsylvania city because of the job loss in Wilmington.

"Your trucks," Quill said, "made a Pearl Harbor-like approach to the (Wilmington) shops with a view of moving some heavy equipment to Altoona, which means, of course, no strengthening but a curtailment of your force in Wilmington.

"I know of no sweeter invitation to labor strife than this back door approach by the management of the Pennsylvania Railroad. We give the management of the Pennsylvania Railroad System a New Year's pledge that we will fight this sneak attempt with every weapon at our command."

The TWU was proceeding with its plans for a full employment conference of delegates from its Pennsy locals on Jan. 22 in the William Penn Hotel, Pittsburgh.

Canada Jobless Up 12% In Year

The 298,600 Canadians shown to be unemployed and looking for work in the latest government statistics had a bleak Christmas, Sec.-Treas. Donald MacDonald of the Canadian Congress of Labor reminded Parliament in renewing the union's demand that it give the job situation top attention when it resumes this week.

MacDonald called the jobless increase of 12%—or 32,500—over December 1953 "particularly disturbing." Failure of Parliament to act, he maintained, "would mean a callous disregard for the welfare of these thousands of men and women."

'Peace With Full Employment' Is CIO's Goal In '55—Reuther

JAMES G. THIMMES

A New Year's statement calling for renewed efforts in 1955 to gain "peace with full employment" was issued last week by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther. The statement:

By WALTER P. REUTHER
President of the CIO

THE CONGRESS of Industrial Organizations, representing millions of American workers and their families, extends its greetings on this 1955 New Year's Day to all the people of the nation.

We believe that 1955 can be a better year for Americans than any in our history. There is no need to be content with a *"second-best"* or a *"third-best"* year—for the tremendous resources, intelligence and ability of the people of the United States can assure us of a steadily rising standard of living, in which there is work for all.

During 1954, we had peace with unemployment. During 1955, we must have peace with full employment.

We can have full employment, with full production and economic stability, by wise use of our resources and by governmental policies based on recognition that purchasing power in the hands of the American public is a prime requisite for the continued expansion of the national economy.

What We Can Afford

Unemployment in 1954 cost this nation an estimated $30 billion. We can certainly afford at least an equal sum for the great projects which our country requires — adequate school facilities for every child, a vast housing program, new highways across the face of America, improved health programs, and orderly, imaginative development of our natural resources.

Renewed efforts must be made during 1955 to meet these problems. The program of the CIO during 1955 will be devoted to plans for placing the benefits that emanate from our advancing technology at the disposal of all the people, so that all may share in the abundance that is America's potential.

The unions of the CIO will continue to seek high wages—for we recognize this nation's traditional high wage policy benefits not only the workers but also the farmers, the professional people and the business community. *High wages, combined with full employment and security against layoffs, offer insurance against economic decline and stagnation.*

Legislative Goals

In the months ahead, we in the CIO will renew our efforts to raise the minimum wages of the millions of workers now paid at sub-standard levels.

We shall continue to fight for more just tax laws and against anti-labor laws, including those state statutes which deprive workers of their right to gain security for their unions. We shall urge strongly that unemployment compensation be improved, and we shall seek a real start toward obtaining year-round security for the workers.

A prosperous America can best offer leadership to the peoples of the free world and those enslaved by ugly Communist dictatorship behind the Iron Curtain. But to maintain the hopes of democratic men and women, we must constantly strive to strengthen the fabric of our civil liberties, and to add new victories in our long fight to wipe out the blot of discrimination based on race, color, creed or National origin.

During 1955, we must continue to extend the helping hand of economic and technical assistance to our friends and allies of the free world, so that they may more decisively carry on their struggle against the poverty, illness and ignorance that settle like blight over great sections of the earth's surface.

An Honorable Peace

We must, during 1955, seek every possible means for honorable peace throughout the world. It has become obvious that H-warfare can destroy world civilization.

Through the unity of free peoples and the strengthening of the United Nations, we can develop the basis for a lasting peace that will bring hope and reassurance to people everywhere.

These are the goals—peace, bread, freedom—of the men and women of the CIO, and of all men and women of good will everywhere.

Unity Session Set By CIO-AFL Groups

The full CIO and AFL Unity Committees will meet in the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, at 2 p.m. on Jan. 4.

They last met in Washington on Oct. 15, with this week's session the first since the National CIO convention. Pres. Walter P. Reuther heads the CIO group and Pres. George Meany the AFL representatives.

Thimmes Is Gravely Ill After Stroke

JAMES G. THIMMES, vice president of the CIO and of the CIO Steelworkers and a veteran of the American labor movement, was seriously ill last week after being stricken by a cerebral hemorrhage in his home in suburban Los Angeles on Christmas Day.

Thimmes, who first went to work in a steel mill in 1911, was in Kaiser Hospital, Los Angeles. He is 60. Officials of both the CIO and the USA were keeping a close watch on his condition.

He became a CIO vice president following the death in 1952 of Philip Murray, president of the CIO and USA. He is chairman of the National CIO Housing Committee and is a member of the Special Standing Committee on Ethical Practices.

Shoe Union Seeks Pact Settlement

FACING a year-end termination deadline, negotiators for the CIO Shoe Workers last week sought a settlement with 60 manufacturers in northeastern Massachusetts employing 12,000 union members.

As The CIO News went to press, four negotiating sessions had been held during the past month, three of them with federal mediators in the State House at Boston.

USWA-CIO is seeking a 11c an hour package. In addition to asking a 5% wage increase in the average hourly wage of $1.55 an hour, the union also seeks an increase of some 3c in the company-paid life, sickness, accident and hospitalization insurance.

This would boost life insurance coverage from $500 to $1000, sickness and accident benefits from $15 to $25 a week for 13 weeks, and hospitalization from $8 to $12 a day for 31 days. One and a half more holidays are requested.

Walkouts In 1954 At Six-Year Low

Fewer workers struck and the man-days of idleness were lower in 1954 than in any other year since 1948, the Labor Dept. reported. The number of strikes beginning in 1954 was estimated at 3450.

Big Business Law Firm Adds Ex-Rep. Lucas

A COMMA, indicating a new member, has been added to the law firm of Lucas Poole, Shroyer and Denbo, one of the major employer representatives in Washington.

The "Daily News Record," textile trade journal, reports that former Rep. Wingate Lucas (D. Tex.) will join the firm and open a Texas branch to be known as Lucas, Poole, Shroyer and Denbo.

The publication describes Lucas, who was defeated in the last election, as having "played an important role in writing the broad retail industry exemptions" to the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1949.

Lucas Poole, head of the firm, headed the employer lobby against provisions to protect workers during the 1949 legislative battle. Thomas Shroyer, the "Shroyer" of the firm, was the personal representative of the late Sen. Taft (R. O.) and sat for him as a member of the Senate Labor Committee during the hearings. Recently, he has been representing some of the employer groups which testified before the Committee.

WPR Named As A 'Man Of Year'

Associated Press editors throughout the country have voted CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther as "labor's man of the year."

Reuther's 1954 fight for governmental full employment policies was one of the reasons most often cited by AP editors.

Climbing Layoffs Predicted For '55

UNEMPLOYMENT will increase in 1955—and thereafter—unless the economic pump is primed with higher consumer purchasing power and industrial output, the National Planning Association predicted last week.

Present economic activity is about $15 to $20 billion under the level of "reasonable" full employment, it said.

"Total production a year from now," it said, "would have to be about $25 to $30 billion above the present rate in order to approximate the level of reasonably full employment."

The boost is necessary, the NPA held, because "our economy has failed to grow in accordance with the growth of the labor force and the rise in productivity." It would mean a jump of 7 to 8.5% in the present national gross product of about $360 billion, compared to a 2 to 5% hike by government and business forecasters.

The Association is a nonprofit group representing labor, business, agriculture and the professions. It proposed a joint government and non-government program to help increase the national output, create job opportunities, and lift the economy out of the doldrums.

For the government, it recommended enactment of further tax cuts, "particularly those affecting consumption," and improved social security legislation; a speedup of public construction of roads, schools, hospitals, etc., and facilitation of home purchase and improvements, farm modernization, and better diets for low-income families.

The most important non-governmental measure, it held, would be "a rise in wage rates and a reduction in prices in accord with increases in productivity."

Rising earnings and productivity are "basically responsible" for the creation of purchasing power, the association recalled.

It estimated that total production must increase by 40 to 50% within 10 years to keep up with rising population and automation.

'A Good Cause—Worth Fighting For'

"This is a good cause. This is worth fighting for."

That's what Franz Daniel, field assistant to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, told members of Local 833 of the CIO Auto Workers, whose strike for a standard contract at Kohler Co., near Sheboygan, Wis., is now in its 10th month.

Daniel spoke at a pre-Christmas rally at Sheboygan, sponsored by the Sheboygan County Win-The-Strike Committee, which consists of all CIO, AFL and independent unions in the county.

He said that the thinking of the management of Kohler Co.—manufacturers of bathroom fixtures—followed *"a pattern of feudalism,"* based on the idea that God has given management the right *"to control the destinies of people who work for it."*

"This strike is a fight of importance to every single American and ever single person in the world," Daniel said. "We are fighting against this thing; this pattern of thought, this philosophy. We say we are not satisfied with living meek, unhappy and frustrated lives. We want better things and we want more things.

"Lift up your heads and be proud that you do have courage; be proud that you can stand with your shoulder against your fellow worker's shoulder, and be not afraid of what this management and these people can do to you."

More than $8000—most of it from Wisconsin unions—was received by Local 833 for Christmas presents for strikers' children. Many of the gifts came in response to appeals on television programs over Green Bay and Milwaukee stations.

5c Wage Hike Won By UTSE

A WAGE BOOST of 5c per hour, retroactive to Dec. 16, 1953, and freezing of 13c per hour of escalator increases into the basic wage have been won by the CIO Transport Service Employees.

Virtually all the railroads with which UTSE holds contracts have agreed to the final settlement on the union's demands, originally served on them in May 1953. Principal holdouts are the Savannah, Ga., Union Station and the Central of Georgia Railroad.

The 84th Congress

Congress returns to Washington this week fresh from a political campaign and faced with a new, clear mandate from the people to act for the general welfare.

We have a hunch that the new Congress will produce a record far better than that of its late predecessor, whose passing is lamented only in "the best" clubs and gathering places of advocates of the handout-state-for-millionaires-only.

There will be the usual ceremonies and some routine speeches while the Senators and Congressmen wait for the President to bring back his State-of-the-Union message from the Augusta Country Club.

While they wait, we'd suggest each congressman jot down in his memo book a few of the items that need taking care of this year. In the list should be included legislation to meet:

The unemployment problem, the farm crisis, the need for schools, homes, hospitals and roads; the whole question of civil rights, the nation's defense needs, the question of equitable taxation, improved minimum wage and Taft-Hartley repeal—in fact wholesale improvement and addition to the social welfare legislative list.

There's certainly enough work to keep the Congress busy doing constructive things. *In coming months, we'll be watching to see if they do them.*

Found! A Fact

Washington gossip channels report that the GOP National Committee's researchers and fact-finders have found a fact: *That labor's political activity was responsible for defeating some Republicans and electing some liberal Democrats.*

No great surprise, this product of Republican research. We could have told them a long time ago that a lot of workers won't vote for reactionaries and will vote for liberals.

Will the GOP now nominate some liberals?

Another Paper Gone

The Los Angeles Daily News—the only sizable liberal paper for hundreds of miles around—has gone out of business. Its assets have been sold to a competitor. Thus, one of the nation's biggest and fastest-growing cities is left with morning and afternoon papers both controlled by ultra-conservative publishers.

This amalgamation, the CIO Newspaper Guild points out, *"should be examined by the Federal Trade Commission and the Justice Dept. in their study of monopoly trends. For it has reduced the competition for dollars and ideas in Los Angeles . . ."*

We agree with the Guild that the obvious monopoly trend in the newspaper publishing industry is worthy of study and serious thought by every American.

Quick, Ezra, The Flit!

There's quite a holiday hassle in Washington over the Agriculture Dept.'s blacklisting of Wolf Ladejinsky, America's top expert on land reform in Asia, as a "security" risk.

Considering all of the ramifications between the State and Agriculture Dept. and on Capitol Hill—and particularly the horrendous implication that Scott McLeod, the gumshoe of the diplomats, has fallen down on his job—it would appear that Sec. of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson is afflicted with a malignant outbreak of the dreaded "hoof-in-the-mouth" disease.

The CIO News

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New Class—Same Textbooks

In Other Words—

Older Workers Need Equal Status

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, writing in Collier's, says that half the nation's adult population may be jobless in 20 years unless prejudices about hiring older workers are overcome. Excerpts from his article follow:

By JAMES P. MITCHELL

BY 1975, according to the Census Bureau, the number of persons 45 and over will total more than 63 million. This group will constitute one-half the population over 20 years of age.

SEC. MITCHELL

Unless something is done to give them job opportunities, an estimated half of our adult population will be condemned to a life of economic uselessness.

Life expectancy has increased, but our concept of what constituted "old" has remained the same. State Sen. Thomas C. Desmond of New York, chairman of the Joint Legislative Committee on Problems of the Aging, said that the word "old" is an "epithet." "Too often it is an affliction, a penalty for survival."

Although life expectancy continues to increase, the rise in the proportion of the labor force made up of persons 45 and over has been slow. We have added many years to life expectancy, but have not yet figured out what to do with the extra time.

During World War II, workers 55 years of age and older comprised one-fifth of the civilians who kept the American economy going. For (these workers), it was a welcome chance to become useful and productive again.

Produce Just As Much

The Dept. of Labor has found that older workers produce just as much and sometimes more than the younger workers. A National Association of Manufacturers survey indicated that 93% of the reporting companies felt that workers 45 and older were equal or superior in performance to younger workers.

Workers over 45, according to (a BLS) study, had 2.5% fewer disabling injuries than those under 45. The study also found that 25% fewer non-disabling injuries were sustained by men over 45 than by their juniors.

The departmental Committee on the Older Worker recommended that I propose to labor and management a six-point older-worker policy. The proposals include:

1. That workers be selected for employment and training on the basis of ability and qualifications for the job, regardless of age.

2. That workers reaching retirement age be enabled to continue working, if they so desire and are able to do satisfactory work.

3. That sound labor standards . . . be maintained in order to increase the employment opportunities of older workers.

4. That studies be conducted into the major reasons for existing limitations on jobs and job opportunities and that the validity of these reasons be evaluated.

5. That a program of services to older workers . . . be developed through the state employment security agencies and other public and private agencies.

6. That consideration be given to the establishment of systematic programs designed to assist older workers . . . to make appropriate plans for the productive use of their time in retirement.

If our economy is to continue its high rate of production . . . (and) if we are to maintain a skilled work force for the defense of the nation, our older workers must be given equal status in the competitive job market (and) must be allowed to keep their skills up to date.

A Big Role

Men and women over 65 continue to play a major role in the world's economy, according to the International Labor Organization, a specialized United Nations agency.

ILO's latest statistical study, published in its Year Book of Labor Statistics, shows that every nation listed continues to have at least 25% of its men over 65 "economically active." This is despite increasing life expectancy and extended pension protection throughout the world, ILO reported.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE REPUBLICAN election defeat has had a curious effect on Pres. Eisenhower: it has set him thinking in terms of a once effective but outmoded Republican campaign slogan: *"the full dinner pail."*

Revival Of An Old Slogan

There was a meeting at the White House, a stag dinner of practically all Eisenhower's top political advisers, the men who helped dragoon him into political life in 1952 and who have stayed on to help him decide high policy.

On the authority of a source whose reliability is not to be disputed, many interesting decisions were made at this meeting.

Without exception, for example, all the politicos told Eisenhower that he "had" to run again in 1956, and they came away convinced that he had "agreed" to run except in the event of "contingencies" not yet foreseen.

It was generally accepted, as well, that Vice Pres. Nixon would again be Eisenhower's running-made—and Nixon himself, at least, presumably is persuaded that with ordinary good luck he can anticipate the top nomination in 1960.

The President, who on the authority of a disillusioned former subordinate, once had a "passion" for not offending any Republican congressman, still has a "no-purge" policy toward his diehard GOP opponents. But he wants a definite effort to "build up" certain "younger" leaders who might gradually supplant the diehards.

Focus On Labor's Work

The names mentioned were those of Deputy Sec. of Defense Robert B. Anderson of Texas, Deputy Atty.-Gen. William Rogers, Gov. Kohler of Wisconsin, Gov. Craig of Indiana. The list suggests continued Eisenhower preoccupation with building a "strong" Republican party in the South and, conceivably, a new avocation of backing people like Kohler and Craig against Midwestern lunatic-fringers in Republican primaries when the time is ripe.

A good deal of the time was taken up, however, with Eisenhower discussing the fact that "labor" had done an "effective job" against Republicans in areas of heavy unemployment. (Michigan, where the veteran Republican Sen. Ferguson was beaten, and Pennsylvania, where Democrats won the governorship for the first time in 20 years, are prime examples.)

The interesting thing is that these results produced no apparent desire by the President to change his "trickle-down" economic policies. His response, instead, was to suggest that "labor" has been wrong in opposing these policies.

In the days of McKinley and Boss Mark Hanna, he recalled, the Republican party was deemed the *"party of prosperity."* This is historically correct; Hanna thought employers ought to *"get along"* with their "workmen" instead of shooting them during strikes. The high tariff plank of 1896 was successfully sold by the Republicans to a lot of farmers and workers.

The "full dinner pail" was the slogan through which the high tariff policy was popularized by the GOP. Mark Hanna got richer than the farmers and workers, but he also won elections for his party.

Eisenhower somewhat unhappily accepted the election returns as a proof that in 1954 people out of jobs or underemployed preferred Democrats to Republicans. But he attributed this to an unfortunate wrongheadedness of the people rather than to any valid dissatisfaction with his own policies.

Refurbishing The Cliches

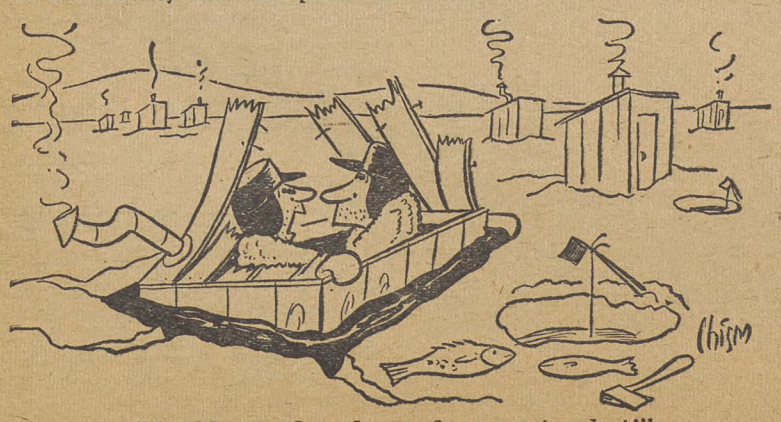
He still has his cliche to the effect that his program is *"progressive"* although *"moderate."*

He refuses to accept any substantial Taft-Hartley amendments, encouraging strong unions to take care of their own members' prosperity by getting what they are entitled to. In two successive press conferences he disavowed the attack of Labor Sec. Mitchell on so-called state "right to work" laws.

The signs are clear that he will veto any revision of the Benson farm program, even though a revolt of dairy farmers in New York and Minnesota nailed down Democratic victories. He shows no sign of regret that his tax bills gave special favors to corporation stockholders and to businessmen and denied relief to low-income and middle-income families. Sinclair Weeks, the anti-union Secretary of Commerce, is still running more "labor policy" than Mitchell.

There is a symbolism, somehow, in the wistful return of Eisenhower to the 60-year-old slogan of the "full dinner pail" as a dogma of Republicanism.

American citizens have a right to something more than a "full dinner pail," handed them as a gift of some political party, as an issue of the 1956 presidential election.



"I told you that damn fire was too hot!"

Book Review—

'Galloping Capitalism' Needs More Than Conscience As Curb

By GERVASE N. LOVE

AMERICAN corporations are in a bad way, it seems. Despite themselves, they have become political powers, community powers and international powers. They have freed themselves, to a great extent, from the domination of the financiers and have revolutionized capitalism in the first half of the century.

But they have no philosophy (the same thing has been said of the U. S. labor movement), and for the first time in their history they have reached the point where they have to have one.

So writes Adolf A. Berle, Jr., New Deal assistant secretary of state from 1938 to 1944 and professor of corporate law at Columbia University since 1927, in "The 20th Century Capitalist Revolution."

A 'Mixed System'

Present-day thinking on corporations, he maintains, has been outmoded by developments in capitalism in the last 50 years and especially since the New Deal gave the country a new concept of government.

Corporations have attained power as well as size far beyond their dreams or desires, he holds; not the mere power to produce, but a political and social power they're more than a little scared of, the power to influence governments on the one hand, to change the face of a community on the other.

With power, Berle says, have come responsibilities, whether or not corporations sought them. *Some of them face up to their responsibilities, others try to ignore them, he adds.*

In an outline examination of corporations, he concludes they once were more legal entities, then what might be called economic entities. Now they have merged into what he calls "concentrates," with three or four large firms dominating an industry, and have acquired the political power of which he writes.

Corporations are going to grow larger, he predicts, until the pace becomes so fast it will have to head "toward a mixed system in which government and private power are inextricably mingled."

This will not be the result of *"galloping socialism,"* he asserts, but of *"galloping capitalism."*

Thus with corporations getting bigger and bigget and stronger and stronger, he says, corporate management must recognize its power. In many cases it has developed a "conscience," he claims, a thesis trade unionists will be inclined to examine closely.

Need Legal Safeguards

But it must acknowledge that conscience, no matter how sturdy, is not a sufficient control for such great power. It must cooperate in developing legal safeguards on its exercise, and to do this it needs a philosophy, he writes.

Berle disregards one possible alternative to corporate domination of political, economic, social and even cultural life. It was spelled out by Msgr. M. M. Coady, one of the founders of the powerful Canadian co-operative movement, in a talk before the Cooperative League of the U.S.A. a few months ago.

"Only consumer co-operation," he said, "lays the economic basis for a complete, democratic social philosophy. It is the final step that puts the common people of the world in the economic saddle and makes them masters of their own destiny."

The 20th Century Capitalist Revolution, by Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Harcourt, Brace & Co., New York; $3.

Glad Tidings

A rosy future for stockholders and corporations is predicted in its "Outlook for '55" by the arch-conservative magazine U. S. News & World Report.

"Biggest dividends ever" is the bright promise for coupon clippers who can expect $11.6 billion in 1955 as compared to a measly $9.8 billion in 1954. "Bigger profits" is the word of cheer for corporation executives as that lusty melon is scheduled to rise to $19.8 billion from a hardly-slim $17.8 billion after taxes.

Slight Disagreement

CIO unions—particularly the Electrical Workers—would not be inclined to agree with some of the things Adolf A. Berle, Jr., says about certain corporations in his study of "The 20th Century Capitalist Revolution." For instance:

"The General Electric Co. is, justly, one of the most respected of American corporations. Its management has been able and of unquestioned integrity . . ."

'Blame It On Labor' Drive Gains

IF YOU'RE an employer and things are getting tough, just blame it on your workers. This seems to be a growing sentiment on the management side of the fence these days, a problem which trade union leaders expect to lead to real trouble in the future.

Take the case of Clifford F. Hood, president of U. S. Steel. In an address before the Illinois Manufacturers Association in Chicago, he complained that workers were *"indifferent and apathetic about their work and their relations with their company."*

"The attitudes with which these employes approach their daily tasks may be one reason why our economy is not being propelled to the full extent toward the kind and degree of economic freedom which can sustain and even multiply our national rate of progress," he said.

National policies in which the GOP Administration sought and succeeded in "taking the bubble off the boom" had far less to do with lessening our "national rate of progress," according to the U. S. Steel head, than did the "indifferent" and "apathetic" workers.

The Detroit Situation

From Detroit, the Wall Street Journal reports, the smaller auto companies, hard hit by skidding sales, are also in this "blame it on the worker" campaign.

These companies are out to cut production costs, says the Journal, and their "heaviest emphasis is on raising each worker's daily output through new methods, new machines—or just cracking down on loafing on the job. The motor men have little trouble turning up plenty of the latter-type targets."

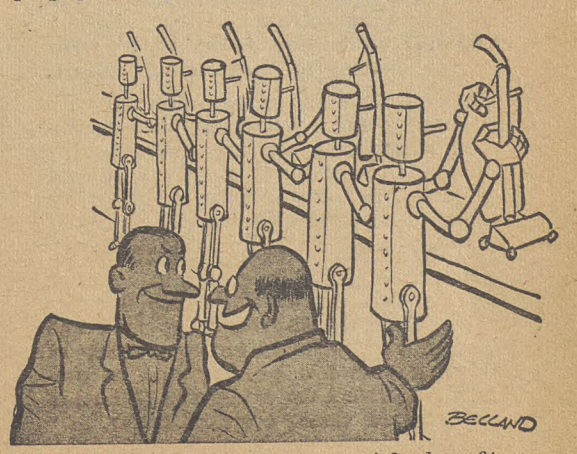
The Journal provides some "horror stories" for their readers: a woman worker frying eggs on company time; an auto worker repairing a friend's radio with parts from the assembly line; and a worker peacefully asleep in the back seat of a new car as it moved along the assembly line.

Some companies feel they can meet this problem by placing restriction on seniority. They want to limit bumping to the department the man works in or related departments, for example.

The Journal feels that this attitude among workers is a problem not only in the auto industry but "widespread throughout U. S. industry."

"For the smaller auto producers," said the Journal, "it had its origin in war work, on which profits were almost certain, followed by years of boom. Other businessmen, now facing the kind of competition the auto men have been undergoing for the past few years, may have a struggle similar to that of the smaller manufacturers over work standards."

All this seems to add up to an open season for propaganda against the nation's workers.—**(PAI)**



"Just think—no unions, no sick benefits, no vacations, and when they get old, no pensions. . . We just junk 'em."

The 84th Congress

There Are Hopes And Problems As Dems Take Over

By EUGENE A. KELLEY

DEMOCRATS will be the majority party in both houses as the 84th Congress starts this week to write its history and probably to help shape the history of the world.

A Republican, Dwight D. Eisenhower, still sits in the White House and close to his ear are advisers from the top echelons of big business, industry and the armed services. None of them have displayed notable sympathy or understanding for the problems of the majority of U. S. people and families.

It is the first time in CIO's history that this kind of executive-legislative alignment has existed in Washington. Misgivings, therefore, are mixed with the hope that the CIO feels for the record yet to be compiled by the 84th Congress.

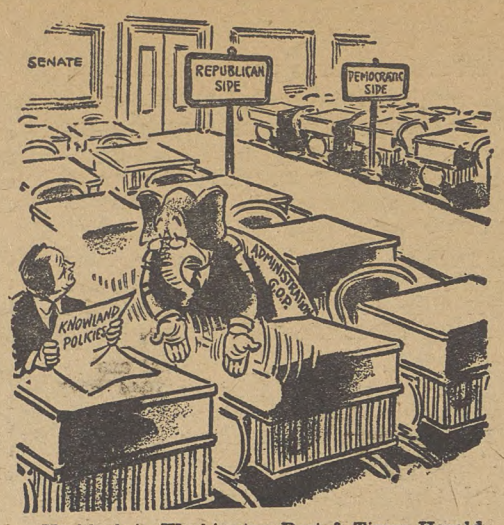
Its predecessor compiled a record which CIO shortly after the legislative books were closed last Aug. 20, called "in terms of the public interest . . . shameful." The erosive 83rd, it was called, as flushed with 1952 victory it hurtled down the course of give-away, take-away and chip-away.

Surface Harmony

On Nov. 2 the American electorate marched the GOP to the woodshed and it remains now to be seen if a chastening lesson was administered.

There was surface harmony in the days before the 84th got down to serious business in the chambers that have looked down on nearly a century of sensible debate and flamboyant nonsense. Pres. Eisenhower sued first for peace in the "partisan cold war of politics" he forecast during the fall campaign.

Olive branches were intertwined with the seasonal holly at the White House as the President invited leaders of both parties



—Herblock in Washington Post & Times Herald

"Do You Mind If We Put Another Aisle In Here?"

to confer on broad details of his announced new policy of *"progressive moderation"* and the State of the Union message to be given to a joint session Jan. 6.

The budget message will go to Congress on Jan. 17 and both houses will get the President's report on the national economy three days later.

How long the uneasy truce would endure was anybody's guess but almost no one gave it long life expectancy.

Some believed it would end as soon as the polite applause greeted the end of the President's message. Others fixed its demise on the hour Vice Pres. Nixon is first allowed to stray near an open microphone, or when a specific bill tossed into the hopper revealed a program neither moderate nor progressive.

Only the most brashly optimistic thought that memories on the Democratic side of the aisle were so short they could forget the GOP smear and slander techniques of the '54 campaign. Some majority party members are already pledged to refute the "20 years of treason" and "soft on communism" charges made by the Republican pitchmen.

It was also held unlikely that Eisenhower himself would remain above criticism from Capitol Hill.

Ike's Pronouncements

His own campaign pronouncements, his reluctance to silence or repudiate the shrill smear leaders of his own party and the legislative proposals emanating from the White House made that certain. The worsening amendments to Taft-Hartley, soak-the-poor tax policies, farm policy, the off-shore oil grab and most recently the Dixon-Yates deal all stemmed directly from the President.

As if this were not enough, Eisenhower can look for little harmony within his own camp. Some Republicans and their chief are farther apart than the most liberal Democrat and his ultra-conservative colleague from the deep South.

Sen. Knowland (R. Cal.), GOP floor leader, has long evidenced any lack of responsibility to be bound by party policy as enunciated by Eisenhower, particularly in matters of foreign policy where he free-wheeled with blithe disregard for the State Dept. and even the hard facts of life.

Chairmanships Change

Replacing Knowland will be Sen. Johnson (D. Tex.), no stranger to the role of floor leader. Johnson came from the White House conference with the comment that the Eisenhower program at which he and others had a peek may need "some improvement."

Another Texan, Rep. Rayburn, who began his House service with the 63rd Congress in 1913, will be the new speaker, supplanting Rep. Martin (R. Mass.).

Committee chairmanships, vital spots for effecting the passage of legislation or of bottling it up, also pass to the Democrats. Post-election talk of possible shifts in committee assignments based on the traditional seniority system failed to materialize.

As a result, notable gains in some committee heads for the liberals are offset by standoffs such as assumption of the Senate Finance Committee chairmanship by Sen. Byrd (Va.) whose fiscal views are notoriously to the right of the conservatives.

Tentative Price Tag

It will be past such committees that Eisenhower will have to push his program on which there is a tentative $63 billion price tag. This means a minimum $3 billion deficit whether or not Congress postpones cuts in corporation and excise taxes scheduled for April.

One item due for scrutiny by Democrats is the announced defense manpower cuts which have to be "justified." Defense Sec. Wilson's scheduled 403,000 slash in all arms except the Air Force is to be examined as possibly "too big for safety" and ordered merely to balance the budget.

Asian aid is another problem to face Congress, complicated by the fact that numerous liberals have come to side with the GOP to block further extensive foreign aid programs.

In this connection, Eisenhower will again propose a 27% tax cut in corporations' earnings from investment abroad.

Close Shave

Democrats will have a razor-thin margin in the new Senate but a more comfortable edge in the House when the 84th Congress meets. In the House, 232 Democrats will be aligned against 203 Republicans.

There will be 48 Democrats in the Senate against 47 Republicans. The lone independent, Sen. Morse (Ore.), has announced he will vote with the Democrats.

HOW LONG WILL THE HONEY political experts with which Washing phrase for it—"the era of good feelin rent relations of the incoming Demo and the GOP Administration. Sha

Here's What

THERE ARE MANY things for the new 84th Congress to do—and some things for it to undo—if it is to better the "shameful" record of its predecessor

It can, as CIO hopes it will, concentrat on developing and promoting a sound ex panding economy. It can chart a cours toward full production and employment, o by callous oratory it can elbow the country towards the searing destruction of hydro gen war.

Here are the issues which will occupy much of the attention of the untested 84th Congress:

Program To Implement The Employment Act Of 1946—

TAXES: Increased purchasing powe through higher personal tax exemptions fo low and middle income groups, demande last year by CIO, will be called for agai to counter the tax bonanza handed out t wealthy families and corporations.

Some Democrats have indicated they wi move for repeal of the lush exemption o dividends given stockholders. Pres. Eisen hower has urged postponement of the Ap 1 date for cutting corporate taxes but i the same breath proposed retention o excise taxes slated to be slashed.

If yawning tax loopholes are plugged revenue would be available to wipe ou sales taxes by whatever name they ar called.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: Con gress will be urged to overhaul the presen system and set up federal standards o benefits, disqualifications and duration. Ac tion will begin with the state legislature but must eventually be resolved by federa action. Grants for states with heavy unem ployment are an essential.

TAFT-HARTLEY: White House inten tions on amendments to this act are stil unclear. Instead of worsening changes lik those suggested last year, the law should b replaced with a "fair and just" act pat terned substantially on the Wagner Ac since a strong labor movement is a power ful incentive for economic growth.

MINIMUM WAGES: Despite disquietin rumors that the White House favors an 85 floor under wages, the Fair Labor Stand ards Act should be amended to provide a $1.25 minimum rate, learner exemptio loopholes should be tightened and coverag extended to all industries in or affectin interstate commerce.

PUBLIC WORKS: Unemployment i hard-hit areas should be met with a pro gram designed to meet the needs of Ameri can families.

FARM PROGRAM: Reasonable incom supports should be guaranteed the farme along with protection of consumers unde this program, which should be geared to a full production economy.

MERCHANT MARINE: Legislatio should develop and maintain a merchan marine fleet of size and status befittin the country's role in world leadership.

Sen. Humphrey Calls On Congress To Take New Look At Farm Policy

By SEN. HUMPHREY (D. Minn.)

(Written for Press Associates—PAI)

GROWING recognition that prosperity cannot long be maintained in other segments of our economy if agriculture remains economically depressed has focused attention of the nation on what the new Congress will do to reverse the present downward trend in agricultural income.

SEN. HUMPHREY

Labor has learned it needs a stable and prospering rural America to achieve its goal of full employment.

Business is learning it needs farm purchasing power to maintain its volume of trade and profits.

Economists warn us that our economy can't continue to expand as it should with one substantial segment of that economy being dragged downward—and that is what is still happening to American agriculture.

As a result, many of us concerned with maintaining full employment and a continually expanding economy intend asking Congress *to re-examine our farm policies and to clarify them in terms of objectives sought in the nation's interest.*

All the legislative history behind the development of farm programs in America confirms that our objective has been to assure continued abundance of food and fiber, to offer farmers an opportunity of achieving economic equality and to preserve and protect the traditional pattern of family-owned, family-operated farms.

We can and must ask the new Congress to take these basic steps as a safeguard against slipping further backward:

1. Restore price supports on basic commodities to 90% of parity.
2. Make price supports on feed grains mandatory instead of permissive, raise the support level for dairy products and step up school lunch and institutional feeding purchases of poultry and eggs.
3. Adopt a domestic food stamp plan to supplement assistance to those on relief rolls and increase the use of food as an arm of foreign policy.
4. Invoke a continuing study of price spreads between producers and consumers.
5. Return control of farm programs to farmers themselves.
6. Liberalize credit programs geared to agriculture's needs.
7. Give greater attention to agricultural income rather than commodity prices as the benchmark for seeking equality for agriculture.

—Burck in Chicago Sun-Times

"Don't Worry—He'll Let You Down Easy"

N LAST?—The abounds have a to describe cur- c 84th Congress hands after a White House conference with Pres. Eisenhower are Speaker-designate Rayburn (D. Tex.) and outgoing Speaker Martin (R. Mass.). They're flanked by Rep. McCormack (D. Mass.) at left and Rep. Allen (R. Ill.) Big issues left over from 83d Congress will face 84th.

CIO Seeks On Big Issues—

rogram To Provide or General Welfare—

NATURAL RESOURCES: These should maintained for all the people, not a ivileged few as symbolized by the Dixon- ates deal. Congress must face up to pres- vation of TVA as a public enterprise. tomic developments must be shielded ainst monopolistic piracy. The national rks, forests and public lands must be eserved for future generations against ploitation. Continued opposition must be ged against surrender of Hells Canyon, gara River and other power sources to vate utility trusts.

HOUSING: Existing restrictions on pub- housing must be loosened to end home rtages and enable the housing industry contribute to full employment. Longer rtgage periods and mortgage moratori- s are needed.

EDUCATION: The classroom shortage st be met with a building program.

SOCIAL SECURITY: Further extensions coverage and benefits and payments to se permanently disabled before age 65 required.

HEALTH AND SAFETY: A National alth Program including health insur- ce should be started, federal standards industrial safety and workmen's com- sation established and the program for ining the physically handicapped ex- nded.

VETERANS: Congress should amend legislation to provide higher pensions and more liberal terms for buying homes, businesses and farms.

Program To Strengthen Democracy—

CIVIL RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES: The Supreme Court's school segregation decision must be implemented, fair employment practices laws "with te th" must be enacted, poll taxes used as restrictions on the right to vote should be outlawed, congressional committee procedures should insure fair treatment of witnesses.

STATEHOOD: Hawaii and Alaska should be admitted to the union and home rule granted to the District of Columbia.

SELECTIVE SERVICE: No disguised universal military training law should be substituted for the present act, which prevents inequities.

Program To Resist Communist Imperialism—

DEFENSE: This must be adequate regardless of unbalanced budgets.

FOREIGN POLICY: A policy is needed "to marshal the forces of the free world" with a balance between military, technical and economic aid. The United Nations should be strengthened rather than abandoned.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE: International trade programs should be extended and liberalized, but tariff reductions should not be destructive of basic U. S. industries.

Murray Predicts New Power Projects

ONSTRUCTION programs as part the development of natural re- urces will be revived, Sen. Murray (D. Mont.), who will be chairman of the Senate Interior Committee in the next Congress, predicted last week.

SEN. MURRAY

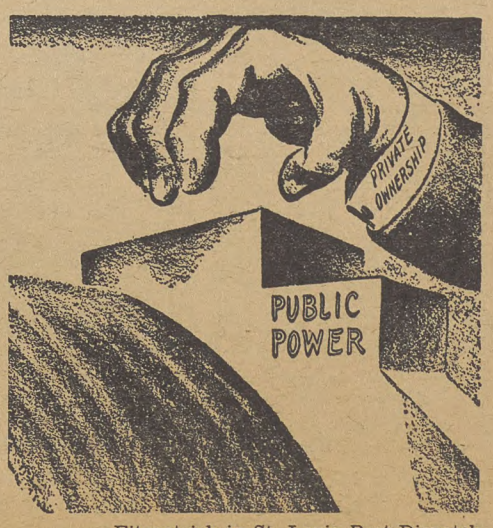
Such projects are needed to stimulate the national economy, to safeguard against threatened power shortages and to end the pressure for public wer give-away, he said.

"We have virtually lost two years on r development programs while the Administration attempted to force power s into the hands of the private utilities," told Press Associates-PAI.

"There have been virtually no new starts dams that would create needed electric wer supplies. Dams under construction e been slowed. Power shortages have n courted in the hope of frightening the blic into acquiescence to the give-away hydroelectric power sites."

he election results, with defeat for outnding give-away backers and victory for onents of federal development of major power sites, have answered the Administration's "fake 'partnership' proposal for future dams," he said.

Murray said his committee will hold hearings on federal construction of a high dam at the controversial Hells Canyon site. The Idaho Power Co., with Administration support, is trying to get the site for three small dams which would yield 500,000 kilowatts less than the big dam.



—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch
"High Voltage Issue"

Whatever Happens, There Is A Fight Ahead On T-H

By AL ZACK

TAP ANY Capitol Hill expert on the shoulder and you'll get a different opinion on what 1955 holds in store for the Taft-Hartley Act. About the only agreement comes on this point: There'll be some kind of a fight.

Most objective observers are agreed that Taft-Hartley is still among the most controversial laws on the books; that it hasn't become "generally accepted" as its proponents falsely claim, even after seven years of eulogies from conservative politicians and editorialists.

Washingtonians see three T-H puzzles: what will the White House do; what will the Congressional Republicans do; what will the Democratic majority do?

From 1600 Pennsylvania Ave., almost deserted while Pres. Eisenhower ponders his State of the Union message on a Georgia golf course, there has come no indication of what the President will propose in Taft-Hartley revision. He has told newsmen only that he will seek changes.

Informed guessing in Washington is that the White House proposal will be the same as last year's — a proposal which CIO branded as "worse than Taft-Hartley."

Once the message reaches the Hill, extreme anti-union senators like Goldwater of Arizona, are expected to repeat their 1954 attempt to "toughen up" Taft-Hartley by narrowing the federal jurisdiction and giving anti-union state legislatures new opportunity to cripple unions.

The Democratic strategy is still unknown. It was the Democrats, demonstrating party solidarity and discipline that was almost unprecedented, who halted the Eisenhower attempt to make Taft-Hartley worse during the 1954 session.

CIO's Taft-Hartley position remains unchanged. The Los Angeles convention spelled it out in a demand for repeal of Taft-Hartley and substitution of a sound and fair labor relations statute.

That means, CIO Gen. Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg says, *"CIO expects liberals in both parties to press for substantial changes in the labor law—changes making Taft-Hartley fair and just, as promised by Candidate Eisenhower in 1952."*

Goldberg recalled the Democratic solidarity which won the Taft-Hartley fight of 1954 but added, "that type of victory is not good enough. This time we must make progress, for we can't be satisfied with mere defense of a law which is evil and inequitable."

As the new congressional session dawns, it was clear that repeal of Taft-Hartley is still Number One on labor's list.

Distinction

Ike has embraced "moderate progressivism." That should distinguish him from the immoderate unprogressives in his own party. *—CIO-PAC Newsletter*

ALL SMILES were Senate Democratic Leader Johnson (right) and GOP Leader Knowland as they met for White House talks.

Sen. Hill Plans Labor Inquiries

ANTI-LABOR moves of the past two years will be investigated by the Senate Labor Committee when Sen. Hill (D. Ala.) becomes its chairman in the 84th Congress.

SEN. HILL

Hill recently outlined for Press Associates (PAI) his program for the next two years. Above all he plans *"to turn the light on what's been going on"* during the two years of Republican control in the labor field.

The committee will have an opportunity to examine the anti-labor rulings of the National Labor Relations Board when Pres. Eisenhower appoints a successor to Albert Beeson, who is not a candidate for another term. His present tenure expired with 1954.

Hill said his committee would go "thoroughly into the whole question of the NLRB's rewriting the (Taft-Hartley) Law through administrative decisions."

He believed another subject calling for investigation is the Republican Administration's last-minute campaign use of unemployment statistics to show that unemployment had dropped sharply.

The Senator also was concerned over the attempt of the Railroad Retirement Board to open up to political appointees 10 top administrative posts now under Civil Service.

Hill said he also was interested in raising the present 75c an hour minimum wage, determining the effect of the Fulbright Amendment on wage boosts under the Walsh-Healey Act.

Here's Shift In Committee Chairmen

THE KEY SPOTS of committee chairmanships change hands as control of Congress passes to the Democrats.

A mixed sort of blessing, it will return some chairmen to their former places and give some committees new Democratic faces at the head of the table.

The traditional seniority system will prevail and will give chairmanships to some Congressmen whose personal views run counter to the liberal-labor mandate voted by the majority last November.

Sen. Byrd (Va.) who votes oftener with the GOP than with his own party and whose conservative opinions on fiscal and social legislation are a Senate legend, will head the powerful Finance Committee.

On the other hand, liberals will be chairmen of many vital committees: Sen. Murray (Mont.), Interior; Sen. Magnuson (Wash.), Commerce; Sen Hill (Ala.), Labor; Sen. Fulbright (Ark.), Banking and Currency.

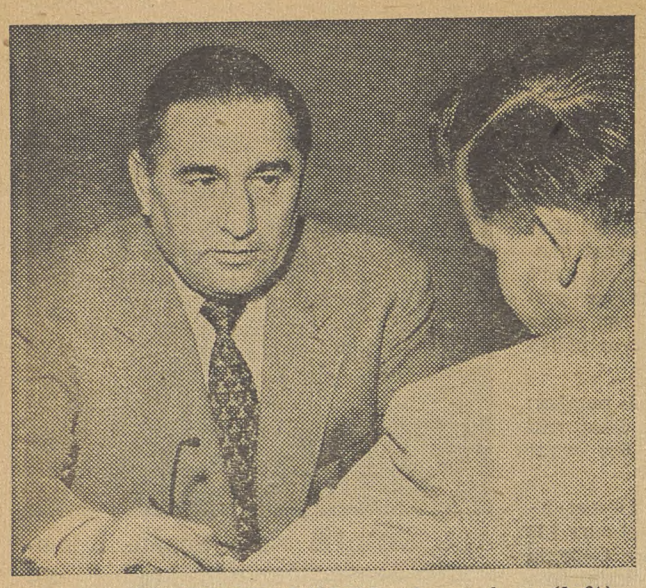
In the House, close-fisted Rep. Taber (R. N. Y.) will step aisde for Rep. Cannon (Mo.) as chairman of the Appropriations Committee. Other liberals slated for chairmanships include: Rep. Spence (Ky.), Banking and Currency; Engle (Calif.), Interior; Rep. Priest (Tenn.), Commerce; Rep. Celler (N. Y.), Judiciary; Rep. Buckley (N. Y.), Public Works.

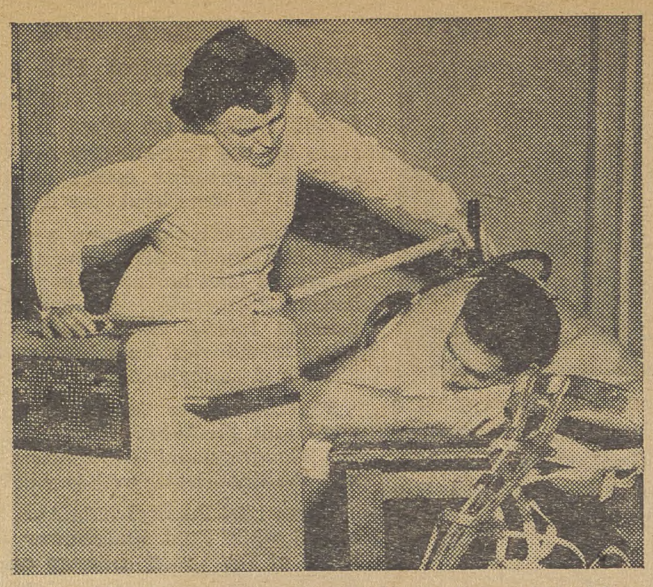
Less happy, from the labor viewpoint, is the return of Rep. Barden (N. C.) to the chairmanship of the Labor Committee.

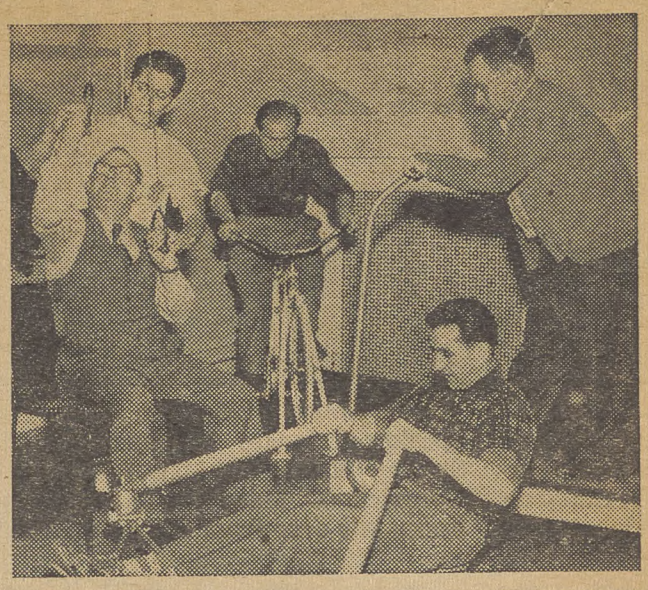
The Dixon-Yates deal loses its champion, Rep. Cole (R. N. Y.), when Sen. Anderson (D. N. M.) takes over as chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. Anderson opposed the power give-away.

In An Old Mansion—

Rehabilitation Pace Set At R. I. Center







READY TO WORK AGAIN—A worker (left) gets guidance from Antonio DiPinto, former CIO leader, after receiving treatment at Rhode Island Curative Center. Physiotherapist (center) applies diathermy treatment to worker recovering from spinal disc operation. Exercise is part of cure (right) at the center, where Past Pres. Ernest Wade of CIO Steelworkers Local 2368, Providence (left), begins hand exercises. Wade's right hand was hurt when he caught it in pump on job. Man at right learns to walk again. Other men are limbering muscles to return to job.

By EDWARD R. MURPHY
Special Correspondent

IN PROVIDENCE, R. I., there is an exclusive Blackstone Boulevard. On the boulevard there is a handsome 25-room mansion, once the home of the late owner of the city's largest department store.

Once workers took their families on Sunday trolley rides on the boulevard to see where the rich lived. Ten years ago the State purchased the mansion and set up the Rhode Island Curative Center where hundreds of injured workers have been reclaimed from the waste pile of idleness in this small but highly industrialized State.

The Center is one of the few state-sponsored institutions in the nation dedicated to the rehabilitation of workers injured on the job.

The Center is a division of the State Dept. of Labor and its facilities are available to men and women covered by the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Room For More

Currently about 40 patients are treated daily—there are no bed patients—by the Center's staff of physicians and therapists. There is room for many more.

Antonio DiPinto, general executive secretary of the Center and a former staff member of the CIO Electrical Workers, said the institution could quadruple its case load with little or no strain on its present staff or equipment.

Rhode Island's Workmen's Compensation Act has been under fire from both labor and management for several years. Both sides claim insurance rates are far too high.

But even under the present law, DiPinto said that the costs of workmen's compensation could be lowered substantially if only more doctors would refer their patients to the Curative Center.

He believed that no doctor has, nor can afford, to have, the elaborate facilities for treating the injured which the Center provides. Nor can they permit injured patients to clutter up their offices for the four hours a day, five days a week, as some do at the Center over periods of months.

The injured worker who is referred to the Center is in capable hands. Dr. John E. Donley, an eminent neurologist, is medical director. He and his assistant, Dr. Arthur E. Martin, an orthopedic surgeon, interview and examine each patient upon admission and prescribe a course of treatment.

Treatment Steps

The treatment follows four phases:

1. Psychotherapy — interviews and guidance to condition the patient for the treatment to come.

2. Physiotherapy—the use of water, heat, electricity, exercise and massage, designed to heal and restore the injured member to usefulness.

3. Occupational therapy—a combination of work to occupy the mind and exercise to strengthen the body. The Center has a gymnasium and work shops.

4. Recreational therapy—indoor and outdoor games such as pool, billiards, croquet, cards; occasional movies, and a reading room are available to patients.

To administer this program, the Center employs three physiotherapists, two occupational therapists and 18 other employes. The costs of the program are paid by insurance companies at the rate of $3 a treatment. The cost of maintaining the building is paid by the State.

Operating rules of the Center are prescribed by an advisory board made up of representatives of labor unions, industry, insurance carriers, the legal and medical professions and the public. Seth K. Gifford, Textile Workers' business agent, represents CIO on the board.

To encourage regular attendance, the Center pays daily transportation costs for the injured worker to and from any part of the State.

And, if public transportation is not feasible, the patient is carried to the Center and returned by a State station wagon.

The Center has set its sights on a single great aim:

"To restore to every injured industrial worker in Rhode Island his health, his social independence and his full working capacity."

With the wholehearted cooperation of all Rhode Island doctors, DiPinto is confident this goal can be achieved.

Doctors Think First Of Fees

Most Rhode Island doctors are not sending injured workers to the Rhode Island Curative Center for Rehabilitation, according to Antonio DiPinto, the Center's executive secretary.

He said that many doctors say privately the Center is "the opening wedge of socialism." DiPinto said the real reason that patients are not referred to the Center is that treating a workmen's compensation case "is a very lucrative business," with fees paid without much effort by the insurance companies.

CIO Asks State Injury Fund

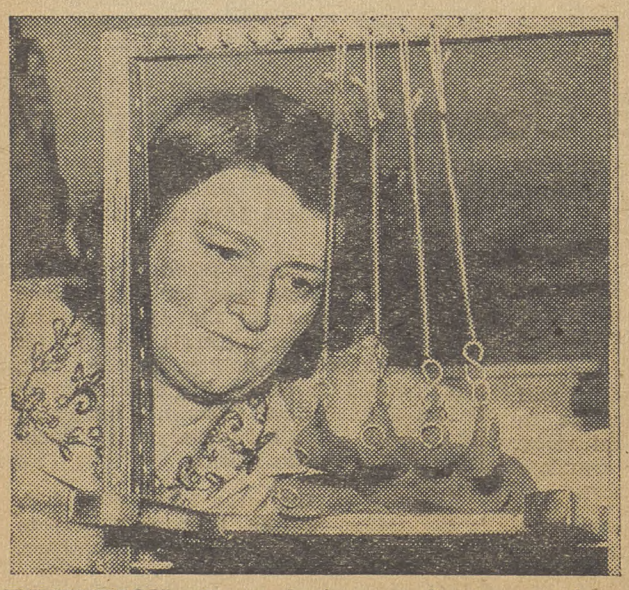
The Rhode Island CIO Council wants a State-administered workmen's injury fund to replace the present law which provides compensation coverage by private insurance companies.

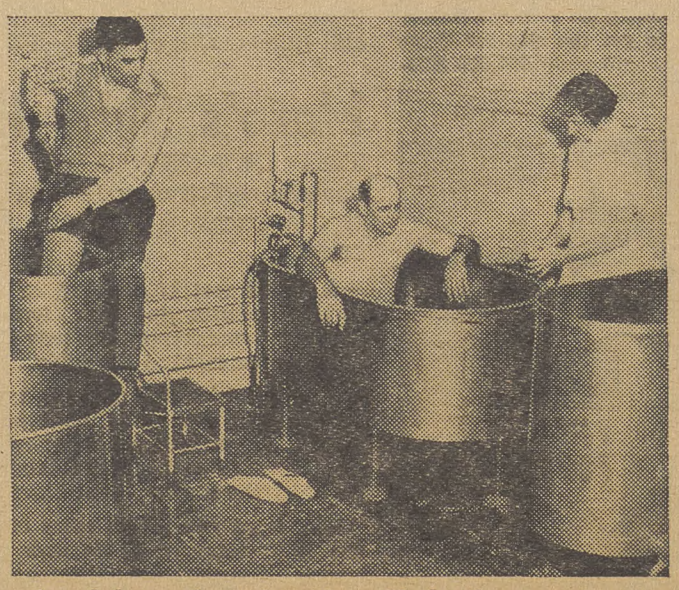
Council Pres. Frank J. Benti said that the proposed plan would cut the cost to employers and weekly benefits to injured workers could be boosted well above the present $28 maximum.

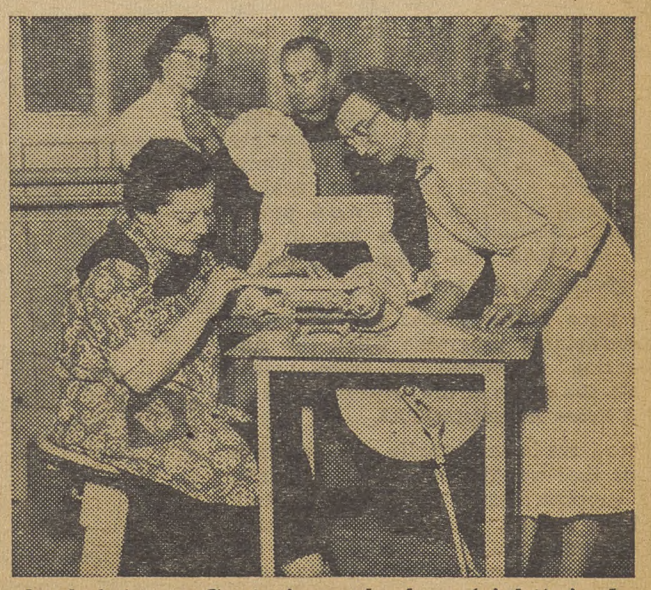
CIO Supports Aid Program

"THE PROBLEMS of the nation's physically handicapped are the problems of all Americans," declared a resolution adopted by the recent CIO convention. It also:

- Urged the establishment in the Labor Dept. of a "centralized agency" to bring together the rehabilitation functions, now scattered among many federal agencies.
- Called for further federal grants-in-aid to the vocational rehabilitation program and rehabilitation centers established under the Hill-Burton Hospital Program.
- Urged all affiliates "to cooperate fully with the National Committee on Safety and Occupational Health" in its efforts on behalf of the handicapped.







INVENTION—Some devices at Center are improvised (left) to suit nature of injury as in the case of Mrs. Emeline Williams, former TWUA member, who uses contraption to regain use of hand burned at laundry. Hydrotherapy treatments (center) are received by workers; one (left) puts injured leg in whirlpool bath, while nurse tests water temperature for worker with back injury. Center's work shop (right) is designed to increase hand and finger dexterity, and strengthen leg muscles. Despite equipment, many doctors fail to refer workers to Center.

READY FOR WORK—Elected to Iowa Legislature as a result of intensive PAC work, Jack E. McCoy (right), member of CIO Packinghouse Workers Local 1, Ottumwa, discusses adequate State aid for schools, with Assistant Supt. Paul Johnston, Iowa Dept. of Public Instruction.

CIO Airs Concern Over Talk Of Economic Aid, Point 4 Cuts

CONCERN over "disquieting indications of possible curtailment or even abandonment" of U. S. economic aid to friendly nations and Point 4 programs was voiced last week by the CIO.

Its anxiety "to avert foreclosure of any phase of this issue" without full hearings was voiced by Robert Oliver, assistant to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and director of the CIO Legislative Dept., in letters to members of the new House and Senate.

He urged them either to give actual support to boosts in both economic cooperation and military aid, or to keep an open mind "pending the presentation of facts" before congressional committees.

Oliver also recalled the strong support for substantial increases in economic cooperation, through both U. S. programs and the United Nations, given by speakers and resolutions at the recent National CIO convention.

HE EMPHASIZED the convention pleas made for aid to Asia, Latin America and Africa, but recalled also the success of the Marshall Plan in halting communism in Europe, and the stress placed by the delegates on the need for expansion of Western European trade.

"We will, of course, be talking with you about our vital concern with the development and implementation of wise domestic policies to maintain full production and full employment," he wrote.

"At this time, I merely wish to stress our conviction that our economy is potentially strong enough, on the one hand, to afford adequate military strength and increased cooperation in the struggle against Communist imperialism, and, on the other, to provide an ever-increasing standard of living for our people.

"Even if this were not so, the CIO is certain that its members, like all Americans, would be willing to make whatever sacrifices are necessary in order to provide America with the kind of total defense needed to protect our cherished freedoms."

CIO Councils In Action

PRES. LOUIS HOLLANDER of the New York State CIO Council has called on Gov. Averell Harriman to seek a statewide minimum wage of $1.25 an hour, as a yardstick to be applied by Congress in moves to boost the federal 75c an hour minimum.

He also urged Harriman to press for more liberal unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation and for repeal of the Hughes-Brees Act, which Hollander called a "grab bag for monopolies at the expense of higher benefit standards for workers."

Bias Barred

Two more Michigan communities have adopted fair employment practices ordinances. Hamtramck and Ecorse followed the lead of Pontiac and River Rouge in enacting measures barring discrimination in hiring based on race, color, creed or national origin.

● **The Cleveland CIO Council** again collected funds from affiliates to make the holiday season a little cheerier for the disabled veterans in Crile and Brecksville Hospitals. The Council itself gave $100, and with several days to go before the campaign closed, the total was $330.

● **The Fostoria (O.) CIO Council** has passed a resolution stating that "we will do everything in our power to cooperate in community efforts to obtain new industries and employment opportunities for Fostoria." This action was taken despite the unwillingness of the Chamber of Commerce to consult the Council in the Chamber's unsuccessful drive for new industry.

● An indictment of the present Chicago city administration for "not serving the best interests of the community" was presented to the Democratic Party nominating committee by the **Cook County CIO Council.** The statement detailed the Council's position on such issues as taxation, housing, education, public safety, education and industrial relations.

● Gov.-elect Orville Freeman (D. Minn.) will be the principal speaker at the **Michigan CIO Council's** fourth annual legislative conference in Lansing Jan. 28-29. Council Pres. August Scholle also announced the group's opposition to a proposed increase in the state gasoline tax "until we get more equity in state taxation as a whole."

● A survey of unemployment conducted by the **Milwaukee County CIO Council** Community Services Committee showed "at least 14%" of CIO members laid off and many more working short weeks of 24 and 32 hours. Some 42 major plants in the area were covered in the study undertaken to help union counsellors determine the extent of the unemployment problem.

● The long campaign of the **Evansville, Ind., CIO Council** to improve a heavy traffic jam in the industrial section of the town met with success when the City Council approved a plan for one-way streets originated by a CIO Traffic Committee over a year ago.

● The Legislative Committee of the **Erie, Pa., CIO Council** has undertaken a study for possible further action on the lack of comfort stations at various community playgrounds.

● Nineteen union counsellors were graduated from an eight-week course sponsored by the **Lansing, Mich., CIO Council** in cooperation with the Community Chest. The counsellors will aid local unionists in getting help from Community Chest supported agencies in the area.

● **The Wisconsin CIO Council** is trying to get CIO members "on the ball" early for elections in March and April when judges, school board members and other public officials will be chosen in the State. "Are you registered?" it asked pointedly in a recent issue of its weekly Actiongram.

● **The Alabama CIO Council** "wised up" union members through its Newsletter, with thumbnail sketches of senators and representatives slated to be chairmen of important committees in the 84th Congress, giving their attitudes toward major issues.

Probe Sought In Firing Of Farm Expert

TWO SENATE committees will be asked by Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) to investigate the firing of Wolf Ladejinsky, Russian-born U. S. agricultural attache in Japan, by Sec. of Agricultural Benson.

Ladejinsky, a land reform expert, was ousted on grounds he is a "security risk" and is "technically unqualified" for the job.

He was picked by Gen. Douglas MacArthur to restore Japan's postwar agriculture as part of the campaign to keep down Communist infiltration and growth. He was cleared by the State Dept., which controlled the attache's post until the last Congress shifted it to Agriculture.

HUMPREY accused Benson of resorting to "flimsy" excuses to get rid of Ladejinsky. He said he will ask the Foreign Relations and Agriculture Committees to investigate the ouster. He labelled as "poppy-cock" Benson's claim that Ladejinsky is a security risk because he has two sisters living in Russia "through whom he might be subject to coercion."

"If we are going to disbar from government service everyone who has relatives behind the Iron Curtain," he said, "we are going to disbar from effective citizenship a host of loyal Americans."

Schuman Plan Workers End Visit To U. S. Industries

NINETEEN union leaders from the European Coal & Steel Community countries were back in their home lands last week after a four-week study of how the same industries in the U. S. cope with the temporary dislocations that sometimes accompany technological advances.

The visit was arranged by the CIO Steelworkers, the Foreign Operations Administration and the ECSC High Authority. They came from France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxemburg. Accompanying them from Europe was Meyer Bernstein, USA-CIO observer at the Community.

Upon their arrival in this country, the visitors split into coal and steel groups after orientation at St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., and toured in coal mine areas or inspected basic fabricating plants in iron and steel. One thing that impressed them was clauses in union contracts providing for seniority in layoffs.

The two teams joined again at the National CIO convention in Los Angeles, where the USA-CIO entertained them at a luncheon during the convention week.

Labor's World—

Free Labor Growth Hailed On ICFTU's 5th Birthday

The fifth anniversary of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, founded in London in December 1949, was marked by Gen. Sec. J. H. Oldenbroek with the statement below.

By J. H. OLDENBROEK

FIVE YEARS have passed since the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions was founded at a congress held in London.

At that congress we pledged ourselves to unite the efforts of the trade unions of the free world in order to achieve ever higher standards of living—not only in the industrially-advanced countries, but also in the underdeveloped areas; to defend the cause of freedom—not only the freedom of workers to organize in trade unions of their own choice, but also other human rights, including the right of peoples everywhere to self-determination; *and last but not least, we pledged ourselves to work for that just and lasting peace for which all men of good will are longing.*

Those, in broad outline, were the aims which we set ourselves five years ago. One simple way of judging our success in achieving them is to take a look at our membership figures. For you may be sure that trade unionists, for all their idealism, are practical people who will not continue to support an organization unless it can produce tangible results.

Let me quote a few figures. We started off in 1949 with 70 affiliated organizations in 50 countries, with a total membership of nearly 48 million. We now have 108 organizations in

J. H. OLDENBROEK

74 countries with about 54.5 million members. And remember these are all free organizations: there is no compulsory membership idea as in the dictatorship countries.

Quite a number of these new affiliates consist of trade unions in the underdeveloped countries, and of that we are especially proud.

For it means that the workers of the have-not countries, as well as those of the wealthier industrialized countries, are coming more and more to recognize the ICFTU as the leadership of the workers of the world.

WE HAVE WON their confidence by our consistent support for their cause in the United Nations, as well as through the practical help we have extended in building up democratic trade unions and in training their leaders in many countries of Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean. Often we have been able to assist them actively in struggles to win better wages and working conditions.

Five years is not a very long stretch of time in the life of an international organization. Some of our affiliated unions have already celebrated their hundredth anniversaries.

But these five years have been long enough to allow us to say with certainty that the ICFTU is now the recognized voice of the world's workers and a powerful force for social justice, peace and freedom.

The Woman's Angle—

Lady Lawmakers Set Record In 84th Congress

By ESTHER MURRAY
CIO-PAC Field Representative

WHEN CONGRESS OPENS this week there will be a record number of women on Capitol Hill. The number has been increasing for some time but reaches a new peak this year with 15 representatives in the House, one territorial delegate and one senator.

MRS. MURRAY

Mrs. Margaret Chase Smith (R.) was, of course, returned to the Senate by Maine voters and Mrs. Joseph Farrington (R.), who succeeded her late husband as the Delegate from Hawaii last summer, was re-elected.

Congresswomen re-elected were Mrs. Gracie Pfost, Idaho; Mrs. Lenor K. Sullivan, Missouri; Mrs. Edna F. Kelley, New York; Mrs. Vera D. Buchanan, Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Elizabeth Kee, West Virginia, all Democrats, and Mrs. Marguerite Church, Illinois; Mrs. Cecil M. Harden, Indiana; Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers, Massachusetts; Miss Ruth Thompson, Michigan; Mrs. Katherine St. George, New York, and Mrs. Frances P. Bolton, Ohio, all Republicans.

ALL THE NEWCOMERS are Democrats. They include Mrs. Iris Blitch, Georgia; Mrs. Martha W. Griffiths, Michigan; Mrs. Coya Knutson, Minnesota, and Mrs. Edith Green, Oregon.

Women have been making gains as political candidates in state and local elections, too. Mrs. Consuelo Northrup Bailey (R), who served as speaker of the Vermont House last session has been elected lieutenant governor and as such will be presiding officer of the State Senate.

In Oregon, Mrs. Richard Neuberger (D), whose husband has been elected to the U. S. Senate, was herself re-elected to the Legislature. In Pennsylvania, Miss Genevieve Blatt became the first woman ever to hold a State elective office when she won the race for Secretary of Internal Affairs on the Democratic ticket. There are, of course, hundreds of others.

THE VIRGINIA STATE CIO Council is making plans for an extensive family participation program next year. The Council and the State CIO Political Action Committee will sponsor five one-day area conferences in Richmond, Roanoke, Lynchburg, Norfolk and possibly Front Royal, following a state-wide conference February 4-5 in Richmond.

First PAC project will be a pay-the-poll-tax drive. Eligibility to vote in Virginia depends upon payment of a poll tax. The deadline is May 3.

Steelworker Writes Book On Making 'Dollars For Ideas'

A CIO Steelworker, Lem Ferguson, of Harvey, Ill., has written a booklet on "Dollars for Ideas—How To Win Bigger Awards With Better (Plant) Suggestions," because he couldn't find a book on the subject.

Ferguson, who is a former president of USA-CIO Local 1053 and a maintenance electrician at Acme Steel Co. at Riverdale, Ill., puts it this way:

"I've gotten in the habit that whenever I want to do anything I've never done before, I go out and buy or borrow a book about it. Books cost money so I took up suggesting to earn extra money to buy books.

"But I couldn't find a book that would tell me how to write up suggestions. I was stuck, until it finally dawned on me that the only way out of the dilemma was to write a book myself, and believe it or not, I did."

The booklet gives innumerable hints on how to get started on the profitable game of winning awards for suggestions.

"Dollars for Ideas" is available at $1 a copy from Lem Ferguson, P. O. Box 227, Harvey, Ill.

WORKER-AUTHOR—Lem Ferguson of Steelworkers Local 1053 presents a copy of his booklet, "Dollars for Ideas," to William Garvey, USA-CIO staff representative, Harvey, Ill.

Lincoln Sees Co-ops Bar To Monopoly

IF 15% of a country's business were to be handled cooperatively, there would be little chance in that country for either dictatorship or monopoly.

That's the prediction in a recent Reporter magazine article by Murray D. Lincoln, president of the Co-operative League of the U. S. A., president of CARE and former head of the Ohio State Farm Bureau.

Lincoln, who was quoting Cooperative League Executive Dir. Jerry Voorhis, asserted that *"that 15% would be enough to establish fair price and quality yardsticks"* for the entire economy.

In his plea for more co-operative enterprises, especially in the field of atom-powered electric plants, Lincoln noted that, for all their size, co-ops presently do no more than 2-3% of the nation's business.

"ONE CORPORATION, General Motors, in 1953 did a volume of business as great as that of all the farmers' marketing and purchasing co-operatives," he noted. "Co-ops produce only about 1% and distribute only about 2% of U. S. petroleum products. Assets of all petroleum co-ops total only about half those of a single medium-sized competitor.

Unity Move In Memphis

A JOINT CIO-AFL Committee has been set up in Memphis to work out a unity program designed to present the united front of all organized labor in the area on both economic and political matters.

Committee spokesmen said the group is laying the groundwork for unity among the AFL and CIO locals and the Railroad Brotherhoods in the industrial city even before action can be taken on the national level.

The AFL Memphis Trades and Labor Council adopted a resolution supporting the move, saying that area labor "for too long has been divided into separate camps," and urging the immediate establishment of a joint organization. —(PAI)

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

THE ADS and newspaper publicity stories have already told you about how the 1955 cars are more powerful and more splendid with their longer lines and even three-tone paint jobs.

New Cars Fancier, Costlier To Run

Now we'll tell you a little of the other side of the story. They are also costlier to operate.

Purchasers are going to get a few shocks when they see how much it costs to replace such items as four-barrel carburetors, and some are also going to find themselves spending more to gas up these longer, heavier, higher-powered chariots.

Both size and power of even the Big Three lowest-priced 1955 cars is fantastic. In length, for example, Plymouth, which in '53 was a compact 189.1 inches long overall, now is 203.8, even though the wheelbase is only 115 inches compared to 114 in '53.

Horsepower, too, has been stepped up. Even Studebaker, which in previous years was more noted for gas economy than for power, now has 101 horsepower in the six-cylinder model while the others go up as high as 177-180 in V-8 models with the optional four-barrel carburetor.

THESE FOUR LOWER-PRICED makes now also have at least 7.4 to 1 compression, meaning the number of times the gas is compressed as the engine piston moves. The more the gas is compressed, the more power.

But high compression requires high octane gas. This is an added expense, but it may be offset for long-distance drivers by greater economy at cruising speeds.

Chevrolet and Plymouth have joined in adding V-8 engines as well as six-cylinder models. The trend is to the V-8 among even costlier makes, because it is a more compact engine, more rigid and able to withstand the strain of higher horsepower.

What's the need for these higher-powered cars with their probable additional operating expense? The advantages generally cited are better passing power, and what the advertising writers call "eager thrust," meaning, you move off faster and more smoothly. Also, you can go up hills faster.

If you live in hilly country or take frequent long-distance trips, higher power can be an advantage. But for most family use in crowded city and suburban areas, the sixes still have the economy advantage.

BUT WHAT IS NOT so well known about these more powerful and complex engines is that repair costs are much higher.

For one thing, high-compression engines are tightly fitted, and mechanics don't have as much tolerance to work with. Distributors are more complicated, and costlier to replace. On some cars this part costs as much as $40, compared to $18 on some of the older cars.

Or a new four-barrel carburetor may cost you as much as $71 compared to $38 for a two-barrel one for the same car. Too, multi-barreled carburetors require careful attention, and are often not calibrated properly when the new cars come off assembly lines. Automatic transmission and power steering are other modern conveniences that add to repair costs.

The 1955 sixes cost about the same as last year, although both Plymouth and Studebaker have been reduced so they are directly competitive with Ford and Chevvy. *But the list price nowadays has little relation to the dealer's price. That varies according to demand and local competitive conditions, and how persistent a shopper you are.*

(Copyright 1954 by Sidney Margolius)

New Pension Law Effective

PENSION CHANGES voted by the 83rd Congress took effect as the new year began, covering about 10 million more workers with social security protection.

For many who are already covered, there is also a boost in the taxes that finance the Old Age and Survivors Insurance system first enacted into law in 1935.

The taxable portion of a worker's pay is now $4200, instead of the former $3600. This means that both employer and employe will now pay in a maximum of $84 to cover increased benefits in the law.

FIGHT POLIO!
✓Polio Vaccine
✓Treatment
✓Epidemic Aid
GIVE to the MARCH OF DIMES
JANUARY 3-31

Handbook Issued On Vets' Job Rights

The Labor Dept. has issued a new handbook on veterans' reemployment rights. Copies of the booklet may be obtained from the field offices of the department's Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights, or may be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at 40c each.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

AS WE FACE THE NEW YEAR our one big aim is to organize unorganized workers all across the country. We have a big task facing us, one that requires our complete dedication night and day.

During January I plan to sit down with the top officers of the CIO Furniture Workers and CIO Woodworkers to work out a joint organizing campaign in the wood and furniture industries throughout the South.

I plan to give these unions every possible assistance in organizing these two closely related industries.

I want to take this opportunity to invite all CIO union officers and representatives in the southern states to attend our meeting in Atlanta, Ga., on Jan. 27, so that we all can plan, along with our CIO regional directors, organizing campaigns in the South for 1955.

OUR SOURCE OF STRENGTH and the answer to many of the problems facing us today lies in organizing the millions of workers still unorganized. It is our job to bring them into the CIO so that they too can enjoy the improved wages, working conditions and security that our members now have. Our job is not an easy one. It is a task that requires our services every day and every night. Let all start the new year right with brand-new committments of doing a much better job in every phase of our work than we did in the past year.

To each of you, may the coming year be a peaceful, healthy and prosperous one.

It has just come to my attention that Gov. Gregg of New Hampshire has appointed to a four year term as commissioner of labor George Fectau, regional director of the CIO Shoe Workers. Gregg is to be congratulated on choosing such a fine labor person for this important post.

PRES. RALPH HELSTEIN of the CIO Packinghouse Workers reports that through the fine cooperative spirit of CIO councils, international unions and members in Tennessee and other southern states, the CIO Packinghouse Workers were able to negotiate a contract with the Stokely-Van Camp Co., Newport, Tenn. The company agreed to put back to work 53 discharged employes. In addition, the contract calls for company-paid health insurance, security provisions, grievance machinery, wage increase and other gains.

CIO Rep. Mary Montanaro reports that in an election at the Atmore & Son and Morrison Co., Philadelphia, Pa., the workers favored the CIO Brewery Workers.

CIO Rep. Elmer Chatak reports that the CIO Furniture Workers won a representation election at the Aldenville Furniture Corp., Aldenville, Pa., by a vote of 23 to 4 for no union. Chatak is to be congratulated for a job well done.

Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett, IUE-CIO, reports the following election victories: Continental Electric Co., Newark, N. J., IUE-CIO 208, no union 8, void 2; Elliot Addressing Machine Co., Atlanta, Ga., IUE-CIO 40, no union 27; Electro Plating Co., White Plains, N. Y., employes voted unanimously to join and the company recognized IUE-CIO.

UTSE Pres. Townsend Recovers From Illness

PRES. Willard S. Townsend of the CIO Transport Service Employees has been released from Chicago's Provident Hospital and is recuperating at home.

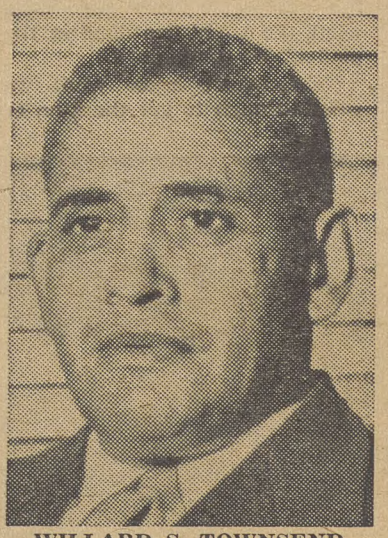
Seriously ill, Townsend underwent exhaustive treatment for a three-week period during which he hovered between life and death. Attending physicians at the time felt that his chances for recovery were practically non-existent.

Despite their fears, however, he rallied and walked out of the hospital under his own power when he was discharged.

Since leaving the hospital, Townsend spent some time at home, but is now permitted to spend two hours a day in his office.

In a recent UTSE newsletter, he took occasion to thank the hundreds of UTSE members and other unionists and friends who sent him flowers, telegrams and other messages wishing him a speedy and successful recovery.

During the CIO convention in Los Angeles, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey wired Townsend the best wishes of the delegates.



WILLARD S. TOWNSEND

News Group Picks John Vandercook

John W. Vandercook, whose nightly commentary over the ABC radio network is sponsored by the CIO, has been reelected assistant secretary-treasurer of the Association of Radio News Analysts. The 13-year-old organization is the professional organization of radio and TV news commentators.

8 Straight Organizing Victories Gained By CIO Paper Union

EIGHT STRAIGHT victories in seven states have been won by the CIO Paperworkers in a series of recent NLRB elections.

Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Massachusetts, Tennessee and Iowa were the scenes of the victories sparked by a team of UPA volunteer and staff organizers.

Organizational Dir. Lloyd Vaughan predicted even greater organizing gains to come.

"This pace of organization cannot and will not be slackened until we have fulfilled our responsibility of bringing union benefits and protection to every man and woman employed in the American paper industry," Vaughan said.

The victory for workers at the Gummed Products Corp. in Troy, O., marked the third organizing try at the plant. Earlier campaigns failed as the result of fear and intimidation by management personnel, UPA Rep. Kenneth Hendershott reported.

CHIEF CREDIT for the win at the Muskin Manufacturing Co., Muskogee, Okla., was given by Rep. George McGrew to volunteer organizers from the neighboring UPA Local 746 at Container Corp. of America.

Kalamazoo Container Corp. and Ace Folding Box Co., both in Kalamazoo, were the Michigan gains, with employes rolling up two-to-one margins in both elections.

High turnover during a seven-month NLRB delay meant that Kalamazoo Container "had to be organized three times over," according to UPA Rep. Darrell King. King praised volunteer organizer Lyle Carr, Local 1034 president, and "a vigorous in-plant committee" for their work at Ace Folding Box.

Amalgamated Local 35 in Pennsylvania continued its successful organizing drive with a win at Ilreco, Inc., in Chester, while Local 1100 in Fort Madison, Ia., beat off an attempt by Hinde & Dauch Paper Co. to decertify the union at the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Co. converting subsidiary.

THE OTHER TWO election wins were both raids by AFL affiliates which failed to sign the CIO-AFL no-raiding agreement. Local 924 won out over the Pulp-Sulphite union at the Associated Folding Box Co. in Lawrence, Mass., and Amalgamated Local 275 in Tennessee beat down the Printing Pressmen at the Shelby Paper Box Co.

UPA also reported a number of new contract settlements, chief among them a 5c across-the-board increase for Westvaco employes in Covington, Va., Luke, Md., and Williamsburg, Pa.

Mrs. Haywood Thanks Friends

Mrs. Albert Haywood, widow of the brother of the late CIO Executive Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood, has asked the CIO News to express gratitude to her husband's friends for the "get-well" message they sent him from the National CIO convention in Los Angeles.

It "is impossible to express the joy" he received from it during his last hours, Mrs. Haywood said.

DON'T BUY Colonial Meat Products, CIO Packinghouse Workers tell downtown Boston Christmas shoppers, as Local 11 strikers hitch Dobbin to the shay during walkout marked by arrests of many pickets who hit bricks Oct. 27.

UPWA Strikers In Boston Face Taft-Hartley Election

A TAFT-HARTLEY election in which strikebreakers would vote while 250 striking CIO Packinghouse Workers would be barred from the polls is being sought by the Colonial Provision Co. in Boston.

The embattled strikers of Local 11 are now in the 10th week of their walkout.

Company spokesmen testified in injunction proceedings that they are paying city police and "private eyes" to escort newly-hired strikebreakers through the union picket lines, limited by injunction to 10 strikers.

Both AFL and CIO unions in the area have joined the strikers in a vigorous *"Don't Buy Colonial"* campaign which includes newspaper ads, radio spots and personal visits to retail meat markets.

A major member of the employers association, Boston Sausage and Provision Co., caved in under strike pressure and signed a contract covering 450 UPWA members granting the national pattern 5c increase plus other gains.

Southern Bell Stymies CWA Pact For 50,000

SOUTHERN BELL'S insistence on a no-strike clause without wide-open arbitration has stymied the CIO Communications Workers' efforts to win a new contract for 50,000 members in nine southeastern states.

Talks are continuing under a self-continuing clause in the present contract. Its primary term expired Aug. 23, but CWA allowed it to continue beyond that date, serving a cancellation notice effective Sept. 28. The union later withdrew its cancellation as the strike deadline approached to allow negotiations to continue.

CWA has made various proposals to break the stalemate three times during the past few weeks. These proposals outlined a "statement of principles" in which the parties would state their "belief that disputes and differences of opinion should be settled through use of the grievance and arbitration machinery of the contract."

The present contract provides for arbitration only on interpretation of the agreement, but it is hamstrung by a series of reservations. Southern Bell modified the language of its no-strike clause, but kept its basic aim.

In reply to the union's latest offer the company offered some concessions including wage increases, which it refused to put into effect.

Meanwhile, supervisors peddled a story that the union was holding up wage increases "the workers are entitled to receive," which CWA called a pressure move to force acceptance of the no-strike clause.

Oldest Union, The D. C. Printers, Marks 140 Years

THE AFL COLUMBIA Typographical Union in Washington, D. C., the oldest union in the country, celebrates its 140th anniversary on Jan. 8.

It was organized in 1814, while James Madison was president of the U. S., by 19 printers who banded together for "mutual benefit." Its goal at the time of organization was a $9 weekly wage for a 10-hour day.

Pioneering achievements include the country's first closed shop in 1842, first eight-hour day in 1866, and first 35-hour week in 1933. Among publications on which its 3500 members work is The CIO News.

'Right-To-Work' Hit

Sen.-elect Scott (D. N. C.) said he wants the State's "right-to-work" law repealed because state labor legislation should conform, as far as possible, with federal labor laws.

CIO National Drive Pledged To Help Port Arthur Strikers

A NATIONAL drive to organize wholesale and retail store workers was pledged by CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe to several hundred members of LIU 1814 in Port Arthur, Tex., now in the 13th month of their strike against that city's stores, hotels and restaurants.

Riffe addressed a mass meeting in the hall of Local 23, CIO Oil Workers, and announced the first organizing target as the nearby Beaumont, Tex., branch of one of the struck Port Arthur stores.

POINTING to success in organizing the basic industries, Riffe said:

"CIO knows how to do it. These men on Main St. are silly enough to think they can do what other industries tried and failed—to stop organization of their employes."

He promised that CIO would support the Port Arthur strike *"for two, five or 10 years, if necessary."* He reported that a number of employers had spurned his telegraphed invitations to a conference to settle the strike.

"Listen, stupid, why don't you join the Union, instead of trying to prove you've got a hole in your head?"

CIO REG. 12 Dir. Fred C. Pieper, at one time in charge of the strike, charged the employers were **"devoid of principle and bankrupt of vision."** Pieper said a recent NLRB vote in several stores allowed scabs to vote but denied that right to strikers. He predicted fewer people would cross the picket lines as a result of those elections.

"What you have done here will give confidence and inspiration to others who may have to face what you are now facing," he said. "Even your most severe critics respect you."

The strike was a discussion highlight at the 18th annual Texas CIO Council convention in Austin a few days before. A resolution called for an intensified organizing drive in retail establishments.

GOV. ALLEN SHIVERS and Atty.-Gen. John Ben Shepperd were lashed by speakers for their reelection campaign tactics last summer, when smears against CIO were a major issue with both.

Council officers called for *"a real two-party system in Texas"* and charged that *"the whole official machinery of the State government, almost all of the daily papers in the State and a vast majority of the weeklies were arrayed against the people."*

Pres. O. A. Knight of the OWIU-CIO told the convention that "we do not intend to take a beating in Port Arthur at the hands of Shivers, Shepperd, the Chamber of Commerce or any other labor haters."

The Council will raise a substantial defense fund to aid the strike and upped its dues from 5c to 8c per member to expand legislative and public relations programs.

Sherman A. Miles was elected president, succeeding Jim Smith, who did not seek reelection. D. Roy Harrington was reelected executive secretary and Roy Evans, Louise Dunn and R. J. Greer were named vice presidents.

CIO on ABC
Monday thru Friday
John W. Vandercook
AND THE NEWS

OLD DAYS when CIO Auto Workers had it tough are remembered by Sid Wigley (left), for 17 years a steward at UAW Local 306, Detroit, and Local Pres. Pete Horwatt.

Man With 9000 Grievances—

'Payoff's Still on Picket Line,' Says Veteran UAW Steward

"THE PAYOFF is still on the picket line," according to Sid Wigley, a department steward of Local 306 of the CIO Auto Workers. For 17 years, he has served the union at the Budd auto body plant at Detroit.

Only five feet, five inches tall, Wigley has a militant trade union background during his 64 years. The only steward his department ever had, he estimated roughly that he handled at least 9000 grievances.

WIGLEY was a leader in the 1937 sit-down strike that won union recognition at the Budd plant, and was on the picket line 35 hours without a break. He was a member of the squad that led the outside patrol.

"I was a lot huskier in the old days," Wigley said. By the "old days" he meant secret union meetings in basements, being fired "almost every day" for union activities and denunciations by the company as a "radical."

"The young fellows in the union nowadays don't appreciate what the UAW has done in the plants," he complained.

"They don't know what we went through to get the kind of conditions that we have in the plant today. For instance, I was always getting fired. Once I was out for four months; that was in 1943, when I was fired after a one-day strike. But it was the last time, too.

"Now we meet in our own union hall instead of a basement, and things are a lot better. But some of the younger members of the local don't realize that all these things were won the hard way—on the picket line."

Schools Must Keep Pace With The Times, Says CIO-Backed N.Y. Report

By BERNARD RASKIN

"WE MUST see to it that our schools — the heart of our free society—play a major role in fostering appreciation and understanding of the way of life of free men."

That's the keynote of a report delivered last week by a group of New York citizens to the top education authorities of the state. *Their report is a blueprint for making school programs keep pace with the times.*

The question of adjusting school programs to meet the impact of a changing world is one that has brought a wide variety of answers from professional educators through the years.

THE NEW YORK group managed to compile one of the most comprehensive reports on the problem on record and achieved unanimous agreement on every point.

"Every community faces a tough battle in solving its school problem," said New York State CIO Council Pres. Louis Hollander, CIO representative on the committee. "But if communities will work together the way our committee worked, the battle will be won."

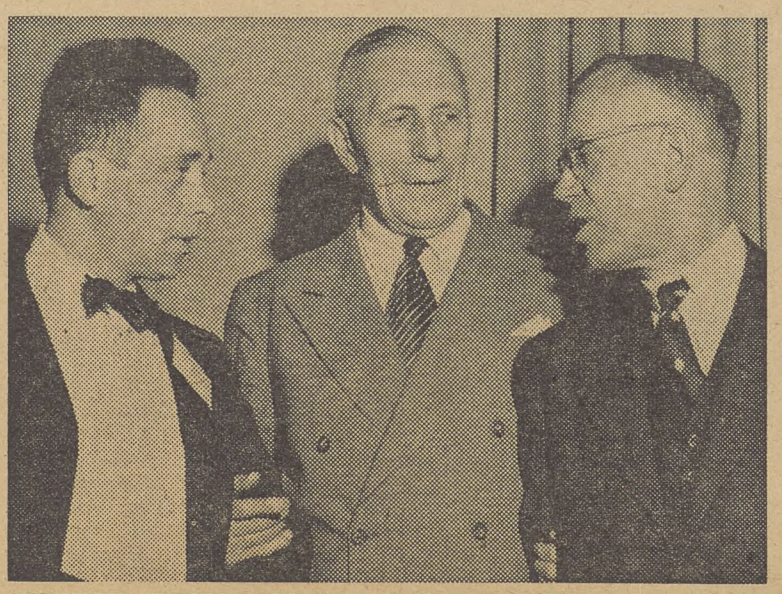
The 18 men and women on the Committee on Readjustment of High School Education represented virtually every segment of the state's population, except that none was a professional educator.

The committee was asked by the State Board of Regents to consider how the appalling 50% rate of drop-outs in New York high schools could be relieved; what curriculum could most adequately meet the needs both of those whose education would stop after high school and those who would go on to college; how to better equip students for the responsibilities of citizenship; how to develop the skills and abilities which new technical developments require.

OVER A PERIOD of five years the group produced nine interim reports on specific phases of the study and a final 32-page report, entitled The Schools We Need Now and For Tomorrow.

Some of their major recommendations are:

- Revision of courses and texts so as to provide students with a full, honest account of the facts of history, past and present; the rise of organized labor and developments in labor-management relations are specifically mentioned in this connection.
- Increased emphasis on developing basic skills, and good guidance.
- Adequate financial support for schools plus effective long-range programs to provide qualified teachers in the numbers needed.



BETTER ECONOMIC TEACHING is the aim of these leaders of the Joint Council on Economic Education shown at a meeting at Harriman, N. Y. From left: Hyman Bookbinder, CIO Legislative Dept.; Supt. William Jansen, New York City Schools, and Educational Dir. Mark Starr, AFL Ladies' Garment Workers.

Better Deal Asked For Small Farms

Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) called on Congress to pass a joint resolution offering operators of small farms "an opportunity to achieve economic equality with other segments of our citizens."

He told a Farmers Union Terminal Association meeting at St. Paul that Congress should set forth farm family and national food and fiber policies.

President Asked To Curb Drive By Bias Groups

A CONFERENCE with Pres. Eisenhower to discuss "undisguised economic intimidation" of Negro leaders advocating desegregation in Mississippi has been asked by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

NAACP Board Chairman Dr. Channing M. Tobias wired the President asking that the federal government and the personal "moral suasion" of the President be used to halt the activities of "citizens' councils."

Tobias said reports from NAACP staff members in the state "indicate that banks and other private credit institutions are conspiring to put the squeeze on Negro farmers, businessmen and home owners who are active in the NAACP by foreclosing their mortgages, demanding full and prompt payment of indebtedness and refusing credit."

Insurance Covers More Workers

An increase since mid-1950 of 3.6 million workers covered by union-won insurance, health or pension plans was reported recently by Labor Sec. Mitchell.

The new total is 11,290,000, exclusive of government and railroad employes for whom there is special legislation, and workers covered by plans not achieved through collective bargaining. About 43% of the agreements were negotiated by CIO unions, the Labor Dept. said.

Whitewash on Coffee Prices See Page 3

The CIO News

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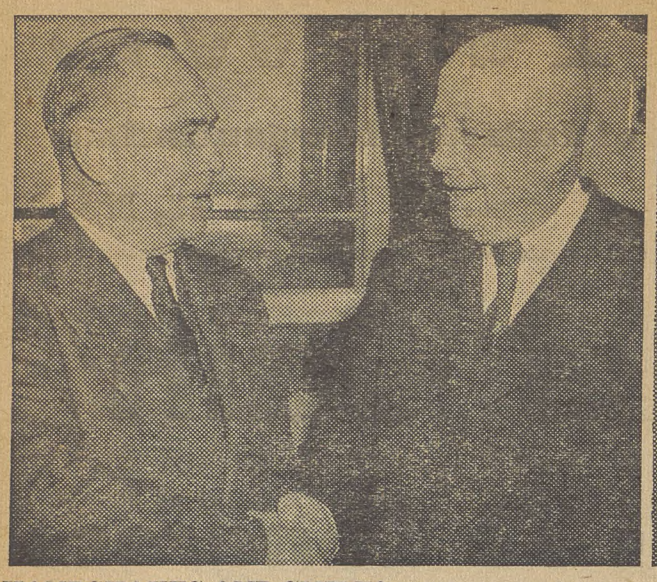
Labor Unity Talks Gain

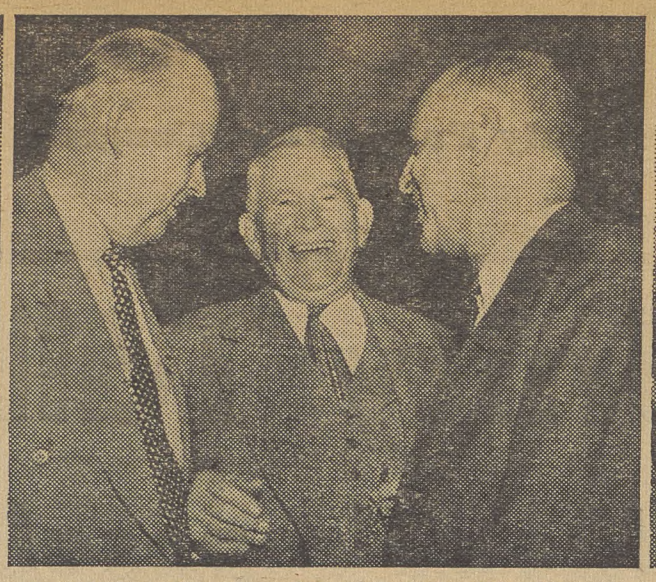
CIO Criticizes Ike's Proposals To Congress

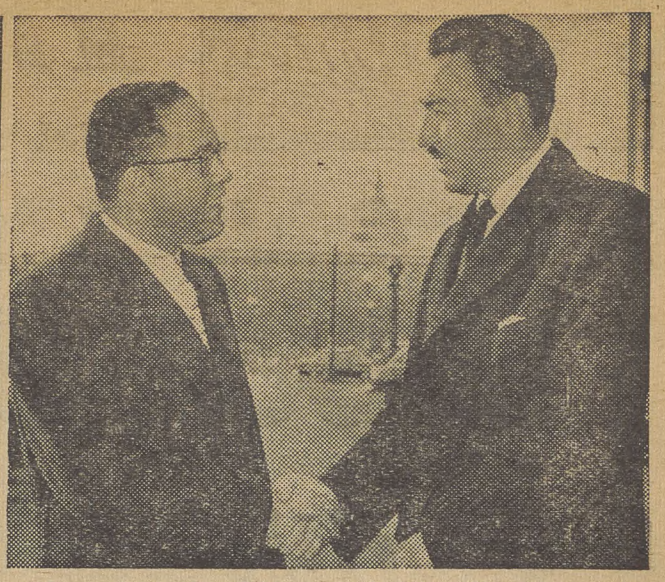
—See Pages 2 & 3

Making Progress Toward Unity— The full Unity Committees representing CIO and AFL held another important meeting in Washington last week, reported additional progress in negotiations towards creating a "single labor center" in America. At top left, AFL Pres. George Meany (left) and CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther confer. Joint meeting of the two groups is shown at top right. The press had plenty of questions (bottom photo) when Reuther and Meany were interviewed after the session. **(Story on Page 3)**

Ike Opens Congress With More Generalities







HANDSHAKES AND SMILES were everywhere as the 84th Congress opened last week. At left: new House Speaker Rayburn (D. Tex.) beams at retiring Speaker Martin, left, (R. Mass.). Center: Kentucky's new junior Sen. Barkley (D.), the "Veep," is welcomed back by Sens. Kerr, left (D. Okla.) and Hill (D. Ala.). At right: Rep. Powell (D. N. Y.) greets Rep. Diggs, left (D. Mich.), third Negro in the House.

By GERVASE N. LOVE

THE STATE of the Union Message offers no clue to any Republican plan for "realizing the tremendous potential" of the country's economy, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther declared last week.

In general, the CIO leader indicated disappointment with Pres. Eisenhower's first message to the 84th Congress.

"Those sections of the President's speech relating to the domestic economy," he said, "offer no program for realizing the tremendous potential of our advancing technology and productive capacity for the welfare of the people—in terms of adequate housing, better schools and other projects.

"Much of the economic and social welfare section is generalized and lacking the elements of a constructive program to meet the needs of the American people today or tomorrow."

Reuther expressed hope that in later messages to Congress, the President "will amplify and develop a more realistic program to meet the needs of our times—programs devoted to building higher living standards and achieving a full productive economy in peacetime geared to filling the peacetime needs of our people."

"THESE ARE the programs that America needs," he stressed. *"Unfortunately, they are not to be found in the President's message."*

Besides his criticisms, Reuther found in the message "welcome reaffirmation of the hope of the American people for peace," and said it expresses "their faith in international cooperation through the United Nations."

In his address, Eisenhower said the outlook for wage earners "can be made still more attractive" by several legislative proposals. He listed:

"First, in the past five years we have had economic growth which will support an increase in the federal minimum wage. In the light of present economic conditions, I recommend its increase to 90c an hour. I also recommend that many others, at present excluded, be given the protection of a minimum wage.

"SECOND, I renew my recommendations of last year for amendment of the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947 to further the basic objectives of this statute. I especially call to the attention of the Congress amendments dealing with the right of economic strikers to vote in representation elections and the need for equalizing the obligation under the act to file disclaimers of Communist affiliation.

"Third, the Administration will propose other important measures including occupational safety, workmen's compensation for longshoremen and harbor workers, and the 'eight hour laws' applicable to federal contractors.

"Legislation also will be proposed respecting non-occupational disability insurance and unemployment compensation in the District of Columbia."

The President described 1954 as "one of the most prosperous years in our history," although it saw more than 3.5 million jobless, additional millions on short work weeks, and an estimated loss of $20 to $30 billion in gross national product.

"Business activity now surges with new strength," he added. "Production is rising. Employment is high . . . The economic outlook is good."

Good Humor

As the new Congress opened, Speaker Rayburn (D. Tex.) said the Democrats will go about their legislative business "in good humor, not angry with anybody."

He said Pres. Eisenhower's proposals will be judged "not from a partisan standpoint" but on the basis of "the best interests of the U. S."

At the earlier Democratic caucus, it was reported, Rayburn told party members they must neither "forgive or forget" the smear and fear campaigning of Vice Pres. Nixon last fall—and Eisenhower's commendation of Nixon.

Grumpy

When Pres. Eisenhower, grinning, strolled down the center aisle of the House to deliver his State of the Union Message, Republicans and Democrats alike applauded lustily—all but one man.

Rep. Mason (R. Ill.) just stood there with his hands in his pockets.

Highlights of Pres. Eisenhower's State of the Union message to Congress follow:

- **COOPERATION:** Good will and harmony on domestic matters, as well as bipartisanship in defense and foreign policy, are essential to progress.
- **TAXES:** No cuts this year (but maybe next), and postponement of the drops in excise and corporation levies scheduled for Apr. 1.
- **DEFENSE:** With the world outlook for a "stalemate" and its chance to work for peace, the military budget will stress air power and atomic weapons, cut down some others. Selective service must be extended and military pay raised.
- **TAFT-HARTLEY:** Last year's recommendations for amendments (opposed by organized labor) were renewed.
- **MINIMUM WAGE:** An increase from the present 75c an hour to 90c, and extended coverage.
- **THE ECONOMY:** It's good and getting better.
- **SCHOOLS:** Prompt federal action to meet the "unprecedented" classroom shortage.
- **FARM POLICY:** Flexible price supports should be continued.
- **TRADE:** Proposals to reduce "certain tariff obstacles" to trade were promised for this week.
- **HOUSING:** A public housing program of 35,000 new units a year for the next two years.
- **FOREIGN AID:** Technical assistance to underdeveloped countries must be continued.
- **COMMUNISM:** Destruction of Communist subversion will be continued, but the basic rights of citizens will be "carefully" preserved.
- **HEALTH:** Last year's proposals for reinsurance of risks undertaken by private health insurance firms will be resubmitted.
- **FEDERAL WAGES:** Pay increases for federal employes and postal workers will be submitted later, as well as last year's request for higher postal rates.
- **IMMIGRATION:** "Injustices" in present laws should be corrected.
- **HIGHWAYS:** A federal aid program to give the country a modern, efficient highway system will be submitted later.

Ike Falls Short; CIO Asks Minimum Wage Of $1.25

THE INCREASE in the minimum wage to 90c an hour proposed by Pres. Eisenhower just won't do, according to Solomon Barkin, chairman of the CIO Committee on Fair Labor Standards.

"CIO will press energetically and with full determination for the enactment of a $1.25 minimum wage," he declared, "along with the broadest possible extension of coverage."

Both CIO and AFL have been calling for a boost from the present 75c to $1.25 as necessary to give low-income workers the essentials of life, to increase purchasing power and to halt the flight of industry to low-wage areas. *(The minimum wage law now covers about 24 million workers, or less than two-fifths of all employed.)*

"CIO ESPECIALLY rejects the suggestion that all that is needed is what is called a cost of living correction in the present 75c rate," said Barkin, who also is research director for the CIO Textile Workers.

"When the present 75c figure was adopted in 1949, after years of legislative wrangling, it was already out of date and was purely a compromise decision having no rational economic justification."

"In our campaign for improvements," he said, "we shall attempt to make the public and Congress aware of the fact that our national economy cannot overcome its most serious handicap until the millions of presently poorly paid, unorganized workers at the bottom of the social structure are given immediate and substantial wage increases.

"Not only is this a long delayed act of social justice, but it is the most effective single thing that can be done to increase basic purchasing power and thus make it possible for the country to eliminate, or sharply reduce, the body of unemployed who constitute a genuine threat to our national economic security."

Messages

Last week's State of the Union message by Pres. Eisenhower was the first of several to the new Congress: Here are the others:

Jan. 10: Special message on foreign trade.

Jan. 11: Special message on pay raises for government employes.

Jan. 13: Special message on military pay raises and a new reserve (UMT) program.

Jan. 17: The Budget message.

Jan. 20: The Economic Report, prepared by the President's Council of Economic Advisers.

Senate Liberals Shift Tactics, Drop Fight On Filibusters

SENATE liberals took a new tack when Congress convened last week, and for the first time in several years failed to propose a curb on filibusters.

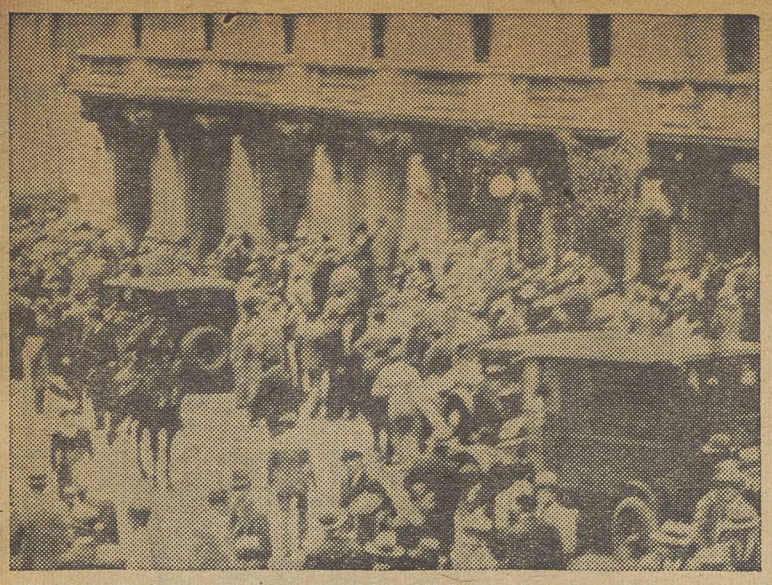
In a last-minute decision, based on party unity desires, Democratic liberals decided not to press for an anti-filibuster amendment—always considered essential to passage of civil rights legislation — when the rules came up for adoption on the opening day.

Nevertheless, Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) and other lawmakers indicated they will press later in the session for enactment of civil rights legislation.

In the House, hints that an effort would be made to reduce the power of the Rules Committee failed to develop. Rules of the last session were adopted.

Another type of rules change, however, may be in the offing. Sens. Watkins (R. Utah), chairman of the McCarthy censure committee, and Hennings (D. Mo.) said they will seek enactment of "fair play" rules for investigations.

Listen To Vandercook Every Night On ABC



TWENTY-SIX YEARS AGO—This mob scene in front of the New York Stock Exchange when the market bubble collapsed in 1929 was recalled last week when the Federal Reserve Board upped margin requirements from 50 to 60%. Margin purchases aren't as big a factor now, but stock averages are above 1929 levels.

Stock Market Speculators Slowed Down By FRB

THE FEDERAL Reserve Board moved to tighten up on stock market speculation last week by increasing the margin requirement from 50% of the total purchase price to 60%.

A congressional inquiry to determine whether the market is building up for a bust was proposed by Sen. Sparkman (D. Ala.). He said the investigation should find out what is causing the "sudden spurts" and "fluctuations" and whether "brakes should be applied."

The board has set margin requirements since 1934. Immediately after World War II, they were placed at 100% of the purchase price. The 50% level went into effect last Feb. 20.

The move apparently was aimed at slowing down the spectacular rise in stock prices which during the past few months has boosted paper values above 1929 levels. The New York Times average of 50 stocks has increased 65% since Sept. 15, 1953.

Government officials in Washington reportedly were prompted by a feeling that excessive market credit might touch off a wave of speculation which would halt the economy's modest gesture in the direction of improvement—and lead to adverse political effects as well.

PRES. KEITH FUNSTON of the New York Stock Exchange said "the evidence shows the amount of credit being used today is relatively small when measured by any reasonable yardstick."

The New York Times said that less than 1% of stock exchange business is conducted on a margin basis. The latest FRB figures show that between Feb. 1 and Nov. 30, 1954, stock market credit increased by 31% to about $3.2 billion.

"It's hard to understand how they (the FRB) could possibly have concluded credit being used in the market today is excessive," Funston said.

He maintained that the action inhibits *"the proper functioning of the market and the free interplay of the basic law of supply and demand."*

IWA Hits Pay Boost As 'Smelly'

THE CIO Woodworkers last week called "just plain smelly" but accepted the recommendation of the fact-finding committee in the long contract dispute of the CIO and the AFL lumber unions with the Northwest timber industry.

IWA-CIO Pres. A. F. Hartung issued a statement denouncing the committee findings. The union's Northwest Policy Committee, of which Hartung is chairman, reluctantly recommended that the affected locals accept the proposal to boost wages 7.5c an hour.

"When the Governors (of Oregon and Washington) asked the unions to agree to the fact-finding procedure," Hartung said, "that procedure was spelled out in eight points. One of these points called on IWA to withdraw charges of unfair practices, and we agreed to do this.

"Not only did the committee abrogate what amounted to a binding contract on retroactivity, it also utterly failed to show any reason for its recommendation of 7.5c as opposed to the unions' demands (of 12.5c).

"We make no secret of the fact that we consider the 1954 dispute settlement to be completely renownless, if not just plain smelly."

CIO, AFL Working On Plans For Unity

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

CIO AND AFL Unity Committees met on Jan. 4 for a two-hour discussion of issues and problems relating to the problem of possible merger of the two labor organizations.

Both CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and AFL Pres. George Meany told reporters after the session at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington that the two 10-man groups had covered in a general way a wide variety of problems.

The two officers announced that:

1. The six-man subcommittee of the big group will meet at Miami, Fla., on Feb. 8 to prepare more specific plans.

2. The full committees will meet there the next day—Feb. 9—for a study of the subcommittee's suggestions or recommendations.

The Florida city was chosen as a convenient site for the meeting because the AFL's Executive Council will be winding up its annual mid-winter meeting there a day or two earlier.

THE MEETING of the unity groups was the first since Oct. 15, when a joint session was abridged by the onrushing advent of Hurricane Hazel.

Meany pointed out that the Jan. 4 meeting was the "first opportunity to get together after our conventions. We hashed over a lot of details, and we asked the subcommittee to go over those details."

Meany, in answer to a reporter's question, said: "I don't see any major problems. There are lots of little problems, of course, but I don't see anything standing in the way."

Reuther added that the unity negotiators "have tried to stay away from setting deadlines. We'll move as quickly as we can, for obviously unity is desirable."

"We want to work on the whole problem constructively and intelligently, without the pressure of deadlines," he added.

"We are not trying to set a target date. We are just trying to work this out on a sound basis, and we are not rushing."

Reuther likened the discussions with the AFL committee members to the talks that preceded the writing and subsequent ratification of the CIO-AFL no-raiding agreement.

"There were a number of general discussions on that problem," Reuther recalled. "Ultimately we had to get something on paper, and we did. Now, we're trying to get something on paper in regard to unity."

Meany said the subcommittee has now been told to proceed with the "various angles" of the problem and to "come up with some proposals." Attending the Jan. 4 meeting were:

CIO: Pres. Reuther, Exec. Vice-Pres. John Riffe, Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers; CIO Vice Pres. L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Joseph Beirne, Michael Quill and Frank Rosenblum; and General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg.

AFL: Pres. Meany, Sec.-Treas. William Schnitzler; Pres. W. C. Doherty of the Letter Carriers; Pres. Harry Bates of the Bricklayers; Pres. William McFetridge of the Building Service Employes; Pres. Al Hayes of the Machinists; Pres. David Dubinsky of the Garment Workers; Dan Tracy, retired president of the Electrical Workers; Pres. Charles MacGowan of the Boilermakers; and Albert Woll, AFL general counsel.

The subcommittee members are: **(CIO)** Reuther, Carey, McDonald; **(AFL)** Meany, Schnitzler, Bates.

First

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther has done a lot of traveling around the country—but he confessed to newsmen that the February meeting of the CIO-AFL Unity Committee at Miami will mark his first visit to Florida, the Sunshine State.

The unity meeting there follows the annual mid-winter session of the AFL Executive Council.

Goldberg Urges Unions To File NLRB Cases

CHARGES of unfair labor practices should be filed with the National Labor Relations Board as in the past just as if there were no vacancy in the post of general counsel, CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg advised CIO affiliates last week.

This procedure should be followed, he said, though NLRB machinery for processing such cases "will be substantially crippled" by failure of a successor to take over when former General Counsel George Bott's term expired Dec. 20.

He pointed out that NLRB regional directors have been instructed not to issue complaints so long as the job is unfilled.

"Presumably," Goldberg said, "this is based on the provision of the Taft-Hartley Act which vests broad power on complaints in the general counsel."

Goldberg explained why he advised prompt filing:

"The Taft-Hartley Act prohibits the issuance of complaints based on unfair labor practices occurring more than six months before the charge is filed. Thus if you postpone filing charges until a new general counsel is appointed, you will run the risk of having the charges invalidated by this six-month limitation.

"Moreover, charges filed during the period of vacancy will probably be accorded certain preliminary processing which should enable the general counsel to act more promptly on issuing complaints once he assumes office."

Pres. Eisenhower nominated Theophil C. Kammholz, Chicago lawyer, as Bott's successor in November. However, the Senate did not act on the appointment during its special session, and Kammholz reportedly declined to take an interim appointment lest the incoming Democratic Congress refuse to confirm him. His name must be submitted to the current session.

'Whitewash' On Coffee Speculation Hit By Douglas

A "WHITEWASH" report on coffee price speculation was issued last week by a Senate Banking subcommittee of the outgoing GOP Congress, over the vocal dissent of Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.).

SEN. DOUGLAS

The subcommittee objected to placing coffee trading under the Commodity Exchange Act — as are other foodstuffs — and said blandly that its prices should *"be determined by the factors of supply and demand in a free economy."*

This proved a bitter brew for Douglas, considering the 50c a pound climb in retail coffee prices in the first few months of 1954.

Congress, he said, "should not allow the American consumer to be gouged by foreign cartels . . . dictating the price of commodities sold to the United States."

The Illinois lawmaker said he has no proof that the coffee market was "rigged," but noted there were "many suspicious circumstances."

The Federal Trade Commission, it was recalled, in a report last summer flatly blamed speculation for runaway coffee prices. The FTC's word for it was "skullduggery," blamed particularly on the five largest roasters.

Only a limited number of companies trade on the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, FTC noted, and prices peculiarly reflect "abnormal speculative and commercial trading."

Nevertheless, the Banking subcommittee headed by Sen. Beall (R. Md.) proposed reliance on "supply and demand" as protection for consumers. GOP Sens. Bush (Conn.) and Payne (Me.) joined Beall in the 3-to-1 report.

In reply, Douglas noted that "virtually all basic commodities in this country" now are controlled under the Commodity Exchange Act and said he could *"see no reason why coffee should be excepted."*

Such control, he said, would *"merely bring daylight into coffee trading, which would be a protection against abuse."*

Douglas' position was supported by two Senate Agriculture Committee members. Sens. Ellender (D. La.) and Aiken (R. Vt.) said they would support regulation, proposed in a bill by Douglas, to bring coffee trading "out in the open."

Similar legislation was voted twice by the Senate in the last Congress, but was rejected by the House.

The FTC, meantime, has set hearings for Jan. 27 on its complaint against the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange.

Minimum Wages

The Administration—as indicated by news leaks from Augusta a few weeks ago—has come out for raising the minimum wage to 90c an hour and for increasing the coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Any news about improving the minimum wage law is good news—*but it would be still better if the President had asked for a more realistic increase.*

The CIO believes that minimum wages should be lifted to $1.25 an hour. As our Fair Labor Standards Committee pointed out a few days ago, the present 75c level was *"already out of date"* when it was adopted in 1949. In this session of Congress, the CIO will seek to convince the members that a raise to 90c is not enough.

Riter Is Wronger!

Henry Riter III, head of the NAM, complains that union security contracts are ruining the morale of American workers, and that in the interests of "freedom" the various states should pass right-to-scab laws barring union security contracts.

Union security, however, hasn't ruined the Copperweld Steel Co., of which Riter is president. It's had union security contracts since 1941 and 1942.

Writer Is Wronger!

Another business expert who is all wet about union security contracts is the editorial writer for a Chamber of Commerce monthly bulletin strangely named "Economic Intelligence."

The Chamber, having declared open warfare on Sec. of Labor Mitchell, quotes Mitchell's assertion that *"these right to work laws do not create any jobs at all."*

Says the Chamber writer: "No one has ever claimed that was their purpose."

Nonsense. That very claim has been made in every state where anti-union groups have tried to outlaw union security. They've claimed in state after state that passage of their pet laws would provide more jobs at higher wages.

We'd suggest the C. of C. writer would do well to know his facts before he pontificates about "right to scab" laws.

Unity Progress

The meeting of the CIO and AFL Unity Committees last week was another step towards eventual merger.

Like every complicated set of negotiations, there are times when there's nothing very much to report in the way of tangible gains. Some newspapers interpret that as a setback to unity; others, as speeding the process along.

In fact, it's just the normal course of procedure; and as both CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and AFL Pres. George Meany have pointed out, it is better to meet the problems intelligently and constructively than to try to meet an arbitrary or artificial deadline.

Boom . . . Boom . . . Crash?

The head of the New York Stock Exchange doesn't like the order of the Federal Reserve Board lifting the amount of "margin"—or down payment—that must be made in buying stock.

Says this particular Wall Streeter: It "interferes with the laws of supply and demand."

Let's see—when did we last hear that sort of statement out of the Stock Exchange? Must have been about Oct. of '29 . . .

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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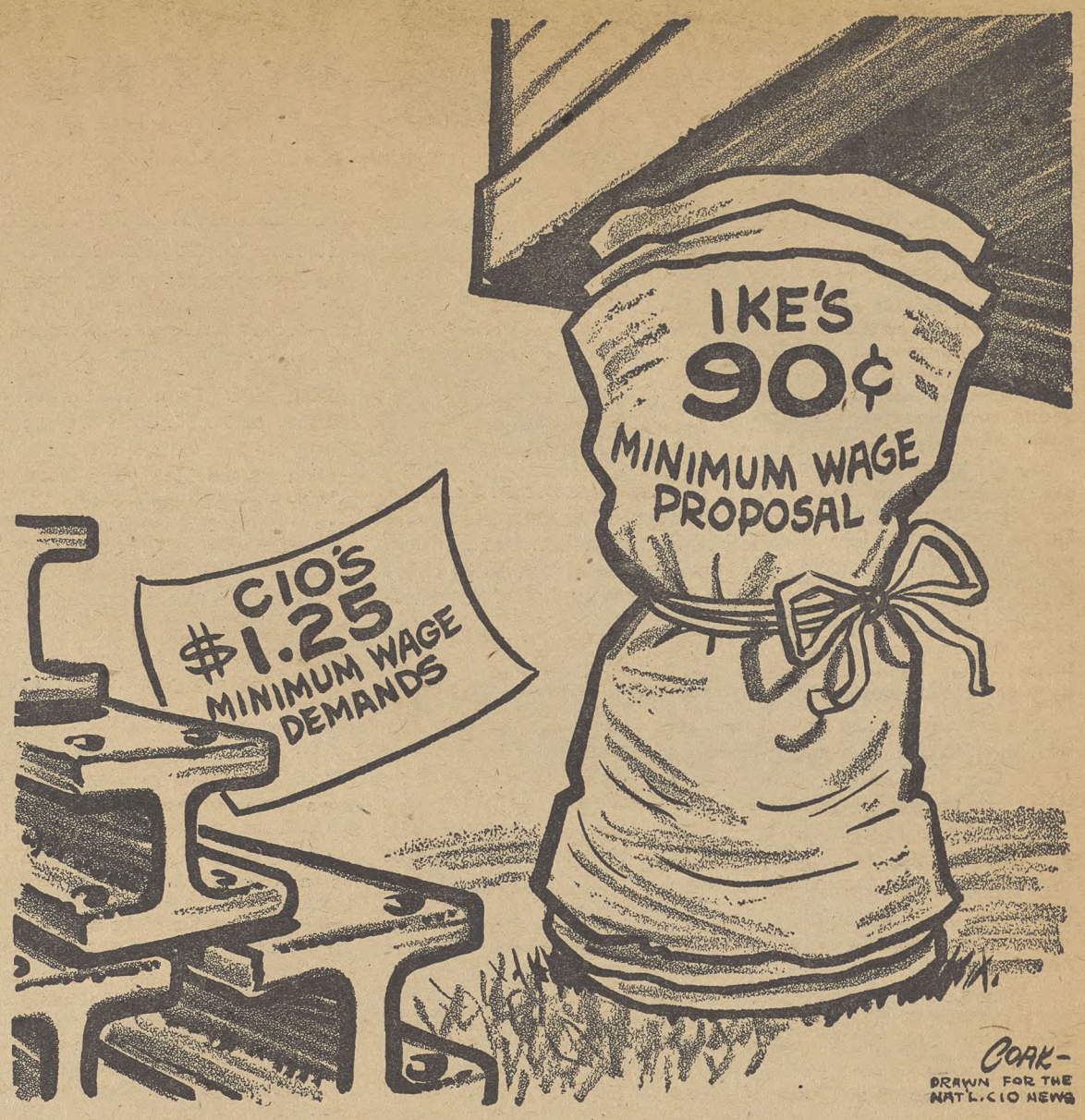
There's A Better Foundation



In Other Words—

Winning Friends For America

The following excerpts from an article by Marion Wilhelm in The Christian Science Monitor concern the recent visit of a CIO delegation to Mexico as guests of the democratic unions there. The story appeared under the headline: "Reuther Wins Mexican Friends for U. S."

By MARION WILHELM

AMERICAN LABOR, and the United States people in general, won a lot of friends in Mexico with the visit of the outspoken president of the CIO, Walter P. Reuther.

Reuther won friends, where official State Dept. visitors have had less success, by openly criticizing some phases of U. S. policy toward Mexican braceros (migrant farm laborers) and toward Latin-American economic problems raised at the recent Rio de Janeiro conference. On both, he sees eye to eye with many Mexicans.

At the same time, he made what some observers called the most effective appeal for unity against communism yet voiced by a U. S. leader in Mexico.

They Liked His Approach

A long-time American observer of the Mexican labor movement commented: *"Reuther has the kind of approach the Mexicans like. If we can get the Mexican workingman closely allied with the U. S. labor movement so that Mexican labor and labor everywhere in Latin America looks to us as their friend, then they will never turn to Russia."*

Reuther was a guest of the Confederation of Mexican Workers, representing some million and a half workers. Both the CTM and the CIO are affiliates of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, of which the Regional Inter-American Organization of Workers (ORIT) is the western hemispheric division.

Reuther's criticism of U. S. bracero (farm laborer) and Latin American aid policies were reported as "sensational declarations" by one unusually caustic (and not altogether representative) newspaper which only a month ago had headlined comments of visiting Assistant Sec. of State Henry Holland as *"Blah . . . Blah . . . Blah . . . No."*

In a meeting with the Mexican press, which he tagged at the outset as a *"press conference without an iron curtain,"* the youthful-looking sandy-haired labor leader said he was disappointed with the U. S. position at the Rio de Janeiro economic conference of the Organization of American States.

"We of the CIO are very much disappointed at the outcome of the Rio conference and the position of the U. S. delegation," he reported. "The Sec. of the Treasury, George Humphrey, acted more like a banker than the head of an economic conference ought to. I don't believe the economic problems of Latin America can be solved if these people act as bankers."

On the bracero issue, the CIO president drew even bigger applause. Most Mexico City newspapers gave prominent space to his plea for a bracero treaty *"with teeth in it"* to halt what he called considerable exploitation of Mexican migrants on U. S. farms. Mexican braceros, he said, are entitled to the same pay and protection as U. S. farm workers. He criticized the U. S.-Mexico bracero treaty as *"a bad treaty and badly implemented."*

U. S. Embassy officials here suggested that Reuther was probably thinking of illegal Mexican immigrants (so-called "wetbacks") and not legally recruited workers (contracted under protection of the bracero treaty) when discussing mistreatment of Mexican braceros. To this Reuther told reporters:

A Careful Watch

"We fully understand the difference. We have a joint committee (with Mexican labor groups) which keeps careful watch on the problem."

While Reuther may have embarrassed the State Dept. with his outspoken censure of bracero handling and U. S. economic policy in Latin America, observers credit him with a public-opinion victory for the U. S. government on the question of communism.

"We in the CIO," he said, "have proved that we are in the vanguard of the fight for human justice—economic and social.

"In the long run, the fight against the Communist menace will be won in the fields of human betterment, including economic security for all, free of all discrimination for reasons of color, creed or race.

"And we ought to launch a different kind of war—total war against depression, dictatorship, hunger, poverty, and social injustice in the world."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE WHITE HOUSE took Agriculture Sec. Benson off the hook in the Wolf Ladejinsky case by arranging for Harold E. Stassen to hire Ladejinsky for the Foreign Operations Administration with full security clearance.

The case remains a shocking example of the evils that arise when the business of ordinary government hiring, firing and assignment is colored by a juvenile preoccupation with so-called security.

Benson didn't want Ladejinsky to return to Tokyo as our agricultural attache. He thinks that the job of all such attaches is to "sell" or otherwise dispose of American farm surpluses. He isn't interested in Japanese land reform of the type that Ladejinsky helped devise and administer during the Occupation.

Reason

With men who know the GOP best, it's distaste two to one.

That seems to be the inference in a prediction by the editor of a Washington newsletter, who says flatly that Democratic investigations will embarrass the Republicans.

But, says the pundit, it doesn't seem that there's as much scandal around as there was a few years ago. His reason: The new men haven't been in long enough.

This is a narrow and bigoted viewpoint. Benson is a Cabinet officer who should think in terms of overall American policy in the world. *If he doesn't know that Ladejinsky-type land reform may be the key to the future of Asia, he is unfit for his job.*

Still he is the responsible hiring and assignment authority. If he thinks we need "salesmen" and all-American go-getters as foreign agricultural attaches, he is entitled to exercise his judgment until overruled and forced to resign. He could have kept Ladejinsky out of Tokyo and given him a new Agricultural Dept. assignment here at home.

Where he went wrong was in conniving with his executive assistant, Milan D. Smith, and his 35-year-old security officer, J. Glen Cassity, to ring in the self-justification of calling Ladejinski a "security risk."

They Went Off The Rails

Ladejinsky was vouched for by no less imposing a figure than Gen. Douglas MacArthur. He had been "cleared" for foreign service by the Styles Bridges-Joe McCarthy agent at the State Dept., the admittedly "tough" Scott McLeod, who amuses himself by saying that under his regime, in regard to security, State doesn't tolerate anyone who is "a little pregnant."

In the face of these reported facts, Benson, Milan Smith and Cassity went completely off the rails.

Cassity admitted that he had never interviewed Ladejinsky or given him a formal hearing on charges, but that he was sure the adverse decision was correct. *(First the verdict, then the trial, as in Alice in Wonderland.)*

Milan Smith called in a couple of reporters—Clark Mollenhoff of the Cowles newspapers and Philip Potter of The Baltimore Sun—to explain how they had got the wrong slant. He produced an eight-page anti-Ladejinsky letter from a Russian emigre, one George N. Vitt, and called it a *"classic"* explanation of a *"classic"* situation explaining why, in this case, *"we're so right."*

The Vitt letter was filled with a number of anti-Semitic references, which naturally aroused a storm. But the dominant suggestion was that Ladejinsky's long, documented record of anti-Communism couldn't be given faith and credit. (He was allowed to visit his sisters in Russia in 1939, and this "suggests" that he really wasn't as anti-Communist as he claimed.)

The Way To Moon-Madness

This way lies moon-madness. If we adopt the theory, once advanced by a professional ex-Communist, that a steadfast record of anti-Communism is more likely than not to conceal a crypto-Communist, there is no longer any objective test by which to judge.

Find an American who denounced the Soviet Russian invasion of Finland in 1939, and you have thus proved that he is a secret fellow traveler. Find a man who was widely and publicly praised for having planned Japanese land reforms that kept communism from taking over Japan's peasants as they took over China's, and you have proved he is a security risk, unsafe for Sec. Benson to tolerate in Tokyo.

Benson's man Milan Smith climaxed the sordid affair by trying to deny that he had told the reporters that the Vitt letter was a "classic" analysis. Their reply was brief: "He's a liar."

The White House surrendered, and Benson surrendered, and Ladejinsky was given his new job.

The fault, in a personal sense, is Benson's. He was the official with authority to decide and he must bear the responsibility for an unfair attempt to brand a man as a security risk.

The deeper flaw is in our whole concept of security with no standards established by law, with callow and inexperienced men being given the power of spiritual life and death over their victims, with one department "clearing" and another refusing "clearance," all on the basis of the same facts.

The people who mix up routine government assignments with security questions are gravediggers of our free society—or they would be if they were allowed to get away with it.

Washington Window—

'Local' Utilities Are Really Run By 11 Big Financial Companies

By Public Affairs Institute

A MASS OF EVIDENCE that control of the nation's private electric utilities still runs to big eastern financial interests, and not local interests, has been gathered by the Anti-Monopoly Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, under Sen. Langer (R. N. D.).

The Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 was an attempt by Congress to encourage true local ownership and control, on the basis that local owners would be more responsive to local needs and aspirations than owners in some distant city or foreign country.

Examination of the lists of 10 largest voting stockholders in each of the nation's larger electric operating companies, obtained by the committee from Federal Power Commission, indicates, however, that the big shareholders are still in the financial centers.

There are 11 eastern financial and security houses listed as principal voting stockholders in 100 of the nation's larger operating power companies. The 11 stockholding companies are all located in New York City, Philadelphia, Boston and Wilmington, Del. The operating companies in which they hold stock stretch from coast to coast and have assets of nearly $19 billion.

An Intricate Web

A diagram of these interlocking holdings (all within the 10 largest in each company) proves an intricate web tying together virtually all of the operating power companies in the nation, either by direct stockholding or the financial interconnections of holding companies.

The table sharply contradicts the description of private electric companies as "local interests"—a description used by the Administration and House Appropriations Committee in talk of the new "partnership" between the federal government and "local interests" in future hydro-electric developments.

An outstanding example of an operating company described as a "local" institution was the Idaho Power Co., applicant for permission to build three little dams in lieu of giant Hells Canyon Dam on the Idaho-Oregon border. When the federal government withdrew its opposition to the Idaho Power Co. application for permits at the Hells Canyon site, news was relayed to the company's stockholders at their annual meeting in Bangor, Me. (It is a Maine corporation—not Idaho.)

The 10 largest stockholders in the Idaho company are: Steere & Co. of Philadelphia, Aetna Life Ins. Co. of Hartford, Conn., Baer Stearns & Co. of New York City, Catton & Co. of Boston, Eastman Dillon & Co. of New York, Hallgarten & Co. of New York, John Hancock Mutual Life Ins. Co. of Boston, Northwestern Mutual Life Ins. Co. of Milwaukee, Olen & Co. of Chicago, and New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.

Efforts will be made in the Congress to continue the Langer subcommittee investigation of monopoly in the electric power field. *The picture thus far emerging is of a tremendous web of interlocks, through stockholders, directors and other officials, which makes most of the private electric power business in the United States subject to common financial interests.*

The 'Big Eleven'

Here are the "Big Eleven" financial and security houses and the number of times each appears as one of the 10 largest stockholders in the nation's 100 larger power companies.

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Beane, New York City	**47**
King & Co., New York City	**37**
Sigler & Co., New York City	**31**
Carothers & Clark, Wilmington, Del	**27**
Cudd & Co., New York City	**23**
Atwell & Co., New York City	**22**
Steere & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	**22**
Anderson & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	**18**
Douglass & Co., New York City	**17**
Massachusetts Investors Trust, Boston, Mass.	**16**
Harvard & Co., Boston, Mass.	**15**

There are 11 additional companies which are principal stockholders in from 10 to 12 operating companies each, and several hold stock in two to 10 companies.

The GOP's Frustration Wing

(The possibility that Joe McCarthy and a "huge slice" of the GOP may turn to "the heady excitement of third party politics" on the far right are examined by Robert Bendiner, in this article digested from The Progressive magazine.)

By ROBERT BENDINER

WHILE THE PRESIDENT emerges from the mid-term elections with an impressive show of strength, and while his McCarthyite foes within the party took a delightful drubbing, the fact remains that men on whom he leaned heavily have turned out to be pretty shaky reeds.

Vice Pres. Nixon, once the Great Liaison between President and Senate, is in the position of an ambassador who has been caught throwing poisoned darts at royal members of the Court to which he is accredited.

In the meantime, the President needs a new envoy on Capitol Hill and there just isn't one in sight. Normally Nixon's ambassadorial cloak would have fallen on the shoulders of his California rival, the Republican floor leader. But Sen. Knowland is fighting a single-handed war with the largest country in Asia right now and is, in consequence, somewhat closer to Pres. Chiang Kai-Shek than to Pres. Eisenhower.

Whatever the immediate future may hold for Sen. McCarthy, the censure debate made it pretty plain that if he can't take over the Republican Party—and soon—he will ultimately seek a career in the heady excitement of third-party politics.

There have been more than effusive demonstrations and ecstatic fan mail to turn McCarthy's thoughts in this direction. The bitterness that broke out again and again at the last GOP convention was more than the transient disappointment of admirers of the late Sen. Robert A. Taft.

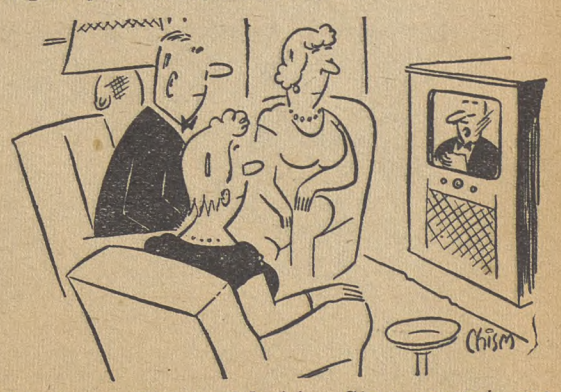
It was the accumulated frustration of a large segment of the Republican Party which has had to take Wilkie, Dewey, and Eisenhower as successive standard-bearer while it dreamed all the while of Coolidge, McKinley, and Louis XIV.

An increasing number of observers and congressmen now believe that this huge slice of the Grand Old Party is, in an incoherent and not quite conscious way, approaching the ultimate showdown with its intra-party tormentors.

Groups have been springing up around the country, waiting only to be welded together, given a common goal, and led into battle—the For America outfit in Chicago, The Committee for a Stronger Republican Party in New Jersey, the somewhat older Committee for Constitutional Government in New York, Ten Million Americans Mobilizing for Justice, Hamilton Fish's American Political Action Committee, and numerous others.

This is no tatterdemalion horde, piped by the Gerald Smiths and Joseph Kamps, but a grouping with pretty much the same potential—and in part the personnel—of the pre-war America First Committee.

It would not be surprising if McCarthy said to himself: *This thing is big—bigger than a seat in the Senate, bigger than Wisconsin, especially a Wisconsin that may never elect me again anyway.* If this is indeed the tenor of his thoughts, the struggle for the next Republican nomination will be extremely lively, not to say savage—in which case the Democratic nomination should fetch a higher price in the market place.



"And now Blotz's Television Store requests me to announce the names of those behind on monthly payments."

'The Pajama Game'—

'Millie The Sewing Machine Girl' Has A Union Now

WORKER AND BOSS—Union gal Janis Paige, star of "Pajama Game," tells off a love-struck superintendent.

WHO'S GOT A GRIEVANCE?—The girls of the grievance committee—and heaven help the superintendent who stands in the way of these Pajama Game beauties!

CAROL HANEY wins wide acclaim for her dancing.

YOU'VE probably heard "Hernando's Hide-Away" and "Hey, There" a thousand times; but perhaps you haven't realized they come from a sparkling musical comedy about love—and labor-management relations—in a Midwest pajama factory.

"The Pajama Game" now is enjoying a spectacular run at the St. James Theater in New York, and a road company is starting to tour the country's major cities.

"Pajama Game" has good music, pretty girls, fine dancing—and a story about the efforts of a union to get a wage raise. The boss, who quotes Fulton Lewis every other moment, is against wage raises. The plant superintendent complicates his life by falling for the pretty chairman of what certainly must be the country's most lovely union grievance and negotiating committee.

★

Janis Paige, an eye-filling redhead, doesn't let love get in the way of her union work. She repulses the super's advances for what might be called a "sweetheart agreement" between union and management. But when the union members start to slow down the work, the superintendent discovers that the boss not only can pay the requested wage boost—but indeed has carried it on the company books for months.

So the union wins 7.5c. And in a fine song—"7½ Cents"—the cast notes that while 7.5c doesn't buy much, 7.5c an hour for 40 hours for one or five or 10 years can buy an awful lot of things.

It's a fine show, with John Raitt, Eddie Foy, Jr., some extra-special dancing by Carol Haney, and fine singing by Miss Paige.

Equally, it's a friendly, good-humored, sympathetic treatment of a union and its members. You ought to see "Pajama Game" if you can assemble the cash for a ticket or two. —H.C.F.

UNION PICNIC—Ants, games and flirting are all there: including, above, Eddie Foy, Jr., and buxom Reta Shaw.

THERE'S JOY when the union wins its 7.5c raise—and "reactionaries" are in full retreat. That "7½ Cent" song is good for union meetings, even with a bum voice.

OUTPUT'S DOWN—The boss doesn't spend enough for repairs, and the union girls want their pay raise.

'Big Business Barons' Hit On Scab Laws

"I suggest your husband join the Union, Madam, as the quickest way of getting him back on his feet!"

STATE "right to scab" laws are designed "to put more money in the already overflowing cash registers of the big barons of textile and other industries," CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey last week told the first convention of the Philadelphia Textile Workers Joint Board.

"They are designed to prevent union organization," he declared. "They are designed to weaken the trade union movement."

Carey cited a similarity between the problems the Textile Workers face and those which confront the CIO Electrical Workers, of which he is president.

He blamed them on "irresponsible, selfish reactionary management in both industries—managements whose hostility to trade unionism has caused them to endeavor to make the South an economic slum land from which unions are barred."

Pending

According to an Associated Press survey, "right-to-scab" bills probably will be introduced in nine state legislatures this year, while bills for repeal or modification of existing open shop laws are expected in five states.

To this end, he said, such employers have used reactionary politicians, "men who have given America evil and iniquitous laws like the Taft-Hartley Act and the so-called right to work statutes of the South—state laws which should be clearly labeled for what they are: 'right to scab' laws.

"Did you ever hear of anything more falsely misnamed than those right to work laws?

"Why, the men who wrote them, the men who support them, know full well that they are not in favor of the right of people to work.

"WHAT KIND of rights do these laws provide? *Do they provide that every man or woman should have an equal right to a job regardless of race, creed, color or national origin?*

"Do they provide a guarantee of employment to a worker—a guarantee that he won't be laid off for inventory adjustment or because of material shortages or because of some whim by a plant superintendent?

"Do they provide job protection for a worker against unemployment when he is too ill to work or too old to fight for his place in the labor market?

"Every single legislator who cynically voted for these laws, every paid propagandist who campaigned for these laws, every reactionary who supports these laws knows that they were not intended to achieve such wholesome and decent goals."

Carey said those "sterling defenders of liberty," the Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers, have "bamboozled" many people about right to scab laws.

SUCH LEGISLATION will "wither and die" when the labor movement, through stronger organization and more effective political action work, gets the facts to its members and induces them to vote, he said.

He urged the workers of Pennsylvania, "because of the great success achieved at the last election . . . to strike a great blow in the Keystone State for a decent, truly American right to work bill."

"I mean a fair employment practices law," he explained, "a law which will insure equality of opportunity to all Pennsylvania workers, no matter what the color of their skin, no matter what way they choose to worship God, no matter where their ancestors came from.

"Pennsylvania should—and can—lift high the banner of democracy by becoming the next state to guarantee full civil rights for all."

New Jersey CIO Requests Four Election Law Changes

THE NEW JERSEY CIO Council has urged the State Election Laws Study Commission to recommend four additional improvements in the laws.

Council Pres. Paul Krebs asked the Commission to recommend that employers be required to grant workers two hours' time off with pay to vote, and that the voting age be cut from 21 to 18, as called for by Gov. Robert Meyner and Pres. Eisenhower.

The Commission also was urged to back the requirements that all counties print and make available for the public copies of the latest registration lists, and that first and second class counties provide evening registration at least a month before the registration deadline for the general election.

Krebs "noted with approval" the Commission's initial report, "particularly your recommendation for installation of voting machines in all 21 counties and your support of a constitutional amendment to reduce the residence requirements for voting to six months in the State and 40 days in the county."

THE CALIFORNIA CIO Council will sponsor several major election reform measures during the session of the Legislature which opened last week, according to Council Sec.-Treas. John A. Despol.

One important proposal calls for financial support by registered voters in general election campaigns. The measure would make election expense a voter responsibility by earmarking from the State's general treasury $1 per registered voter for the party of his choice.

"This approach to the perennial problems of high campaign costs would help equalize the opportunity of all candidates to get their story across to the people," Despol said.

Case Of NAM Prexy—

'Right To Scab' Friend Signs Union Shop Pacts

LACK OF a leg to stand on doesn't seem to bother Henry G. Riter III, the new president of the National Association of Manufacturers, in his violent opposition to repeal of right to scab laws.

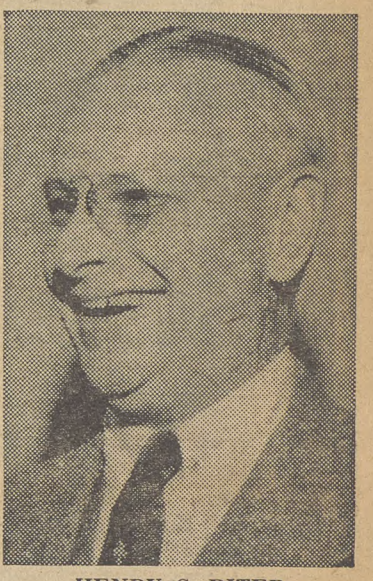
One of the outspoken critics of Labor Sec. Mitchell's stand, which Riter III calls "astounding," the NAM prexy is chairman of the board of Copperweld Steel Co., under union shop contract with the CIO Steelworkers.

In fact, Copperweld's Warren, O., plant has had such a contract since 1941, and its Glassport, O., plant has had one since 1942. Presumably Riter III's firm has found the agreements beneficial, because they were signed some 10 years before the steel industry as a whole got around to accepting the union shop.

But nothing daunted, Riter III proclaims that *"state right to work laws are designed to restore to the individual his basic rights to decide for himself whether to join or not to join a union."* That his own employes have no such "right" deters the corporation executive not a whit.

"If a majority of their fellow workers decided to be represented by a union, all persons working for a livelihood would be compelled to join a union," sobbed the NAM head.

"That," said he, falling with elephantine grace into his own trap, *"is un-American. That really would be slave labor."*



HENRY G. RITER
His left hand vs. his right

Riter III sang his dirge not once, but twice (at least). A few days after popping off the first time, he again belabored Mitchell and once more thundered in fine, mouth-filling phrases about American industry's *"direct responsibility"* to protect its employes against having to join a union. He said nothing, naturally, about American industry's responsibility to provide jobs.

Bricker Curb, Free Trade Fights Face Ike Again In New Congress

A COUPLE of familiar headaches were on hand to greet Pres. Eisenhower last week as the 84th Congress got under way—the Bricker Amendment and the opposition of the high tariff bloc in his own party to extension of the Reciprocal Trades Agreement Act.

The Bricker Amendment limiting the treaty-making powers of the President—a legislative pet of the isolationists—tied up the Senate in the second session of the 83d Congress from the time it convened until Feb. 26, 1954.

Then it barely failed to poll the two-thirds vote required for passage. Its sponsor, Sen. Bricker (R. O.), said last week it will be back again in the 84th Congress. He told Newsweek magazine in an interview that he intended to work hard for its passage despite Eisenhower's opposition, but that he would not insist on last year's language.

Last year his proposal split party lines, the Republican cleavage being particularly sharp, and threw a roadblock in the pathway of the GOP legislative program until the Senate junked it.

While taking his Christmas vacation in Augusta, Eisenhower said he would send Congress a special message on Jan. 10 asking extension of reciprocal trade for three years and authority to cut tariffs by as much as 15% during the period. A bill by Rep. Cooper (D. Tenn.) to carry out the proposal was given Number One position on the House calendar as Congress opened.

But before that, Rep. Reed (R. N.Y.), chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee in the last Congress and leader of the fight against last year's grudging extension, had issued a warning that he will do battle again.

Reed's pronunciamento was sugar-coated with praise of Eisenhower and Sec. of State Dulles for giving the country a foreign policy of "peace without appeasement." Having lulled the Administration into a pleasant but unsubstantial sense of security, he announced he would not hesitate to disagree with it when it is "unwise."

"I shall be able to demonstrate this," he proclaimed, "if there is an attempt to push through the Congress a foreign trade program which does not protect the interests of our American workers and producers."

Speaker Rayburn of the House said the Democrats will try to give the President what he wants.

The CIO favors reciprocal trade with safeguards to protect U. S. jobs and industries which were spelled out by Pres. David J. McDonald, of the CIO Steelworkers, in dissents from majority recommendations of the Randall Commission.

The safeguards he proposed include provisions for free retraining and relocation of workers in industries adversely affected by low-tariff imports. Broadly speaking, he suggested special help for what Sen. Neuberger (D. Ore.), in making a similar proposal last week, called "hardship industries."

Catholics, Farm Paper Hit Bans On Union Security

THE SPIRIT of class warfare is promoted by state "right to scab" laws, the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists said last week in a statement calling for reconsideration of such legislation in the light of its effect on "the real meaning of the right to work and its relation to man's other rights."

"Right to work laws," said the ACTU, "by their elimination of the union shop—which is labor's basic element of secure organization — open the way for that spirit of class warfare which is inevitably fomented when men think of themselves as disassociated from the common good and interests of their fellow men."

In another attack on open shop laws, the Wisconsin Agriculturist, one of the State's major farm publications, sharply criticized the Wisconsin Farm Bureau for favoring them.

"It isn't very gracious of farmers to ask for government farm programs and price supports and then take a crack at the union shop. Labor, through unions, does for itself what farmers ask the government to do for them," the farm paper said.

Scab Law Drive On In California

Another drive to pass "right-to-scab" legislation is under way, this time in California, where the business dominated Associated Farmers and the State Chamber of Commerce are backing the proposal.

California CIO Council Sec.-Treas. John A. Despol predicted the attempt would fail because of the "substantially increased liberal representation" in the new Legislature.

Ike Urged By Scientist To End 'Thought Control' Politicking

RUTHLESS, ambitious men are using the federal loyalty and security program for political purposes and can be halted only by "vigorous executive action," Dr. Vannevar Bush, president of the Carnegie Institution and one of the country's leading scientists, declared last week.

Such people, "inspired by spite or attempts at thought control," are undermining democracy and helping world communism, he said. He did not identify those to whom he referred.

Bush's charge came as Washington, already seething over the discharge of Russian-born Wolf Ladejinsky as U. S. agricultural attache at Tokyo, bubbled with new fury at the Agriculture Dept.'s use of a letter with anti-Semitic overtones to justify the ouster.

In a speech at a meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Berkeley, Calif., Bush called for a complete removal of the government's security system from politics.

THE MAN who helped organize the country's scientific work during World War II and who was instrumental in developing the atom bomb indicated that the present method of dealing with security and loyalty has not accomplished all it should.

While the enemy is trying to spread confusion and distrust, he claimed, "we are carrying on the process now without his prompting." Suspicion and distrust are so "rampant," he added, that they are worse than the post-World War I period.

Bush's blast was one of several developments on the security front which hinted at an early boiling over of growing public resentment against administrative unfairness.

• Agriculture Dept. use of a letter from a "White Russian" as a "classic" justification for calling Ladejinsky a security risk and ousting him was bitterly denounced by members of Congress and Jewish organizations for its gratuitous insinuation that Russian Jews are Communists or Communist stooges.

Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) said it was "inconceivable" that a Cabinet officer should permit use of such a letter. Rep. Judd (R. Minn.) said its use "only tends to confirm" what many people think about some security agencies.

Ladejinsky was ousted because J. Glen Cassity, the department's security officer, decided he was a security risk on the basis of the fact that he has sisters still living in Russia through whom pressure might be applied.

• Sec. of Agriculture Benson, after several days of simmering, admitted his executive aide, Milan D. Smith, had made a mistake in showing the letter to reporters and "in so doing imply the department's approval of its contents."

However, he upheld the discharge despite the fact the State Dept. had twice cleared Ladejinsky when the Tokyo post was under its jurisdiction.

• The Eisenhower Administration was taken off the hook when the Foreign Operations Administration offered Ladejinsky a top spot in its land reform program for South Vietnam. It had tried to borrow him for the job three months ago, but the Dept. of Agriculture said he couldn't be spared.

Humphrey hailed the job proffer as a "vindication" for Ladejinsky and proof that the security risk claims were "a lot of baloney." However, the basic weakness in the Administration's security program is still there, he stressed.

• Rep. Cooley (D. N. C.), new chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, announced a probable investigation the Ladejinsky case.

• The Civil Service Commission, in its third report, said 8008 U. S. employes have been discharged as security risks or have resigned while under investigation. However, the files of only 2096 held information indicating subversive activities or associations. The rest included drunks, perverts, mental cases, persons with criminal records or character defects, etc.

Senate Democrats were sharply critical of the latest renewal of the numbers game. Sen. Johnston (D. S. C.) said the Senate Civil Service Committee, of which he is chairman, will make a full investigation as soon as it is organized. Sens. Monroney (D. Okla.) and Sparkman (D. Ala.) said the CSC figures are meaningless.

• Sen. McClellan (D. Ark.), new chairman of the Senate Investigations Subcommittee, announced the end of one-man hearings instituted by his predecessor and said he will "insist" that at least two members be present at every session.

(See Willard's Shelton's comments, Page 5.)

NEW JOB—Wolf Ladejinsky, fired by Agriculture Sec. Benson, reads statement to press after being hired by Foreign Operations Administration for land reform job in Viet Nam, expressing "gratitude" for "faith and confidence shown in my character, my abilities and my loyalty."

John W. Vandercook Says—

Benson's Aides Prove Suckers For Slander

The bumbling of Ezra Taft Benson's Agriculture Dept. in the case of the "security" firing of Wolf Ladejinsky was the subject of a recent broadcast by John W. Vandercook, CIO-sponsored commentator on ABC Radio. Excerpts follow:

By JOHN W. VANDERCOOK

THE AGRICULTURE Dept. has been under heavy—and apparently deserved—fire for suddenly firing long-time agricultural expert, associate of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, and State Dept.-cleared Wolf Ladejinsky as a "security risk."

JOHN VANDERCOOK

In a further bird-brained effort to explain and defend itself, Ezra Taft Benson's department has practically stumbled into an artillery barrage.

Washington correspondents have been trying to find out what on earth possessed the Dept. of Agriculture, all of a sudden, to find a particularly distinguished agricultural expert — the man who supervised the great effort democratically to redistribute the land of the old Japanese feudal estates — "unqualified" and a "risk."

By the way of explanation, Sec. Benson's executive assistant, Milan Smith, showed some reporters in his office a letter. Idiotically, it was a letter written to Benson after the firing of Ladejinsky had been announced —a letter simply approving, in most intemperate terms, the action the department had already taken.

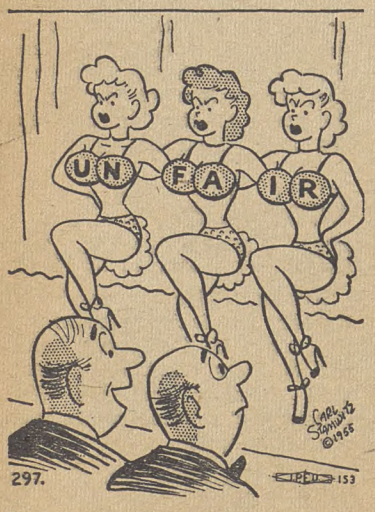
IT CAST NO new light on the Ladejinsky case. The author of the letter is a White Russian editor of an exporters' trade paper—a man named Vitt. Vitt wrote Benson:

"Mr. Ladejinsky may be innocent but the facts from his past speak against him. Thus," said the letter writer, in a perfect expression of the kind of wrong-thinking that's accompanied so many of these security risk firings, "for the sake of Uncle Sam he must go, as unjust as it may be to him personally if he is innocent of Commie connections or sympathies."

The Secretary of Agriculture's correspondent went on: "Regrettably, all through the last 65 years or so, there was a sprinkling of Russian revolutionaries of various persuasions coming into the USA for asylum. *Equally regrettable was the fact that a goodly share of these revolutionaries were found among the Russian Jews."*

That is the letter Benson's assistant is reported to have called a "classic" explanation of why the department acted as it did. Now Smith is anxiously issuing more explanations. *"I regret,"* he regrets, *"the implication"* (that's what the man calls it) *"that has been made that anti-Semitism played any part in the Ladejinsky case, as it certainly did not."*

Smith denies he told the reporters that Vitt's letter "represents the position of all thinking people." *Ladejinsky simply calls the letter "tripe."*



"I understand the chorus girls have a grievance against the theatre management!"

School Bias Ban Hailed By ACLU As Top '54 Gain

MORE advances for civil liberties were achieved in the six months ending June 30, 1954, than in any similar period for several years, the American Civil Liberties Union said in its 34th annual report, "America's Need: A New Birth of Freedom."

At the same time the report said that defenders of civil liberties remain "basically anxious" over still existing trouble spots.

The most significant gains during the year were listed as the Supreme Court's decision ending public school segregation, the Senate censure of Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.), and the increasing effectiveness of the counterattack against the "assorted orthodoxies which seek to dictate educational content and method and personnel."

"An immense amount of thought and work, courage and forbearance, will still be needed in the specific application of the court's great pronouncement of principle," it said of the school decision, "and there will be much nullification of various kinds for some years, not only in the Deep South but elsewhere."

The ACLU warned that the country will be a long time paying for the damage McCarthy has caused, at home and abroad, "which the Senate and the White House, the party machines and the people as a whole, too long allowed or even encouraged."

Despite gains in the fight to safeguard variety and freedom in education, some institutions are still "stupid and cowardly" and some teachers still avoid controversy for fear of loosing their jobs, it said.

Wide Civil Liberty Survey Concluded

The Fund for the Republic will publish in April "the most comprehensive attitude survey of Americans ever undertaken on the subject of communism and civil liberties."

The results of the survey will be contained in a book by Dr. Samuel A. Stouffer, Harvard University sociology professor, based on a 12-page questionnaire answered by 6400 persons.

GE's '5th Amendment' Firings Upheld In Lower Court Ruling

THE RIGHT of the General Electric Co., under its contract with the United Electrical Workers, to fire employes who refuse to answer queries of congressional probers on Communist affiliations has been upheld in a U. S. District Court.

The ruling was handed down by Judge Charles F. McLaughlin in Washington in a decision throwing out the UE's argument that GE violated the agreement by discharging employes who took refuge in the Fifth Amendment when asked about Communist ties by congressional committees.

The decision, which will be appealed, was based on a contract clause permitting discharges for "obvious cause." The court held the firings were for "obvious cause," and therefore did not violate the bargaining pact or the workers' constitutional guarantees.

The court leaned heavily on the federal employes' security program, which provides that reliance on the Fifth Amendment by a congressional committee witness questioned about Red ties is a "factor" to be considered in his security investigation.

THE CIO Electrical Workers also have filed suit against GE in a case growing out of the discharges of two Lynn, Mass., workers fired for invoking the Fifth Amendment when asked about Communist membership or activity by a congressional committee.

The suit, also filed in District Court in Washington, has a different basis than the UE case, since the contract language which McLaughlin cited is not in the IUE-GE agreement.

The IUE is seeking an order directing the company to comply with the contract by arbitrating the firings, which have already gone through the grievance process.

MARCH OF DIMES gets a big lift as 1955 Poster Girl Mary Kosloski of Collierville, Tenn., and CIO Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald join to spark industry-wide efforts of union in fund-raising drive.

Labor's World—

'End Atomic Experiments,' ICFTU Says In UN Plea

A CALL for discontinuation of experiments with atomic weapons was sent last week to the United Nations, the United States and Soviet Russia by the Executive Board of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

In addition, the board proposed to Russia the establishment, in any event, of a scientific commission to determine the possible range and effects of radiation from atomic experiments, to propose methods of protecting human beings and food supplies, and to determine a basis for compensation of persons and countries affected by them.

The dual proposal was part of a four-point resolution on disarmament and atomic weapons sent to the UN with a request that it be circulated among members of the UN Disarmament Commission and submitted to the U. S.

The other points involved comprehensive disarmament, involving either specific weapons or all types of arms, on a basis which would not give any nation even a temporary advantage; the reduction of arms to stipulated absolute levels instead of to uniform proportions, and effective international control organizations to deal with breaches of any agreement.

Turkey

More than 550 members of the Longshoremen's Union at Izmir (Smyrna), one of Turkey's chief ports, are on trial on charges of participating in the country's first strike staged last July. In a nation where all types of organized work stoppages are forbidden by law, union leaders face up to 32 months in jail if convicted and rank-and-file members six months and fines of 100 liras (about $35).

ICFTU

The Northern Rhodesian Trades Union Congress, with 75 members in eight affiliated unions, has formally been accepted into membership in the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. It is the 109th ICFTU member union and the 75th country or territory to be represented among ICFTU members.

Finland

The Finnish Trade Union Federation (SAK) had to threaten a general strike to win its demand that the government restore prices to the level of October 1951, since when there has been a "truce" contingent on stabilization of the cost of living. The government has taken the necessary steps and the unions are now negotiating wage adjustments with the employers.

ILO

Sec.-Treas. Cecil Martin of the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers will be U. S. worker delegate to a meeting of the Chemical Industries Committee of the Intl. Labor Organization Feb. 7 to 19 at Geneva, Switzerland. On the agenda for discussion are factors affecting productivity, and problems of health and safety.

CIO-Backed Fund Aids Flood Victims

The CARE Austrian Flood Relief and Rehabilitation Committee, of which CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther is a member, will use funds raised in the U. S. to rehabilitate some 150 families in Stockerau who suffered a loss of 99% of their personal belongings when two dams outside the town gave away.

CIO members and their unions contributed about $10,000 to the fund. Stockerau, in Lower Austria, is an industrial community of about 12,000 residents. It was so badly damaged that a community kitchen, to which CARE contributed supplies, was a necessity for months. The fund also will be used to aid 130 additional families which suffered to a lesser degree.

Massachusetts CIO Hits Drive To Weaken Jobless Benefits

A BIG BUSINESS drive to weaken unemployment compensation is being fought by the Massachusetts CIO Council, while state CIO councils throughout the nation are pushing for improvements in jobless benefit laws.

The campaign to better the legislation got under way at a meeting of council leaders held by the Councils Dept. during the CIO convention in Los Angeles.

A Massachusetts employers' group, set up with the sole objective of undercutting the law, has proposed that base unemployment compensation payments be changed from the first four quarters of the employe's five most recently completed quarters. Instead, the group would make the base period the 52 weeks preceding the benefit year.

THE MOVE was spotted by Albert G. Clifton, the State CIO Council's legislative agent.

He said the proposal could be "a move to set the weekly rate on some other basis than the high quarter earnings."

Clifton was confident that the proposal would be defeated.

Such attempts were forecast by the Councils Dept. in a booklet on "Unemployment Compensation," which warned:

"Spearheaded by General Motors and Standard Oil, employer associations throughout the country are pushing for the adoption by state legislatures of a reactionary series of proposals."

Referring specifically to this type of proposal, the booklet said:

"While this may entitle 'new entrants to the labor market' to benefits faster, it results in the elimination of 'first anniversary' benefits for workers unemployed for less than a year.

"After a worker exhausts his maximum duration of benefits under most state laws and if he is still unemployed a year after his initial claim, he can file a new claim and draw benefits based on his earnings in the 'lag' quarter, which is then the first quarter of his new base year. Elimination of this lag quarter bars these 'second round' benefits.

"THE EMPLOYER benefit formula bases benefits on wages actually earned, rather than normal full-time earnings. Instead of replacing a percentage of high-quarter earnings, the employer proposal bases benefits on the same percentage of average weekly earnings in the entire base year.

"Thus, not only the high quarter of full-time earnings but the three quarters of reduced earnings due to sickness or underunemployment, are averaged out to lower the average weekly wage on which benefits are based."

The Massachusetts CIO is supporting bills to raise maximum weekly payments, extend duration and end unfair disqualifications.

Jersey Seeks More Handicapped Aid

Carl Holderman, New Jersey Commissioner of Labor and Industry, will seek a 100% increase in the State's rehabilitation activities in the next fiscal year.

Holderman, who is former president of the New Jersey CIO Council, will ask the Legislature for an appropriation which with a federal grant will set up a fund of $1 million.

The State is now providing rehabilitation services to 700 to 800 disabled persons. Holderman's program would boost the number helped to 2000, and provide for establishing additional rehabilitation facilities.

In New Jersey, the three top State CIO Council officers said the organization will intensify efforts to improve unemployment compensation. Pres. Paul Krebs, Sec.-Treas. Victor D. Leonardis, and Executive Vice Pres. Joel R. Jacobson declared:

"METHODS by which we can promote full employment, as well as alleviate the hardships caused by high unemployment, will occupy a major part of the attention of the CIO in New Jersey during the coming year.

"During the past year, there were always at least 100,000 workers unemployed in New Jersey. At present, the number is about 135,000 totally unemployed. The State Div. of Employment Compensation has predicted that 155,000 will be jobless next month."

"To meet the problems caused in families, communities and industries by continued high unemployment, we shall press the State Legislature for prompt action to increase maximum weekly unemployment compensation benefits and to extend their duration."

CIO Supports Fund Drive Of YWCA

SUPPORT of the YWCA's centennial celebration this year and of its campaigns to add 600,000 new members and raise a $5 million extension fund was urged last week by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther in a letter to international unions, CIO councils and regional directors.

He recalled that for many years, the YWCA "has assisted organized labor in its fight for a better life for America's working men and women," has worked for full employment as a basis for a free world, and has dedicated itself "to the job of education for responsible citizenship."

It has cooperated with the CIO through the CIO Community Services Committee, he added. The centennial fund, he explained, will be dedicated to "the extension of the YWCA's spiritual ideals and democratic principles," and will be used to strengthen its services.

"IN VIEW of the great work which has been performed by the YWCA over the years for working women and the children of workers' families, as well as for the nation as a whole," he wrote, "I have permitted my name to be associated with the Centennial Citizens' Committee.

"On behalf of CIO I have endorsed the special drive for funds. It is my hope that all CIO affiliates will assist this drive by contributing toward its success."

$21 Million In Benefits Paid By N. Y. ACW

A TEN-YEAR total of $21.7 million in pension and welfare benefits has been paid to New York City members of the CIO Clothing Workers and their families.

That was the report last week of Louis Hollander, manager of the ACWA's New York City Joint Board, and also president of the New York State CIO Council.

The 40,000-member Amalgamated joint board has pioneered in establishing employer-financed pension and welfare programs.

Pension payments in the 10-year period amounted to $12.7 million, death benefits to $2.4 million, and hospital-medical benefits to $6.5 million. Services of the Sidney Hillman Health Center were valued at $452,000 for a one-year period.

World Transport Union Protests 'Runaway' Ships

THE INTL. Transportworkers Federation, with which the maritime unions of the non-Communist nations cooperate, has called for world action to maintain standards aboard "runaway" merchant ships.

ITF asked the Intl. Labor Organization to consider at its maritime session in 1957 the increasing transfer of merchant ships of traditionally maritime nations to the flags of Costa Rica, Hondurus, Liberia and Panama.

"More and more ships are being placed on the Panamanian and Liberian registers," the Federation said.

"In general, long established shipowners in traditionally maritime countries are not involved in these registrations. Many of them are wondering how they can continue to withstand the competition from ships registered in traditionally non-maritime countries."

The conference of American Maritime Unions, which includes a dozen CIO, AFL and independent maritime unions, early last year protested the transfer of American merchant ships to foreign flags.

DESPITE the protest, Maritime Administrator Louis S. Rothschild later "liberalized" the transfer of dry cargo ships to the runaway flags of Liberia, Panama and Hondurus.

"The nationals of Greece appear to be the majority among the owners of these ships (transferring to foreign flags), with Americans possibly a close second," the Federation said. "Italians have a sizable amount of tonnage, in which there are large passenger ships. After these come people from most European countries, including Switzerland."

A Look At The Schools—

Education Has Big Role Ahead In Building America, Report Says

CIVIC BEHAVIOR in the U. S. is not at so high a level as many wish nor at so low a level as some alarmists fear. For example, a disturbingly large proportion of legally qualified voters do not cast ballots in ordinary elections.

Standards of judgment on public issues sometimes seem low; demagogues on occasion endanger the nation by obscuring real issues and confusing sound judgment. But in spite of such adequacies the record of American political behavior is on the whole impressive.

For this, considerable credit goes to the U. S. public school system patterned on the conviction that a society dedicated to freedom, equality and self-government demanded special educational commitments and institutions.

In 1822 James Madison counseled that *"a people who mean to be their own governors must arm themselves with the power that knowledge gives."*

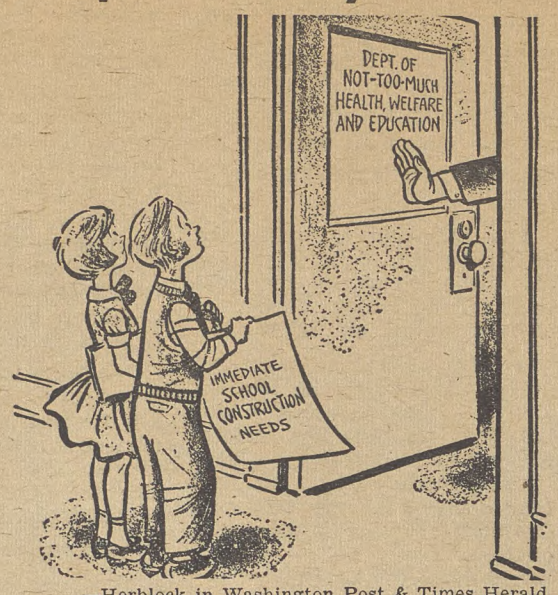
Goals Still To Be Reached

In a just-published book, **"Public Education and the Future of America,"** the Educational Policies Commission charts the development of the nation's public school system, the struggles that created it and the goals it must yet attain as the instrument for maintaining a democratic society through the cultivation of worthy and responsible citizens.

The Commission, recognized as an influential agency in American education, was formed in 1935 as a joint effort of the National Education Association and the American Association of School Administrators. Its role is to formulate recommendations on those problems or issues it deems most significant.

The challenges implicit in the Declaration of Independence demanded an education system different in organization, program and outlook. There was born the theme that schools should serve the whole citizenry, that they should nurture loyalty to the nation, that they be supported and controlled by civil government rather than left to private means.

In 1789 only a small percentage of the people could vote and there was a wide gulf between social classes. While the beginnings of self-government were evident, government largely was carried on by the representatives of a benevolent aristocracy.



—Herblock in Washington Post & Times Herald
"You Can Go To School A Few Years From Now"

Fifty years later vast changes could be seen. A system of universal public education with its roots in the prophetic ideas of the 1790's was well on its way to realization.

By 1890, every state had provided legally for common schools—common in the sense of belonging to a community—and the idea of universal education was triumphant. Another step was made in 1852 when Massachusetts passed the first law compelling the attendance of all children at school for a given period. State after state followed suit, until Mississippi in 1918 made it unanimous.

Pathway Into America

The public school has been for millions the chief pathway into American life. To the evening classes the newly-arrived immigrant came to qualify for the award of citizenship. To the day classes he sent his sons and daughters that they might be prepared to take full part in the life of their new homeland.

The extent to which immigrants and their children have become Americans and in turn served America is a first great measure of the success of the public school.

As Americans survey the services which public education may render to the nation in a critical moment of its history—matching those services against apparent national and world needs—they will find in the nation's educational past, the book concludes, worthy guides and goals for America's future.

—E.A.K.

Public Education and the Future of America, Educational Policies Commission, 1201 Sixteenth St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C., $1.50.

School Aid Urged

A series of bills to provide federal aid to education were introduced in the Senate as Congress met last week. Sen. Hill (D. Ala.) and 22 other Democrats proposed a measure that would authorize $500 million a year for two years to aid school construction.

You And Your Money—

Humphrey Seeks Fair Farm Price Measures

LEGISLATION aimed at carrying out the "mandate" of midwestern farmers for improvements in the farm program was promised last week for early in the new session of Congress by Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.).

At the same time he made it clear his proposals will be intended to serve "the best interests of farmers and consumers alike."

In contrast, Agriculture Sec. Benson indicated he thinks farm income should be cut even further. He said he will ask Congress for authority to reduce farm price supports to 75% of parity, from the present level of 85.5 to 90%.

Humphrey said he and other House and Senate members will ask clarification of farm policy objectives through joint resolutions establishing a family farm policy and a national food and fibre utilization policy.

To implement such declarations, Humphrey said, he will introduce or support legislation to restore the 90% parity level, establish a food stamp plan to give temporary over-supplies to low-income families, push food exports, ask the United Nations to establish international food and fibre reserves, provide easier credit for low-income farmers, promote marketing of perishable foods, and encourage research in use of agricultural products in over-supply.

"Our economy cannot continue to expand as it should," he said, "with one substantial segment being dragged downward — and that is what is still happening to agriculture.

"Farmers in the Midwest made it clear in the November election they want Congress to do something to reverse the present downward trend in agricultural income, and are opposed to letting the lower flexible price supports go into effect this year."

Humphrey's statement came shortly after the Agriculture Dept. announced that prices farmers received for crops and livestock fell 2% during the month ending Dec. 15. Farmers' returns on Dec. 15 averaged 86% of parity, the lowest since March 1941.

Wheat Test Seeks Dirt Or Damage

The Food & Drug Administration was directed to start sampling cars of wheat to determine if they have been "contaminated by rodents or damaged by insects."

The order was issued by the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare. The FDA was instructed to "institute legal action" under the federal pure food laws if contamination or insect damage is detected.

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

A HOST OF LAWYERS and accountants are working overtime now to find loopholes in the new tax code for the wealthy, and they are finding them. So let's try to find at least a few for the non-wealthy—the moderate-income families who, contrary to legend, do pay the largest part of the government's income tax revenue *(48% compared to the 39% supplied by taxpayers with earnings over $10,000).*

Tax Loopholes For The Worker

First of all, let's put it on the record that the new tax law is even worse for moderate-income people than was realized from the early publicity about its "benefits." At least three jokers have appeared in the new rules that will deprive moderate-income families of much of the tax saving that had been advertised as of special benefit to them.

The increased medical deduction actually has not been increased as much as was publicized. It was publicized that now you can deduct all medical expense over 3% of your income, instead of the excess over 5% as before. But when you see the new Form 1040 (the tax return form) you will notice that the new tax law requires medical bills, and drug and medicine bills to be accounted separately.

Where formerly both were deductions if they amounted together to more than 5% of income, now medical bills are deductible if they amount, alone, to more than 3% of income, and drug and medicine bills are deductible if they amount alone to more than 1% of incomes. *Thus Congress with one hand handed taxpayers a 2% saving, and with the other hand, took back 1%.*

The Child Care Deduction

The new deduction for child-care may be of some help to widows and widowers, but turns out to be of little value to the working wife for whom it was advertised to be a great help. This rule allows working women, widowers and divorced people to deduct up to $600 for the care of children under 12 (or older if physically or mentally incapable).

But for a working wife even this limited benefit is reduced by the amount of her husband's and her joint income over $4500.

If their joint income is $5000, the most she can deduct for child-care expense to permit her to go out to work, is $100. If their joint income is $5100, she can take no deduction at all. *This restriction will actually bar most working wives from getting any help from this tax "saving."*

The third bit of sleight-of-hand is the new retirement income credit. This new law says retired people 65 or older (or retired public workers even if younger) now can take a 20% credit on up to $1200 of taxable income less the amount social security or railroad retirement benefits they received for the year, less any earned income (from employment) in excess of $900.

However, the Internal Revenue Service has worked out the new Form 1040 so that the amount of help to lower-income retired people is reduced. The new Form 1040, as the Prentice-Hall tax reporting service points out, tells the taxpayer to add up his retirement income (dividends, rents, pensions, etc, but not social security or income from employment), then to take this total "or $1200, whichever is lesser," and reduce it by the reduction factors listed above. Prentice-Hall says his interpretation seems to be contrary to the law.

Here's How It Works

Suppose Joe Jones has social security of $600 and taxable dividends of $600. Bob Smith has social security of $600 but dividends of $1200. Both have earned income (from employment) of $900. The way the revenue service has worked it out, Joe Jones' $600 of social security is subtracted from his $600 of dividends, leaving no retirement income balance on which he can take a tax credit. But Bob Smith's $600 of social security is subtracted from $1200, according to the Administration's interpretation, leaving $600 of retirement income on which he gets a 20% credit, a saving of $120 in tax.

There are several legal tax savers in the new laws which moderate-income people should be alert to use to keep down their tax bills. One is the new sick pay rule. This permits you to exclude from taxable income any sick pay received from a wage continuation plan maintained by your employer.

Many tax experts feel that any regular pay received while ill comes under this provision as long as the employer has a uniform policy of continuing the wages of most workers when ill.

A union of government employes has already scored an early victory by getting at least unofficial confirmation from government officials that government sick-leave pay is thus tax exempt. *(Up to $100 a week of sick pay is exempt, and the first week's sick pay is taxable unless illness is due to injury, or you are hospitalized at least one day.)*

If you do qualify for the child-care deduction despite its limitation, note that you can pay the money for taking care of the child while you work to any relative (like your mother) or friend. But you can't deduct for such child-care payments made to a close relative if you also claim the relative as an exemption on your return.

A loophole has also been discovered in the new dividend credit, but it is more useful to wealthier taxpawers. You can now exclude from taxable income up to $50 of any dividends received from stocks or mutual-fund shares. If husband and wife each have $50 or more of dividends, or the shares are registered in both names, $100 can be excluded.

Legal experts have already discovered ways one family can get several dividend credits, since the credit can be claimed not only for a wife but for each child for whom shares are held in trust.

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Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

THERE IS A GROWING awareness of the importance to our members of decisions taken by the various state legislatures. These legislative bodies pass laws that directly affect the economic and social well being of our members.

This year, 44 legislatures will be in session. Many of them will be dealing with such important matters as workmen's compensation, unemployment insurance and laws regulating labor—management relations and union security. These latter are often erroneously referred to as "right to work" laws.

Our industrial union councils are the CIO agencies which have the primary responsibility for work in these fields. We are fortunate in having men and women associated with our councils who have developed skills and effective techniques in dealing with state legislative problems.

This year more than ever before various CIO departments are cooperating with the Council's Dept. in assisting the councils with material and expert advice to enable them to better perform their legislative duties. I believe that the results of these joint endeavors will be of great value, not only to our members but to the general public.

CIO FIELD ASST. CAREY E. HAIGLER reports that the CIO Electrical Workers won an election at the Elliott Addressograph Co., Atlanta, Ga., by a vote of 40 to 27. CIO Rep. Waldo Rasnake assisted IUE Rep. John J. Schulter in this victory.

CIO Reg. Dir. Michael Mann reports the following CIO election victories in Region II: C. S. Osborne & Co., Harrison, N. J., won by the CIO Retail-Wholesale union by a vote of 20 to no union 14, challenged one; City Display, Inc., Long Island City, N. Y., RWDSU-CIO over the AFL Teamsters; Leiman Brothers, Inc., Newark, N. J., won by CIO Steelworkers 28, no union 23, challenged 2; Parker-Stearns & Co., Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., won by CIO Gas, Coke, and Chemical Workers by a vote of 51 to no union 36, challenged 8, void one; Aula Chemicals, Inc., Elizabeth, N. J., won by a unanimous vote for the UGCCWA; Continental Electric Co., Inc., won by IUE-CIO with 208 votes to no union eight, void two; King Kone Corp., Bronx, N. Y., CIO Candy & Confectionery Local 50, with 78 votes to Local 452 AFL 43, challenged four, no union one; Anchor Wire Corp., Jamaica, L. I., N. Y., IUE-CIO 23 votes to UE's 11.

CWA Settles 4 Pacts For 3.5c-7c Pay Increases

WHILE negotiators in Southern Bell continued to report "no progress," the CIO Communications Workers announced wage increases in four other companies ranging from 3.5c to 7c per hour.

The one Bell settlement covered 2205 Chicago toll office and clerical workers who won an average 3.5c per hour hike for all workers with two years or more of service. The new top maximum for operators under the one-year contract is $65.50 a week.

In three independent companies, the increases ranged from 2c-7c an hour. The Nebraska Continental agreement also shortened progression schedules by six months for linemen and combination men, the differential pay for sub-foremen was upped to 10c from 7.5c and termination allowances were improved.

TWU Action Nips Pennsy Runaway At Wilmington

THE CIO Transport Workers threw the public spotlight on the Pennsylvania Railroad's "runaway" shop plans in Wilmington, Del., and forced the company publicly to disavow such action.

TWU-CIO Pres. Michael J. Quill had warned the Pennsy there was "no sweeter invitation to labor strife" than moving machinery from its Wilmington shops to its Altoona, Pa., shops. Then Delaware Gov. Caleb Boggs intervened in the threatened "runaway."

The Pennsy in a face-saving stratagem denied intentions of moving any of its Wilmington operations, although several PRR officials had announced operations were to be curtailed. Company officials even hinted that some of the furloughed workers at Wilmington might be recalled.

At Altoona, where the railroad's biggest shops are located, some 4000 furloughed workers have begun losing their unemployment benefits, which have been running about $1 million a month. A total of $10 million was paid last year in unemployment benefits at Altoona.

Rep. Van Zandt (R. Pa.) last week introduced a bill to extend railroad unemployment compensation benefits until next June 30, regardless of exhaustions, and to appropriate $10 million for that purpose.

Dual Union Fails At Goodyear

Efforts of a small group of employes of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. to break away from the CIO Rubber Workers ended in failure last week when the NLRB dismissed a petition of the independent Engineering, Maintenance & Construction Association for recognition.

The dual union sought bargaining rights for about 3000 employes who have been represented by the URW-CIO.

Port Arthur Strikers Sign Up 8 Stores; Employer Front Caves

THE SOLID front of Port Arthur, Tex., retailers opposing CIO retail workers collapsed abruptly in the 59th week of their strike.

Picket lines were withdrawn from eight of the original 22 struck firms as George Cowart, director of CIO Local Industrial Union 1814, said that "an agreement mutually satisfactory to the employers and employes was reached."

Picketing continued at 10 other stores as the strike ended at Woolworth's, McLellan's, Mayfair, Franklin's, C. R. Anthony, Lanz Jewelers, Beall Brothers and The Fair. Two stores originally struck went out of business and the union signed a contract with a third.

Atty. Quentin Keith, of Beaumont, Tex., as spokesman for the store managers, said the firms were "happy at the restoration of industrial peace," and that the "ending of the strike should do much to improve business in the community with more jobs for all."

Keith said that the stores "will continue to recognize the rights of their employes to bargain collectively," and that "when a bargaining agent is selected in accordance with the law, the respective stores involved will bargain in good faith."

Strikers will be restored to their jobs "as needed" and there will be "no discrimination because of union affiliation," Keith added.

The Beaumont Journal estimated the strike had resulted in a $16 million loss in Port Arthur retail sales during the first eight months, and strikers said the total presently was "considerably more than that."

CIO Aids Fired L. A. Guildsmen

THE CIO Newspaper Guild and the Greater Los Angeles CIO Council joined in appealing for financial help for some 330 Guildsmen who were thrown out of work when the Los Angeles Daily News suspended publication.

The Council's executive board made a contribution to the welfare fund for the discharged employes and called on all its affiliated organizations to "contribute as generously as possible to the fund."

ANG-CIO Executive Vice Pres. Ralph B. Novak named Intl. Rep. Joseph Campo to coordinate all of the union's activities designed to aid members on the News.

He also wired 22 larger locals requesting financial aid for the Guildsmen and called on the Federal Trade Commission and the Justice Dept. to investigate the suspension.

THE LOS ANGELES Guild and the Los Angeles Press Club gave $2500 to the fund.

"Hundreds of decent, honorable working people are out of work," said Council Sec.-Treas. Albert T. Lunceford, "and in critical jeopardy because of publisher Clinton D. McKinnon's callous actions, with over $1 million owed them in severance, vacation, and termination pay and scant hope of collecting so much as one cent."

UAW Wins In Quad Cities At Harvester

THE CIO Auto Workers last week defeated the Communist-dominated United Electrical Workers for the fifth time in about a year in a NLRB election in the Quad Cities area—the "little Detroit" of the farm implement industry.

The latest victory was at the Intl. Harvester Farmall Works, Rock Island, Ill., where the UAW-CIO won by a better than two-to-one margin. The vote was: UAW-CIO 1740; UE 760, no union 81, challenged 93, and void 6.

Since Nov. 11, 1953, the UAW-CIO also has taken the following units from UE in NLRB elections: Harding-Williams cafeteria, Intl. Harvester Works, East Moline, Ill.; John Deere Planter Works, Moline, Ill.; Intl. Harvester Works, Moline, production and tool room units.

Big Tannery Local Votes CIO Affiliation

BULLETIN

By a 1300 to 8 vote, members of Peabody, Mass., Local 21 of the Fur & Leather Workers late last week approved a break with that Communist-dominated group and voted affiliation with the CIO Leather Workers Organizing Committee.

APPOINTMENT of Hugh Thompson of Boston, Mass., as director of the newly-created CIO Leather and Tannery Workers Organizing Committee was announced today by CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe.

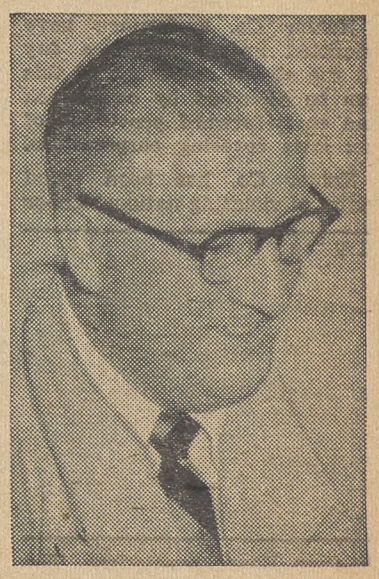
Riffe said the committee is being set up "in accordance with action taken by our recent national convention to bring about the complete organization of workers in those fields into the CIO."

Three CIO staff officials have already been assigned to the committee. Others will receive similar assignments soon, Riffe said. He added:

"I am sure that with the full cooperation of all branches and affiliates of the CIO, workers in the leather and tannery industry will take advantage of this opportunity to become a part of our great movement."

Thompson is CIO regional director for New England with offices at 73 Tremont St., Boston.

Richard B. O'Keefe and Arthur Celski, officials of Local 21, were given an ovation at the CIO convention in Los Angeles last month when they announced a goal of bringing "all the leather workers back to the CIO."



HUGH THOMPSON
Gets Organizing Post

At that time, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther pointed out the CIO would welcome the "democratic anti-Communist rank and file of the Fur and Leather Workers, but it will have none of its Communist leadership."

The Fur and Leather Workers was expelled from the CIO in 1950 on grounds of its Communist domination. The committee will seek to bring an estimated total of 42,000 leather and tannery workers into the CIO.

'Bitter Disappointment' On Ike's Pay Bill Voiced

"BITTER disappointment" was the general reaction of organized government workers to the Eisenhower Administration's proposals for pay boosts averaging slightly over 5%, to take the place of increases vetoed by the President last year.

"We can't go along with the proposals at all," said the CIO Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee. "We're sticking by the 10% and the $400 minimum proposals."

"Inadequate" also was the way the AFL Federation of Government Employees characterized the Administration proposal. The AFL union also planned to fight for the same increase as GCEOC wants.

Both Chairman Johnston (D. S.C.) of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, and Sen. Neely (D. W. Va.), also a member of the committee, were planning to introduce bills calling for the 10% increase.

Rep. Dingell (D. Mich.) introduced a bill meeting GCEOC and AFGE specifications. It calls for a 10% increase, with a floor of $400, to be retroactive to Jan. 1.

White House Press Sec. James G. Hagerty said that the raise for postal workers will be tied to a request for a $233 million increase in postal rates.

Congress voted a pay boost for postal workers in the last session, but Pres. Eisenhower vetoed it because the lawmakers failed to provide an increase in postal rates to take care of it.

Long Strike In Tenth Month—

Uncle Whiskers Gives Kohler Helping Hand

By CHARLES BAKER
UAW-CIO Publicity Dept.

THE KOHLER STRIKE last week went into its 10 month.

Among the members of strikebound Local 833 of the CIO Auto Workers, the feeling is growing that the biggest remaining obstacle to a just settlement is Uncle Whiskers.

They point out that federal laws and federal action are the chief support to their tear-gas loving employer.

For example: since the approaching building season is the second in which Kohler Co. will not be a major factor in the construction market they should have real bargaining power. But the Defense Dept. has just put props under Kohler Co. by awarding it a $2 million shell contract.

Kohler Co. spokesmen have admitted losing $46,000 a day on the strike, but much of this can be absorbed by carry-back and carry-forward provisions of tax laws covering corporations.

Kohler Co. has been found guilty of violating national Labor Relation Board regulations. The company has refused to comply with NLRB order, and has it bottled up in the courts where it may remain for months.

THE COMPANY is getting partial production, but only by recruiting scabs, most of them unskilled workers with no factory experience. While refusing to comply with NLRB suggestions that it bargain in good faith, the company is encouraged to continue its monumental strike-breaking effort by Taft-Hartley provisions enabling decertification votes by scabs only.

Few present-day locals have been subjected to the caveman tactics employed by Kohler Co.

CIO on ABC
Monday thru Friday
John W. Vandercook
AND THE NEWS

Its president, Herbert V. Kohler, admitted under oath that the use of tear gas (now removed from the plant) has his approval.

Traitors to the work force who lead early (and unsuccessful) efforts to recruit a significant scab force from Kohler workers were rewarded with fine new homes inside Kohler Village.

Other turncoats have been made deputies on the Kohler Village police force which has a tear gas supply which union attorneys contend is a clear violation of the law.

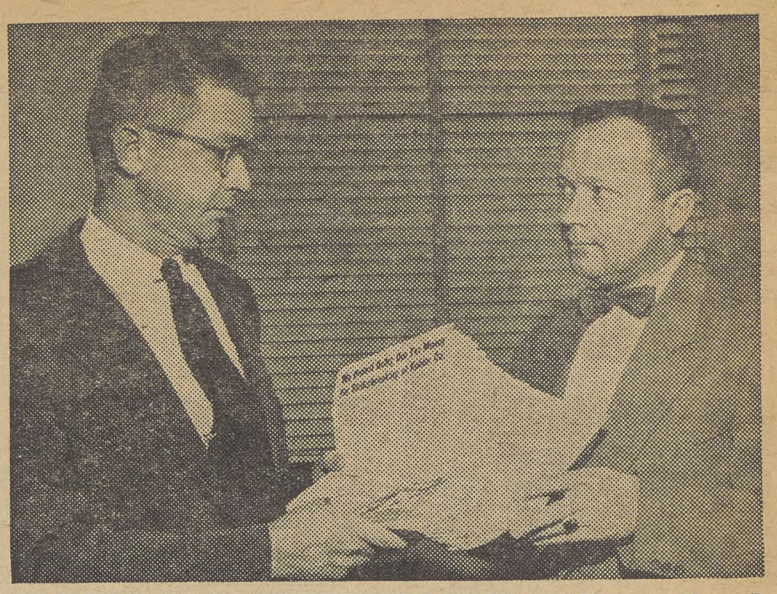
Kohler Co. has turned down a dozen attempts by State, local and federal institutions to get it to bargain in good faith; has run to court more than a dozen times in efforts to hogtie the union.

THE KOHLER CO. president even threatened a man on the picket line with a billy club. (He was on the policy making levels in the 1944 strike when the company's private army fired on a crowd, killing two persons and wounding 46.)

The Kohler situation is a striking example of how federal laws are rigged against unions.

And how are the Kohler workers reacting to all this? Recently they voted 98.5% in favor of continuing their strike until they get a just contract.

And they'll get it.



PROTEST U. S. STRIKEBREAKING — Pres. Allan J. Graskamp of CIO Auto Workers Local 833 (right) presents to Bradley Welfare, Pentagon aide, petitions from 7500 Sheboygan County, Wis., citizens protesting awarding of defense contract to strike-bound Kohler Co. near Sheboygan.

Senate Inquiry Hinted In Long Kohler Strike

THE KOHLER CO. Last week faced a possible Senate investigation of the 10-month strike of the CIO Auto Workers at the plumbing fixture plant near Sheboygan, Wis.

Sen. Murray (D. Mont.), a member of the Senate Labor Committee, wired Pres. Herbert V. Kohler of the company that "should allegations, (by the union) have substance," he believed the committee "will most certainly want to investigate the situation at Kohler."

SEN. MURRAY

Murray requested an immediate reply to following questions:

- "What quantities and types of industrial munitions, if any, are or have been stored on the company premises at any time since the beginning of the current labor dispute on Apr. 5 1954?
- "What is your company's policy with respect to the intended use of any such industrial munitions, including tear gas, during the current dispute? *(Some months ago, the Kohler Co. president threatened to use tear gas on the strikers.)*
- "If the Kohler Co. is losing $46,000 a day in expenses because of the strike, as you are reported to have stated to the U. S. District Court in Milwaukee, what if any part of this $13 million in strike costs will your company attempt to recapture under the carry-back, carry-forward provisions of the tax law?
- "Why have you and other company officials rejected efforts to negotiate an agreement with the employes' recognized collective bargaining agent, including the proposal to submit the dispute to arbitration made by Gov. Walter J. Kohler?" (The Governor is Herbert Kohler's nephew.)

Earlier, Pres. Allan J. Graskamp of UAW-CIO Local 833 at the Kohler plant and other union representatives met with Murray in Washington.

Graskamp also presented to Army officials the petition of some 7500 Sheboygan County citizens protesting the awarding of a defense contract to Kohler Co.

Fight Fans Come First In TV Strike

FOR MORE than three months, CIO and AFL television workers have been engaged in a joint strike against Station KEAR in San Francisco, in an effort to win wage and contract conditions standard in the industry.

Recently pickets outside the station, on San Francisco's Nob Hill, stood aside long enough to allow KEAR to televise the middleweight championship fight between Bobo Olson and Pierre Langlois.

Members of the CIO Broadcast Employees and the AFL Television & Radio Artists have been engaged in the strike. As the pickets stood aside for two hours, NABET Pres. C. F. Rothery explained:

"By letting the country see this fight, perhaps we can draw more attention to ours."

He was right. Labor's gesture was publicized on sports pages across the country.

—(PAI)

Shoe Union Settles Pact For 12,000

AN IMPROVED contract was negotiated by the CIO Shoe Workers for 12,000 members in 60 northeastern Massachusetts plants, despite determined efforts by the employers to take away benefits in the old agreement.

The vacation clause was bettered in several ways. One important improvement provides vacation payments must be made despite bankruptcy, the incidence of which is high in the industry.

The 40-man USWA-CIO negotiating committee, headed by National Dir. Angelo Georgian of the union's Territory 1 and Atty. Sidney Grant, successfully resisted the attempt of the manufacturers' representatives to weaken the contract.

USWA-CIO maintained the present scale of $1.55 an hour, a high for the industry. It also kept management from barring payment for any one of the six and a half holidays to employes not working the day before and the day after the holiday.

In 'The Land Of Hope,' Labor Gave A Real Hand

IT WAS LAST SUMMER, six months ago, that the City of New York found conditions "prejudicial to life and health" in the East Harlem railroad flat where Florencio Rivera had installed his family when he came, a year before, from Puerto Rico to the land of hope.

But the city did nothing about it. Even though the toilets didn't work, the kitchen windows were broken, hot water was a rarity, the yard was filled with garbage, broken glass and rubbish and a kerosene stove carried a constant threat of fire.

It was on Christmas Day, the day of peace and good will, that fire finally came. When it finished its race through Rivera's squalid quarters, his nine-year-old son, Edwin, was dead. So was the lad's uncle, Benjamin Martinez, 23, a Korean veteran who died trying to rescue him. His sister, Rosa, 14, was in critical condition in a hospital. His mother, Lucia, 32, required treatment for shock.

And the few possessions a $59 a week drug clerk with four children could accumulate were gone.

The distraught Rivera did what many another man bewildered by tragedy and disaster has done. He went to his union, Local 1199 of the CIO Retail Drug Employes' Union.

The union could, of course, do nothing to restore his child to him. But it could—and did—move swiftly to do the material things that were necessary.

With the cooperation of the New York City CIO Council, it arranged an appointment with City Housing Commissioner Philip Crews and quickly obtained a new five-room apartment for the bereaved family in the Jacob Riis Housing Project. It appropriated money to replace its charred possessions, and enlisted the help of the CIO Clothing Workers, Local 1125 of the CIO Retail Wholesale & Department Store Union, and Locals 76-B and 140 of the CIO Furniture Workers.

On Jan. 3 Rivera moved into his completely furnished new home with his wife and their remaining children, Florencio, Jr., 16, and Lucy, 12. They had new clothing. The toilet works. The yard is clean. There are electric light switches, an elevator and a view of the river. And no kerosene stove.

"We are grateful to those who have been so kind to us," Rivera said. Almost apologetically he added, *"but there is no way to return our son to us."*

Pres. Leon P. Davis of Local 1199 noted that while his union was able to help Rivera, "other families whose homes have been destroyed in the recurring fires in death-trap apartments have not been so fortunate." He added:

"The situation calls for drastic steps by city officials to guarantee that such tragedies are not repeated."

Textile Pay Case Pressed

THE GOVERNMENT last week took action in U. S. District Court in Washington to dissolve an injunction obtained two years ago by cotton textile mills against a $1 an hour minimum wage order for work done for the U. S.

The late Labor Sec. Maurice J. Tobin issued the order under the Walsh-Healey Act on Jan. 15, 1953.

Thimmes Gains After Stroke

James G. Thimmes, vice president of both the CIO and the CIO Steelworkers, was reported improved last week following a cerebral hemorrhage He was stricken on Christmas Day in his home near Los Angeles.

The Border War (See Page 6)

The CIO News

Official Weekly Publication, Congress of Industrial Organizations

Washington, D. C., January 17, 1955 — 82 — Vol. 18, No. 3

Job 'Stagnation' Peril Hit By CIO

V FOR VICTORY—Richard B. O'Keefe (right center) business manager of Local 21 in Peabody, Mass., is congratulated by CIO New England Reg. Dir. Hugh Thompson after local voted 1300 to 8 to disaffiliate from Communist-dominated Fur & Leather Workers and join CIO Leather Workers Organizing Committee. Local Pres. David J. O'Neil (top center) shouts approval following bitter battle in Massachusetts courts. **(See story and another picture, Page 3.)**

THE ECONOMIC outlook "isn't so good" even though Pres. Eisenhower called it "good" in his State of the Union message, Chairman Emil Rieve of the CIO Economic Policy Committee said last week.

"Employment, according to the government, dropped a million from November to December," pointed out Rieve, who also is president of the CIO Textile Workers.

"Employment, the figures show, was lower in December 1954 than in December of 1951 or 1952—and no greater than in December 1953, after the recession started.

"The figures tell a story of economic stagnation, so far as jobs are concerned. It is time for affirmative government action, not platitudes and generalities, to get us on the road to full employment and rising standards of living."

The Eisenhower Administration ballyhoo that 1954 was the second-best year on record was disputed by the new government statistics—at least so far as jobs are concerned.

JOB-WISE, 1954 not only ran behind 1953, but behind 1952 as well, the government's own figures show.

Average civilian employment last year was 61,238,000 persons. That was nearly a million less than the average of 62,213,000 jobs available in 1953 and some 55,000 less than in 1952, when the labor force was roughly 1.5 million less.

The joint report of the Labor and Commerce Depts. showed that 60,688,000 men and women had jobs in December, 1,043,000 less than in November and about the same as in December 1953.

The number of people without jobs and unable to find them—the unemployed—dropped slightly, from 2,983,000 in November to 2,838,000. *A spectacular increase was avoided when one million workers dropped out of the labor market.*

INDUSTRIAL employment changed but little during the period. The auto industry added 62,000 new workers as production turned upward, just about offsetting losses in other industries.

The sharp drop in employment —dismissed as "minor" by some sections of government and industry—marked only the third time in 15 years that December had one million less jobs than in November.

Undersecretary of Labor Arthur Larson in a speech in Detroit said that nearly 1.5 million workers exhausted their unemployment compensation benefits in the first nine months of 1954.

(St. Louis Post-Dispatch sees "timebomb" under U. S. economy, Page 4; 200,000 face lengthy unemployment in Michigan, Page 9.)

GM, Ford Delegates Meet On Contracts

FOR THE first time in the history of the CIO Auto Workers, General Motors and Ford workers held simultaneous pre-negotiations conferences last week in Detroit.

The twin three-day conferences were devoted to working out details of collective bargaining programs to present to the nation's two biggest auto producers. The General Motors contract expires May 29, and the Ford contract June 1.

Primary topics were to be contract demands approved by the UAW's National Economic and Bargaining Conference in Detroit last November.

HEADING the list of those demands is the union's guaranteed annual employment plan. This would assure all employes with two years' seniority 52 weeks of work, or cash payments which would enable laid-off workers to maintain their customary standard of living.

Ken Bannon, Ford Dept. director, told the 127 delegates from 83 Ford units employing 150,000, that "we are not asking for an extended vacation plan with respect to this program. We are asking for steady work."

"The companies must have the responsibility of assuming the burden of unemployment for they, more than any other group, are the cause of it," Bannon declared.

UAW-CIO Vice Pres. John Livingston, who is also General Motors Dept. director, was the keynote speaker at the GM conference which was attended by 286 delegates representing 365,000 workers in 145 units of the corporation.

"It is proper to say that the negotiations between our union and these industrial giants—GM, Ford and Chrysler—are the most significant in the history of our union," he said.

Strikebreaking

Defense Dept. "strikebreaking" at the Kohler Co. will be maintained, said the Army last week as it confirmed it will "continue contractual relations" with the Wisconsin company despite CIO Auto Workers protests.

The Army said it would honor the $2 million government contract awarded the company, which has been struck by UAW-CIO Local 833 since last Apr. 5.

CIO Urges All Possible Aid To Beleaguered Costa Rica

A PLEA that the U. S. government "give all possible help" to halt the "wanton attack on Costa Rican sovereignty was wired to Sec. of State Dulles last week by Chairman O. A. Knight, of the CIO Latin American Affairs Committee.

Expressing the CIO's "deep concern" at reports of the attack, Knight reminded Dulles that Costa Rica *"has traditionally been one of the few bastions of democratic government and of the democratic spirit in Central America."*

"The people of Costa Rica and their democratic, anti-Communist government," said Knight, who also is a CIO vice president and president of both the CIO Oil Workers and the Intl. Petroleum Workers Federation, "deserve the full support of the government of the U. S. against this unprovoked anti-democratic assault upon their sovereignty and institutions.

"If the Costa Rican government falls as a result of this aggression, the cause of democracy not only in Latin America, but in other underdeveloped areas of the world, will have suffered a grave blow.

"In addition, the frequently expressed sentiments of our government and the American people that they will rally to the support of democratic institutions throughout Latin America will be questioned and derided."

An attitude of neutrality or failure to recognize the seriousness of the situation, Knight warned, will encourage aggression and weaken U. S. prestige.

He urged that U. S. influence be used to expedite the fact-finding expedition of the Organization of American States, and that we take a "strong and forthright position."

Support

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther sent a cable expressing "genuine concern and firm solidarity" with the democratic Costa Rican labor movement when that nation was invaded last week by forces from neighboring states.

"The millions of members of the CIO take their stand beside you in your determined efforts to repel aggression and safeguard your freely-elected institutions," he wired Sec.-Gen. Eddy Alvarez of the Confederacion Costa.ricense de Trabajadores Rerum Novarum.

Leather Drive Rolls As Big Local Votes CIO

By EUGENE A. KELLEY

NEARLY 3000 Peabody, Mass., leather workers last week signed membership cards in the Leather Workers Organizing Committee, CIO's newest affiliate, and the NLRB was asked to conduct quick elections in the more than 80 plants where they are employed.

An LWOC charter was to be presented this week to the 3500-member Local 21, which broke in dramatic fashion with the Communist-dominated Fur & Leather Workers — expelled from CIO in 1950.

Local 21 was the largest unit in IFLWU. A mass meeting in the Peabody high school auditorium that drew the largest indoor gathering in the leather city's history voted 1300 to eight to disaffiliate from the Red-led union and affiliate with CIO.

Secession Move

Other locals of the IFLWU were reported seething with excitement as the union prepared for a Jan. 20 special convention in Atlantic City to vote a merger with the AFL Meat Cutters. Two of the largest locals, neighbors in Local 21, were making plans to join in the secession movement.

Local 33, representing 1500 workers at the A. C. Lawrence Co. leather plant in Peabody, instructed its delegates to the convention to vote against the merger and set the stage for a mass meeting to join CIO on their return from the Atlantic City conclave.

Similar action was expected from Local 22 in nearby Woburn, Mass., where about 900 are employed in a group of plants. Other IFLWU locals in the Midwest and the South have been in communication with the New England units with queries about joining the secession move.

Raps 'Subterfuge'

CIO Reg. I Dir. Hugh Thompson assailed the proposed merger of the Furriers and Meat Cutters as "rank subterfuge" and an attempt by the Communist leadership of the independent group to hide behind the "respectable front" of the AFL.

"Anyone who has watched the maneuverings of Communist-led unions can see through the merger proposals," Thompson declared. "Dissatisfaction with their leadership is rife throughout the Fur Workers' locals."

The CIO official charged that the merger would present IFLWU Pres. Abe Feinglass with an opportunity to escape signing the non-Communist affidavits required under the Taft-Hartley Act.

As a leader of a division within the AFL union, he would not be required to sign such affidavits. Feinglass' predecessor, Ben Gold, is under federal sentence for falsely signing a Taft-Hartley affidavit.

Communist Record

Thompson contended that Feinglass and other IFLWU officials would continue their activities *"while wearing the AFL cloak of respectability."*

He recalled that Feinglass had been an instructor in Communist training schools in Chicago, had been a Communist candidate for State Senator from the 11th Dist. in Illinois in 1943 and had invoked the Fifth Amendment when queried about his Communist affiliations before the House Un-American Activities Committee.

Officers of the LWOC, established at the National CIO convention in Los Angeles last month, will be announced soon. Within a few months, it was confidently predicted, the union will have won over most of the leather locals in the IFLWU and increased its membership many times over.

Court Battle

A bitter battle in the Massachusetts courts for four days before the Peabody meeting set the stage for Local 21's rupture with the IFLWU. That union, aided by the AFL Meat Cutters, attempted to use labor's most hated weapon, the injunction, to prevent the secession meeting.

The restraining order was denied only two hours before the action-packed meeting of Local 21.

Superior Court Justice Reuben L. Lurie took the unprecedented step of holding a marathon 17-hour session with opposing counsel in his chambers, recessing at 3 a.m., during the legal battle. He reconvened the parleys a few hours later and continued thruout the day to see if they could reach a settlement.

Taking judicial notice of "certain tragic events" in the history of the IFLWU, Lurie denied any injunction and freed from encumbrance the $70,000 treasury of Local 21.

Despite the shouted objections of the handful of opponents to affiliation with LWOC-CIO, the members of the local voted to switch their affiliation and obtain a charter from the CIO group.

Richard B. O'Keefe, the local's business manager, told the meeting that *"the eyes of U. S. labor are on this meeting tonight. You are going down the road to a bigger, better, stronger, free American trade union."*

Opposition Heard

Local 21 Pres. David J. O'Neil, one of the nine officers placed under suspension by the IFLWU when court action began, insisted on the democratic right of opponents of the secession move to be heard.

Although the proposed merger of the IFLWU and the AFL Meat Cutters has been disapproved by the AFL's Executive Council, some officials of the Massachusetts State AFL endorsed the move. This heightened interest in the court battle and the dramatic meeting which was climaxed by affiliation with CIO.

In his inaugural address several days before the meeting, Peabody's Mayor Philip O'Donnell—onetime member of Local 21—hailed the proposed secession from the IFLWU and predicted new advances for leather workers under the CIO.

Thompson said after the meeting that Local 21's action *"had started a prairie fire that will bring more than 40,000 leather workers into the CIO."*

DOTTED LINE—Crowding around desk to sign up in CIO are members of Local 21 in Peabody, Mass., who voted to disaffiliate from Red-led Fur & Leather Workers. Local Pres. David J. O'Neil (left) and Business Manager Richard B. O'Keefe (center) led successful revolt, now spreading to other leather locals around the country.

Bandwagon

The shift of Peabody Local 21 from the Fur & Leather Workers to the CIO has already paid dividends.

The 20 employes of a small Peabody plant who had resisted organization efforts for years heard the news and immediately asked for CIO membership application cards. They were promptly returned bearing the signatures of every worker.

Praise

Editorial comment in New England newspaper has been enthusiastic about CIO's victory over the Communist-led Fur & Leather Workers in Peabody.

There was praise for the leaders of Local 21 in Peabody and for CIO officials who assisted with the court battle and subsequent activities.

The Boston Herald said editorially of the local's action: "They started a movement which may well end by breaking up the nation's largest remaining 'left-led' union. They set back the Communist party's whole labor strategy in the U. S."

CIO Board Meeting Set

THE CIO's Executive Committee will meet in Washington on Feb. 1, it has been announced by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

The CIO Executive Board will meet in Washington, the next day—Feb. 2—at 10 a.m.

A week later, on Feb. 8 and 9, there will be a meeting of the CIO-AFL unity subcommittee and full committee at Miami Beach, Fla. That meeting comes immediately after the end of the AFL Executive Council's mid-winter session.

IUE's Boston Win Gives CIO 3 In A Day Over Commies

CIO UNIONS made it three in a day on Jan. 6 as they racked up victories over Communist-dominated organizations in New England and the Middle West.

The CIO Electrical Workers won an NLRB election at the Holtzer-Cabot Co. in Boston by a nearly two-to-one margin over the United Electrical Workers.

As reported earlier in The CIO News, Local 21 of the Fur & Leather Workers in Peabody, Mass., voted 1300 to 8 to break with that organization and affiliate with the newly-created CIO Leather Workers Organizing Committee.

Also on the same day, the CIO Auto Workers defeated the UE for the fifth time in about a year in an NLRB election at the International Harvester Farmall Works in Rock Island, Ill., the farm implement industry's "little Detroit."

THE IUE WIN in Boston knocked out one of the last three New England UE locals of any size, union officials said. UE fought violently against the IUE petition for the election but was overruled by the board.

Holtzer-Cabot is a division of National Pneumatic Co., which manufactures hand generators for General Electric, field telephones for the U. S. Army and pneumatic door openers.

Joe Duggan, formerly of the CIO Optical Workers and now an IUE staff representative, was in charge of the campaign which ended the local's 12-year affiliation with UE.

Paper Union Wins 2 Plants

TWO NEW victories were chalked up last week in the campaign of the CIO Paperworkers to unite all employes of the U. S. Envelope Co.—largest in the world—into one union.

In a NLRB election at the company's Logan Div. in Worcester, Mass., the UPA-CIO polled 217 votes to 193 for no union. At the Whitcomb Div., also in Worcester, 65 employes voted for the union and 46 for no union. The Logan Div. has 432 employes, the Whitcomb Div. 120.

Organizing campaigns in the firm's Hill and Cup Divisions, in Worcester, are being continued, with prospects of NLRB elections in the near future. Lloyd Vaughan, UPA-CIO director of organization, said the drives will be intensified, and expressed confidence in the outcome.

UAW Hails Defeat Of UE At Farmall Tractor Plant

"THE PROOF that Harvester workers want unity in UAW-CIO and will not stop until they achieve it," is how CIO Auto Workers Reg. 4 Dir. Pat Greathouse hailed the recent Farmall Works election victory.

The Harvester workers in Rock Island, Ill., voted better than two to one for UAW over the Communist-dominated United Electrical Workers, expelled from CIO in 1949.

UAW said the NLRB election came after 19 months delay "forced by a shameless conspiracy" between UE and International Harvester.

"Under the company-dictated contract, International Harvester did everything possible to 'make UE look good' in the attempt to influence votes," the union charged.

UE tactics included opposition to UAW-CIO's current strike insurance fund and *"the usual race-baiting and appealing to prejudice and hatred."*

CIO Urges 'Realistic' Minimum Wage Boost

By GERVASE N. LOVE

CONGRESS, with opening formalities out of the way, turned to legislation last week with changes in the Wage-Hour Act high on its agenda.

Senators and congressmen began scanning proposals dropped into the hopper on opening day as the CIO blasted as *"unrealistic"* a bill to boost the minimum wage from the present 75c an hour to 95c.

The Administration program, the CIO said, "is for 'too little and too late'."

The measure was sponsored by Sen. Smith (R. N. J.), chairman of the Labor Committee in the GOP-controlled 83rd Congress. It carries the wage recommendation made by Pres. Eisenhower in his State of the Union message, but wants to make the effective date next year. It makes no mention of extended coverage, which the President also proposed.

"Who's really expressing the wishes of the Administration—Pres. Eisenhower or Sen. Smith?" Dir. Robert Oliver of the CIO Legislative Dept. asked.

"Economic justice and economic wisdom" require an immediate increase in the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour, he insisted.

"The CIO is seriously concerned over the week's developments in the long overdue effort to modernize the law," he said. "While welcoming the President's belated support for increasing the minimum, we are disappointed in the unrealistic increase to 90c which he has recommended."

SEC. MITCHELL

At a news conference, Sec. of Labor Mitchell declined to spell out what the Administration has in mind in the way of extended coverage. He suggested that reporters wait for his testimony before congressional committees at hearings on specific legislation, but said he favors extension to "millions" now unprotected.

He referred to his speech last March before the American Retail Federation, when he said exempt retail and service employes should be covered. The Administration does not intend to ask for coverage of agricultural workers, he stressed. About 24 million workers are now covered.

Taft-Hartley Act

Mitchell also said that despite his own feelings in the matter, the Administration will not ask for repeal of the T-H clause which permits the states to enact right to scab laws.

The opposition to such laws he voiced at the CIO convention, he said, was directed to the states, *"and in that context, no federal action is necessary."*

Reciprocal Trade

Extension of the Reciprocal Trade Act for three years was sought in Eisenhower's first message to Congress dealing with specific legislation. His request was one of a series aimed at strengthening foreign economic policy.

His trade act plea proposed to arm him with authority to reduce tariffs by as much as 5% below the levels of July 1, 1955, in each of the next three years. He assured Congress the cuts would be "moderate, gradual and reciprocal," not "radical or sudden."

He made no mention of such protections for workers and industries adversely affected by imports as Pres. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers listed in his dissent to the report of the Randall Commission, which studied the reciprocal trade program for the President.

Other phases of the foreign economic policy program include simplification of customs procedures, tax concessions on foreign earnings of U. S. firms, and a $1000 duty-free allowance for returning U. S. tourists instead of the present $500.

Hearings on reciprocal trade extension will start this week. Rep. Cooper (D. Tenn.), new chairman of the House Ways & Means Committee, has introduced a bill carrying Eisenhower's recommendations.

Federal Pay

In his second message, Eisenhower asked Congress to raise the pay of nearly one million U. S. civil service workers by about 5%. It was promptly hit as *"too much fanfare for so little bus fare"* by Sec.-Treas. Milton Murray, of the CIO Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee.

"Not only are federal employes dissatisfied with the less than 5% increase the majority would receive, in many instances the magnificent sum of $2.40 to $2.80 per week," he said, "but they also have inquiries about the retroactivity so publicly expressed just before election time but now so conspicuously omitted."

In a twin message, Eisenhower asked for a 5% pay hike for some 500,000 post office employes, but as he did last year, tied it in with a request for higher postal rates to meet the cost. Congress approved a wage boost last year, but Eisenhower vetoed it because it did not include the rate increases.

Schools

Senate Democrats stole the ball from the Administration by jointly introducing a bill authorizing $500 million a year for two years to help public school construction. While they were acting, the White House let it be known Eisenhower will send Congress a message on Feb. 15 with a "new" plan for helping the states meet school needs.

The bill was introduced by 22 Democrats headed by Sen. Hill (D. Ala.), chairman of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee. It would give aid to the states on the basis of school population.

Sen. Clements (D. Ky.) introduced another bill, with no amount specified, to distribute school construction aid to states on the basis of need.

Security

A series of proposals for reexaminations of the federal security program in all its phases was shaping up in the Senate, with Democratic leaders sounding out sentiment for their direction.

SEN. HUMPHREY

Sen. Magnuson (D. Wash.) proposed the President name a nonpartisan committee of 12 members from labor, business and the public to coordinate all security investigations of both government and industry. Three members of each branch of Congress would be advisory members.

Sen. Humphrey (R. Minn.) announced he would introduce a bill for a bipartisan 12-member committee to make a long-term reexamination of the federal security program and come back with recommendations for legislation which would protect both the country and the rights of individuals. The committee would have six public members and two each from the House, Senate and executive branch.

Sens. Monroney (D. Ark.) and Carlson (R. Kan.) also called for a bipartisan approach to the over-all program. Eisenhower, at his press conference last week, said he saw no need for a commission study.

However, Democratic leaders in both branches of Congress said congressional investigations of security program operations, administration and firings would be held as originally contemplated. And Democratic Leader Johnson (Tex.) expressed confidence that an investigation of communism would be approved.

Investigations

Moves to assure fair procedures in congressional investigations were made in both houses.

The Republican Senate Rules Committee, just before it died, approved a dozen proposed changes in rules of conduct—already practiced by some committees — aimed at preventing abuses. Sen. Green (D. R.I.), now chairman, and Sen. Hennings (D. Mo.), declared they would offer amendments for "tougher" rules, including a prohibition on one-man hearings which the GOP declined to outlaw.

In the House, Reps. Scott (R. Pa.) and Keating (R. N.Y.), blocked in an effort to have fair practice rules included in the House rules, planned to ask for a hearing on the whole subject in the interests of "justice, fair play and decency."

Defense

In two additional messages to Congress, Eisenhower asked extension of the draft law for four years; a reserve program under which volunteers 17 and 18 years old would receive six months' basic training and go into the active reserve for 9.5 years; and a selective pay increase for service personnel averaging 6.7%.

There seemed little doubt but that the draft extension would go through.

—Haynie in Greensboro, N. C., News

"You be progressive and I'll try to be moderate."

—Herblock in Washington Post & Times Herald

"Of course, you might want to fix it up a little."

'After You, My Dear Alphonse—'

Said the Senate Democratic Majority Leader to the Senate Republican Minority Leader: "Get the cinder out of your own eye before worrying about the mote in ours."

What happened was that Sen. Knowland (R. Calif.) took issue with the Democrats for criticism of Pres. Eisenhower's legislative program.

"I think it might be more appropriate for Sen. Knowland to get his own house in order first before worrying about ours," was the barbed reply by Sen. Johnson (D. Tex.).

Morse Gets Nod On Committees

SENS. MORSE (Ind. Ore.) and Barkley (D. Ky.) and all freshmen Democrats got special treatment as Senate Democratic leaders announced committee assignments for the 84th Congress.

Barkley got back his old posts on Foreign Relations and Finance and Morse gained a coveted seat on Foreign Relations along with Banking and Currency and District of Columbia.

SEN. MORSE

Each freshman got at least one major assignment instead of being shunted off on minor committees as in the past.

Majority Leader Johnson (Tex.) said the Morse assignments were being carried out as a majority party responsibility. But political leaders spotted a little-noticed exchange of telegrams between Morse and Howard Morgan, Oregon Democratic Party head.

In the exchange, Morgan renewed a *"long standing and most cordial"* invitation from the Democrats and Morse wired back his appreciation. He praised the "liberal" program of Oregon Democrats and said there is a strong probability he will enter the Democratic primary.

Chairman of the new Labor and Public Welfare Committee is Sen. Hill (D. Ala.). Democratic members are: Sens. Murray (Mont.), Neely (W. Va.), Douglas (Ill.), Lehman (N. Y.), Kennedy (Mass.) and McNamara (Mich.). Republicans are: Sens. Smith (N. J.), Ives (N. Y.), Purtell (Conn.), Goldwater (Ariz.), Bender (O.) and Allott (Colo.)

Heading the tax-approving Finance Committee is Sen. Byrd (D. Va.). Other Democrats are: Sens. George (Ga.), Kerr (Okla.), Frear (Del.), Long (La.), Smathers (Fla.), Johnson (Tex.) and Barkley (Ky.). Republicans are: Sens. Millikin (Colo.), Martin (Pa.), Williams (Del.), Flanders (Vt.), Malone (Nev.), Carlson (Kans.) and Bennett (Utah).

Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) was elected chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report at the group's first meeting under Democratic leadership.

Senate Republicans, in another departure from past practice, voted to double the size of their Policy Committee to provide a bigger voice for all points of view. The first obvious result was to give Eisenhower backers greater representation on the committee, which has been in the hands of former Taft supporters.

What's It Mean?

In his State of the Union message, Pres. Eisenhower said: ". . . We have had economic growth which will support an increase in *the* federal minimum wage."

Two sentences later, the President said: "I also recommend that many others, at present excluded, be given the protection of *a* minimum wage."

Now, the difference between *"the"* and *"a"* often doesn't amount to much. We hope it doesn't amount to much in this case, either. We'd like to think it was just a matter of choice by the writer.

However—some government economists have been talking about instituting several minimum wages, at varying figures. The amount would depend, under their scheme, either on the section of the country or the type of occupation.

The CIO has made clear, time and again, that fluctuating minimum wages under the law offer no proper floor to our wage structure.

So, if the government economists used *"a"* instead of *"the"* as a prelude to unveiling that sort of scheme, they'll find labor solidly and angrily opposed.

Cheek By Jowl

We're fascinated by two side-by-side stories in the New York Times for Jan. 11.

In the first column:

"The nation's retailers were advised yesterday to spurn any 'bait' offered them by the Administration to bring their industry under minimum wage provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act . . . Joseph T. Meek, president of the Illinois Federation of Retail Associations [and defeated GOP candidate for Senator], urged retailers to lobby intensively to remove present costs inspired by federal legislation and to prevent new ones."

And in the adjoining column:

"Retailers were told yesterday to prepare for better business. Malcolm P. McNair, Lincoln Filene Professor of Retailing at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, offered encouragement for the immediate future. . . . He estimated that department stores would increase sales this spring by 3% and profits by 20 to 25% . . ."

From all of which we deduce: *The retailers would be able to pay higher minimum wages—but they just don't want to.*

Trouble To The South

Although the news reports from Costa Rica are still confused, there is obviously a military force of some strength challenging the sovereignty of the democratic Costa Rican regime of Pres. Jose Figueres.

It is difficult not to suspect that the dictator Pres. Anastasio Somoza of neighboring Nicaragua has a finger in the pie, since his hatred for Figueres and the Costa Rican government has been often expressed.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, in a telegram to the Costa Rican trade union movement, has expressed both "genuine concern" and "firm solidarity" with the workers of Costa Rica. And Chairman O. A. Knight of the CIO Latin American Committee has voiced—in a wire to Sec. of State Dulles—the warning that any U. S. policy that does not aid the Costa Ricans in this crisis will make mockery of friendship for the democracies of the free world.

Costa Rica is indeed an island of liberal democracy. It deserves the friendship and support of all of us. We trust that this reactionary aggression will be beaten back quickly.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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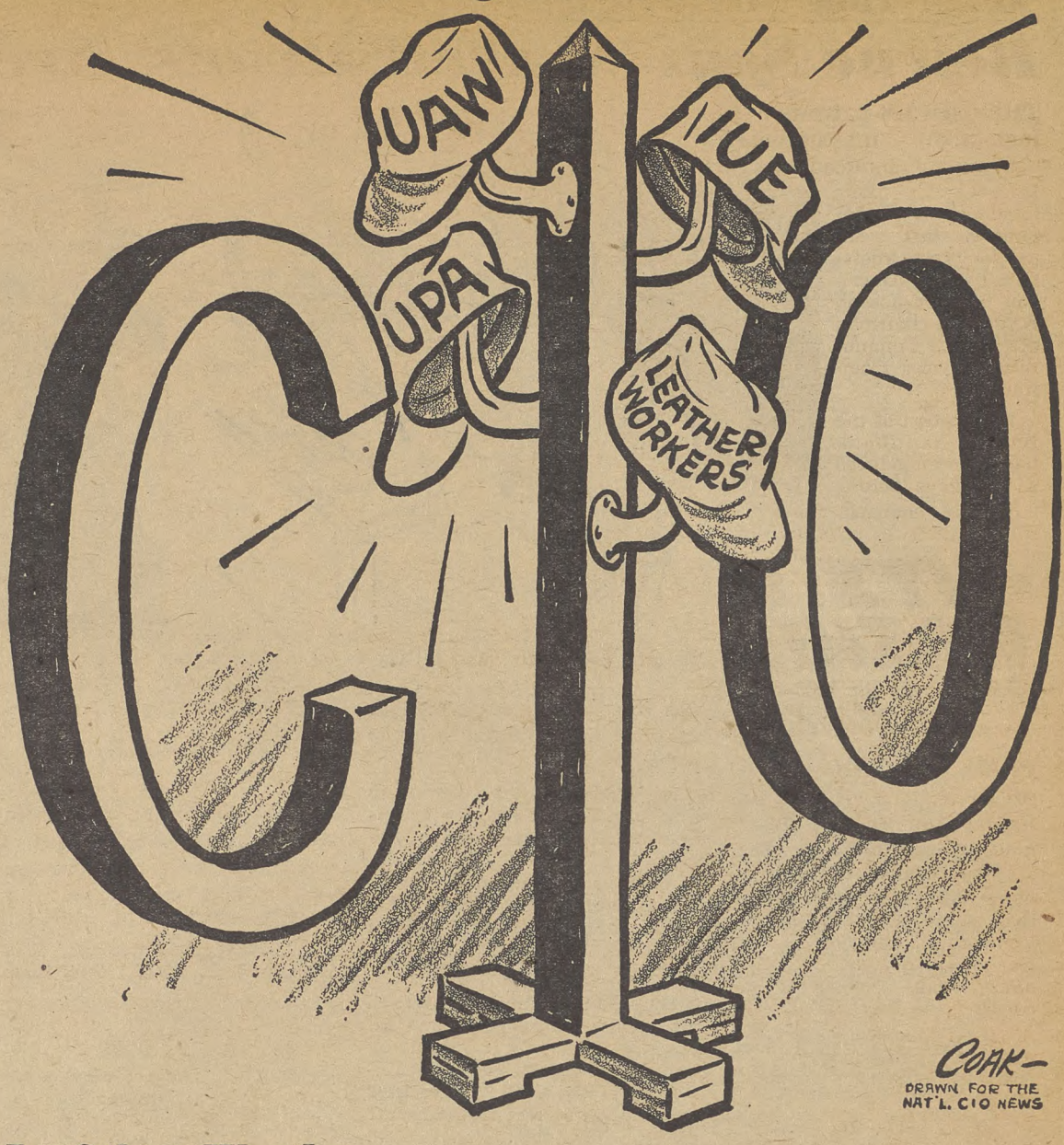
Victory Hat Rack



In Other Words—

The Timebomb Under Our Economy

Realistic questions about the ever-normal optimism of the GOP Administration over mounting unemployment are raised by the editors of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch in the wake of the latest Labor Dept.-Commerce Dept. report.

The editorial suggests the economy is "sitting on a timebomb" because "employment is not rising enough to match the growth of the nation." Text of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch editorial, titled "The Deficit in Jobs," follows:

IS THE NATIONAL economy sitting on a timebomb? We ask the question in all seriousness because the trend of employment statistics continues to be disturbing.

We ask it in spite of the resolute cheerfulness of Sec. of Labor Mitchell and Sec. of Commerce Weeks. In the latest of their monthly reports, the two Cabinet members say that although total employment fell by more than a million jobs in December, the decline was largely seasonal, due to less activity in farming, construction, and the like.

In summer, the Administration is cheerful about the rise in outdoor jobs, and plays down any decline in factory employment. In winter, it hails the rise in factory jobs and dismisses the loss of outdoor jobs as largely seasonal.

But is this really the wise way to approach the problem? Is it not better to face facts now than to have them hit us like a blockbuster later on?

We're Falling Behind

The over-riding fact which Messrs. Mitchell and Weeks consistently overlook is that in spite of some encouraging gains, employment is not rising enough to match the growth of the nation.

Total employment in December, they report, was 60,688,000 jobs. *What they did not tell us is that this is the lowest December total since 1950.*

Is December, then, a bad month to look at, because of seasonal decline in outdoor jobs? Well, let us look at the month of highest total employment, usually August. *In 1954, the peak employment was 62,276,000. That was the lowest peak month of any year since 1949.*

It is all very well to say that 62 million jobs are a lot of jobs. They are. But they are not enough for a growing country and an expanding economy.

Over the last 20 years, the working population has grown by more than 11 million, an average of 560,000 a year. Applying that rate of growth for the past four years, December employment should have been 62,564,000 instead of 60,688,000, and peak 1954 employment should have been 64,623,000 instead of 62,276,000.

Employment cannot, of course, follow a neat and regular pattern at all times. Ups and downs are inevitable, especially during adjustment to a peacetime economy. But the Korean war has been over for 18 months now. *It is time to recognize that we have a deficit of two million or 2.5 million jobs which needs to be promptly overcome.*

Worse In Indiana

Despite the GOP Administration's rosy outlook on the problems of the nation's jobless, there's many an unhealthy situation around the country, as a recent report from Indiana's Unemployment Security Division shows.

A total of 47,674 workers were drawing compensation in the week ending Dec. 18. A total of 11,036 new claims were filed in that week. Bad spots in the state were South Bend with 6780; Evansville, 5127; Indianapolis, 5108; Ft. Wayne, 2973 and Terre Haute, 1952.

"Had it real soft today—got laid off first thing this morning."

'Small-Time McCarthyism'—

Beirne Says 'Super-Patriots' Are Coercing Girl Scouts

THE SUPER-patriots whose rantings about "internationalism" and "socialism" induced the Girl Scouts to change their handbook were denounced last week as the "true-know-nothings of American life" by Joseph A. Beirne, chairman of the CIO Community Services Committee.

JOSEPH BEIRNE

Publication of the revised handbook had been announced a few days before.

"These changes followed well-publicized, political attacks on the organization by people to whom children's projects in support of the United Nations and international friendship are suspect or worse," said Beirne, who also is a CIO vice president and president of the CIO Communications Workers.

"There is no reason for the half-million Girl Scout volunteer workers and leaders to be coerced by this latest version of small-time McCarthyism.

"They enjoy the support of the great majority of Americans who approve the Girl Scouts' useful, diversified services which are provided regardless of race, creed, economic status or political beliefs of the childrens' parents.

"The Girl Scouts' programs and written materials should be determined by skilled, experienced, devoted people. Attempts to make political capital out of attacks on this enlightened, patriotic, social program should be ignored or opposed. We pledge our support in this direction."

The attack on the Girl Scouts was begun several months ago by zealots whom Beirne described as *"ultra-nationalists."* Its leaders included the Illinois Dept. of the American Legion and Robert LeFevre, a vice president of the National Economic Council.

LeFevre screamed that the handbook praised the UN (which countless millions of Americans, including Pres. Eisenhower, also have praised) and that it favored "socialized medicine" and "collectivist" ideas.

The National Economic Council is one of a raft of neo-fascist groups financed by wealthy reactionaries. It is headed by Merwin K. Hart, a long-time propagandist for fascist points of view and against the New Deal, Fair Deal and organized labor.

A spokesman for the Girl Scouts said changes were made in the 511-page handbook because *"LeFevre made us aware that certain things could be lifted out of context and used to misinterpret our purpose."*

Matthew Woll, chairman of the AFL Community Relations Committee, joined Beirne in defending the Girl Scouts against their detractors.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

PRES. EISENHOWER'S support of the campaign tactics of Vice Pres. Nixon sounds remarkably like the classic explanation of the man in a shooting accident: *"I didn't know it was loaded."*

'I Didn't Know It Was Loaded'

Eisenhower insisted at his news conference that Nixon had told him he never attacked the Democratic Party as a whole. He generously added that he himself, the President, didn't consider the Democrats unpatriotic or lacking in loyalty.

This followed a defense of Nixon by four midwestern Republican state chairmen and by Republican senators, charging that Democrats were trying to "smear" Nixon by saying that he "smeared" others.

It is perfectly true that Nixon never called the Democrats "as a whole" either disloyal or communistic. All he did was campaign across the country with innuendoes suggesting that the people couldn't trust Democrats to be either loyal or "alert."

He said in Washington on Oct. 18 that a Democratic Congress would be "under the thumb of the Americans for Democratic Action left wing," which he described as *"notoriously soft on the Communist threat."* This was a slander of ADA, and it was an inaccurate prediction about the nature of the Democratic Congress actually elected.

Nixon said in Las Vegas, Nev., on Oct. 24, that if a Congress composed of people with Adlai Stevenson's backing were elected, *"the security risks fired by the Eisenhower Administration would all be hired back."*

He said on Sept. 27 in New Bedford, Mass.: *"We have driven the Communists, the fellow travelers and the security risks out of government by the thousands."* He said on Oct. 11 in Richmond, Calif., that the Truman Administration had *"soft, vacillating and inconsistent"* policies toward Communists.

At Pocatello, Ida., on Oct. 25, Nixon named five Democratic senatorial candidates in Western states as *"members of the left wing of their party."* He listed them: Sen. O'Mahoney of Wyoming, Richard Neuberger of Oregon, John Carroll of Colorado, Sam Yorty of California, former Sen. Glen Taylor of Idaho.

On its face this was a malignant misrepresentation and an abuse of the term "left wing."

Example Of Tortured Reasoning

Taylor bolted Harry S. Truman to run for the Vice-Presidency with Henry Wallace on the Progressive ticket in 1948. But he wasn't supported in this malicious and potentially dangerous adventure by any one of the other four—O'Mahoney, Neuberger, Carroll or Yorty. *By what tortured excuse for reasoning could they be lumped together with him as "members of the left wing"?*

Nixon wasn't doing his talking, let it be remembered, in a vacuum. He was doing it against the background of years of vicious assaults on the Democratic State Department and other agencies, against the background of McCarthy's speeches.

For the President's information, Nixon still thinks all of this was "effective." He may softsoap the credulous Eisenhower with meaningless assurances that he didn't attack Democrats "as a whole," but privately he tells newspaper friends that his speeches worked particularly well in California and Colorado.

It is a safe prediction that Nixon's next two years as presiding officer of the Senate will not be happy ones. "Mr. Sam" Rayburn, resuming his old place as Speaker of the House, told a caucus of House Democrats that he could not easily *"forgive or forget"* Nixon's campaign, and the opinion is shared by conservative Southern Democrats in the Senate.

Nixon was the target of one of the most merciless tongue-lashings in recent political history when at a public, semi-social occasion, Sen. Neuberger castigated campaigns of character assassination—and did it in Nixon's presence.

Eisenhower has had full warning. If he continues to let Nixon con him about political tactics the Democrats aren't going to like it. *They don't like to be called traitors or fools, and they don't like Mr. Eisenhower to pretend that it's just a tiny misunderstanding among friends and that Nixon didn't mean it.*

Who Are These Pariahs?

'Economic Capital Punishment' Axes IUE Foes Of Commies

At its recent Los Angeles convention, the CIO took exception to the program for screening security risks out of defense plants as "a transparent effort to out-McCarthy McCarthy." New York Post Columnist Murray Kempton, in a recent article, cites a case in point.

By MURRAY KEMPTON

FOR THE PRODUCTION worker of moderate skills, there are few better places to work on Long Island than the sprawling Sperry Gyroscope plant at Lake Success. Sperry has a strong CIO union and its going rate is, with one exception, the best in the electronics industry.

It is their past good luck of working at Sperry which has compounded the dreary fate of 14 of its hands who have been fired since last January. All are still looking for steady jobs. *They have no special skills; they have to explain to each prospective employer why they left jobs at premium rates where they had an average of 10 years seniority.*

Their prospective employers can only draw one conclusion. It happens to be the correct one. These men are out of jobs because they were fired from Sperry as security risks.

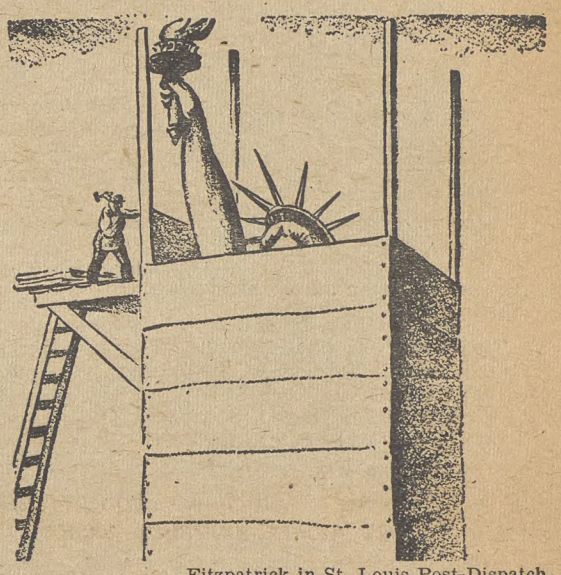
So far, no employer has seen fit to jump that hurdle and hire them. In recent months, the local U. S. Employment Service office has ceased even referring them to openings.

All Put In The Same Bag

Who are these pariahs? They have all been put in the same bag, but they are not, of course, all the same men. None are Communists; you do not have to be a Communist to be a security risk. *But, if the notion of security means anything at all, it should help to be an anti-Communist.*

The Sperry workers may be said to have had one chance in their lives to face up to the Communist problem. Until 1949, they were members of the United Electrical Workers, a union under pro-Communist control. The Sperry local began fighting the UE's national leaders very early; when the CIO expelled UE in 1949, they voted overwhelmingly to stay with the CIO.

At least 11 of the 14 men the Defense Dept.



—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch

All In The Name Of Security

has refused to clear at Sperry were active leaders of the fight against the Communists in UE and in the local's adherence to the CIO's Intl. Union of Electrical Workers.

One of the men was in charge of distributing leaflets against the UE. Another sat on the IUE screening committee set up to pass upon applications for membership to the new local after the CIO took over, and voted to bar 30 applicants upon suspicion of pro-communism.

A third, Daniel J. Lenihan, was Sperry's representative on the UE Members for Democratic Action, an anti-Communist caucus which functioned in the late 40's. A fourth, with as positive a record, was refused clearance because he was alleged to be associated with a Communist still working in the plant.

A Long Arbitration Fight

At the time of their discharge, 11 of these 14 orphans were doing work which could in no way be described as sensitive or involving security information. *When the Defense Dept. denied them access to classified work, the union asked that they be transferred to non-sensitive work, and the company answered that there was no such thing as non-sensitive work in the plant.*

After something of a court fight, the CIO took Sperry to arbitration last summer. Joseph Rosenfarb, the arbitrator, was hoping to have a decision last November, by which time this was already the longest arbitration in history.

Meanwhile, the discharged men wait and have lost all reason to look elsewhere; and Irving Abramson, their lawyer, does his best to clear them with the Defense Dept. Abramson, an old CIO Commie-baiter and a member of the World War II Enemy Alien Security Board, could hardly be called insensitive to national safety.

These are men who have committed no crime. It is no crime to be a security risk. You can cross that shadow line if you have a close relative in the Soviet Union or if you were once convicted of assault and battery. But once you cross it, you are a subversive. *The system did not contemplate economic capital punishment. But that is what the system has produced, and that is where a country goes when it so fears for its own safety that it forgets its citizens.*

UAW Protests Firing

"A frightening demonstration of the peril confronting every worker engaged in the production of defense items" was the way the CIO Auto Workers described a recent industrial security case.

The UAW-CIO Executive Board called on Sec. of Defense Wilson and Army Sec. Stevens to review the case of John Lupa and restore him to his job at the Detroit Arsenal with full back pay.

Lupa was suspended from his job on security grounds last summer and was finally discharged after a decision of an Army hearing board, finding him innocent, had been reversed, without a further hearing, by the Army Review Board.

The UAW also asked that the Armed Services and Judiciary Committees of the House and Senate "make a searching examination of the security systems" and recommend legislation to avoid "the stupidities, injustices and cruelties" in the Lupa case.

The Border War—

'Wetbacks' Fleeced By Texas Employers

BRACEROS—Migrant farm workers, 621 miles from U. S. border in San Luis Potosi, freely admitted they had no contracts, intend to become "wetbacks" and slip across border.

OFF TO WORK—Early morning picture of bridge between El Paso, Tex., and Juarez, Mexico, shows Mexican workers streaming into U. S. for regular jobs. Note that the traffic is all one-way at this time of the morning—into the United States.

(First of two articles based on a tour of the border between the U. S. and Mexico.)

By MILTON PLUMB

WETBACKS are still illegally entering the U. S. today—six months after the Justice Dept.'s much-publicized roundup which was supposed to put an end to the "open sieve" Mexican border.

This reporter has seen and talked with hundreds of them within the last few weeks, many of them far inside the U. S. and others over 600 miles inside Mexico as they left their homes for jobs across the international boundary.

The weight of the evidence—gathered in all of the major and many minor border towns from Mexican and U. S. farm hands, agricultural employers, labor leaders, government officials and countless others—overwhelmingly supports labor's criticism of the injustice of the "big stick" manner in which the Eisenhower Administration has been dealing with the problem.

Since the recent mass roundup, in which an estimated 300,000 Mexicans were literally "dumped" across the border, the Southwest frontier is more tightly closed against illegal immigration today than it has been for many years.

This development, long sought by organized labor in both countries, might have had far-reaching consequences in terms of better labor conditions and international goodwill. The present situation, however, as a result of the brutal way in which it was brought about and is being maintained, has created new evils, potentially more dangerous than the "wetback" traffic itself.

Result

El Paso, Tex., has 3000 Mexican-American war veterans out of work, according to Rep. Paul Montemayor of the CIO Steelworkers, but some 15,000 Mexicans "legally" cross the border every day to go to jobs paying less than $25 a week.

That's five times as much as they would earn in Mexico, he said, but far under the 75c an hour legal minimum wage which Pres. Eisenhower just described as inadequate.

Along our entire border, those most familiar with the problem in each area reported that these new elements have appeared during the last six months:

1. Growing anti-U. S. feeling, which is being exploited by a well-disciplined Communist movement that is stronger along our border than anywhere else in Mexico.

2. A widespread shake-up of the U. S. Border Patrol, which has already begun to militarize and dehumanize, as well as seriously affect the morale, of the service.

3. Increased illegal immigration of a new and more serious kind, involving misuse of tourist cards and entry permits, forged passports and phony birth certificates.

4. Virtually complete breakdown, particularly in the Lower Rio Grande Valley, of enforcement of the 50c minimum wage and other protections for legal Mexican contract workers guaranteed by the terms of the agreement between the U. S. and Mexico.

Most of the border jumping appears to be going on in Texas. At the time of my visit, crossings were heaviest at Matamoras, opposite Brownsville near the Gulf, and at Reynosa, some 60 miles up the Rio Grande.

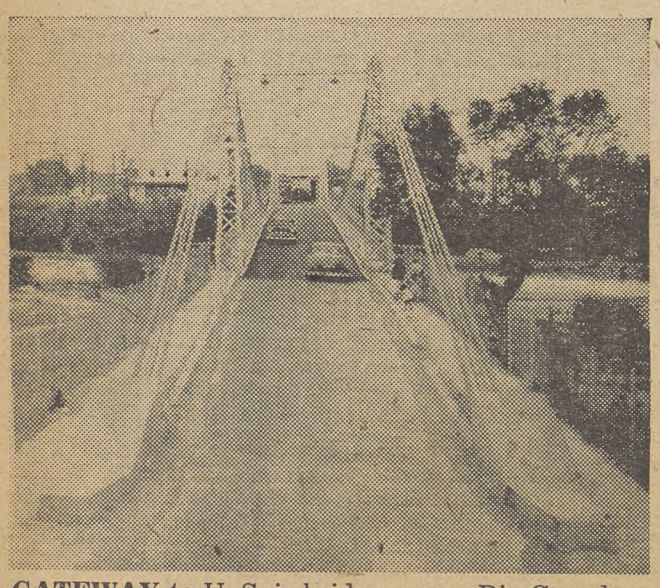
Determined to keep wages and working conditions far below those in any other part of the U. S., the big growers of the four Lower Rio Grande Valley counties are doing much "sweating" of their workers under the guise of legality.

Failure of the U. S. Dept. of Labor to meet its responsibility in enforcing the agreement between this country and Mexico is to blame. Violations of the agreement and of U. S. laws by the growers themselves contribute.

The treaty calls for a minimum wage of 50c an hour. The department accepted this without any effort to determine the prevailing wage. But in so many cases it appears to be the general practice, contract workers in the lower valley are still being paid 25c and 30c an hour.

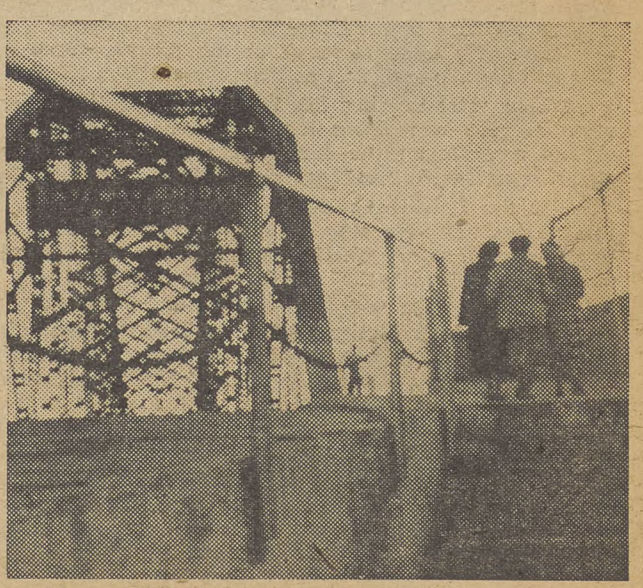
NEXT: Chiseling in California and Arizona.

HEADQUARTERS—Top photo shows Juarez office of Mexican Confederation of Labor. Below, CTM officials, including Francisco Morales, second from right, CTM chief in Nuevo Laredo, helped relieve misery when U. S. immigration authorities dumped "wetbacks" there after recent roundup.



GATEWAY to U. S. is bridge across Rio Grande at Reynosa, Mexico, at left. Center is building housing both Labor Dept. Foreign Labor Div.

field offices and Southern Pacific Railway, a chief user of "wetback" labor—symbol of kind of enforcement workers can expect. Right, service



trade and hotel workers, mostly women, go home back into Mexico from their regular places of employment in Brownsville, Tex.

'Humanized' Jobless Pay Is Ohio CIO Goal

By AL ZACK

PLANS for a major legislative drive were mapped last week in Cleveland as 1300 Ohio CIO Council convention delegates made "liberalized and humanized" unemployment compensation the State CIO's Number 1 objective for 1955.

During the convention, State election officials conceded that the Council's initiative petition campaign to improve jobless pay had passed all the pitfalls written into the State law.

That means the Legislature, just meeting, must face up to the demands of unemployed and act on a measure calling for major improvements in the law.

Legislative Program

While the CIO fight for protection for the unemployed and those threatened with layoffs was certain to dominate legislative attention during the next few months, CIO had other legislative demands as well.

High on this list were workmen's compensation improvements; improved educational facilities and higher teacher pay; outlawing of school segregation and adoption of equal job opportunity laws; government action to cope with unemployment and underemployment; adoption of a state labor relations law; enactment of an anti-injunction law; improved public assistance statutes, and complete revamping of the state's unfair, antiquated tax structure.

Administration Hit

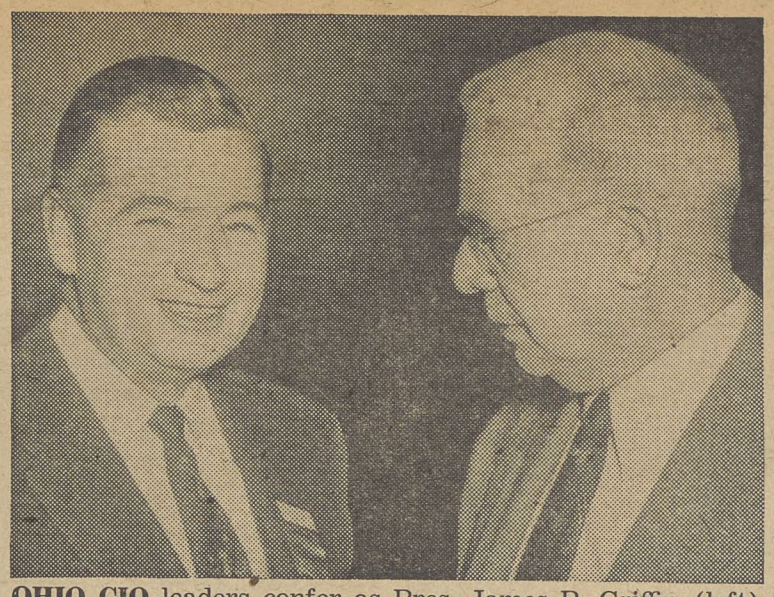
The Council also lined up unanimously in support of national CIO's position on federal legislative issues and was openly critical of Eisenhower Administration policies on many fronts.

The 500,000-member Council adopted unanimously reports of its officers showing the Council's financial and numerical strength had grown despite a flood tide of unemployment in basic industries.

Council Pres. James P. Griffin, in his keynote speech, sounded the plea for the legislative drive —*"one which will meet the needs of all the people, the community, the State and the country."*

"One reason why good programs have not been realized in the past," said Griffin, who also is CIO Steelworkers district director in Youngstown, "is because the ordinary people of the State have failed to register and vote. If they know the issues, the majority of these people will make the right decision and overnight the conservative tradition in Ohio could be turned into liberal legislation."

CIVIL RIGHTS plea is sounded by Pres. Mordecai Johnson of Howard University, in Washington, D. C.



OHIO CIO leaders confer as Pres. James P. Griffin (left) exchanges grins with Pres. Emeritus Jack Kroll.

TOP CONVENTION speakers congratulate each other. Left, Sen. Morse with CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey.

Ohio CIO Officers Returned To Posts

Ohio CIO convention delegates unanimously re-elected their two top officers. Pres. James P. Griffin was renamed to his third term and Jacob Clayman was returned to the secretary-treasurer's office for his seventh term. Both are Steelworkers.

Nineteen vice-presidents were elected without opposition. Along with Griffin and Clayman, they constitute the executive board.

Reaction Repudiated

National PAC Dir. Jack Kroll, president-emeritus of the Ohio Council, echoed Griffin's prediction. He pointed out that the 1954 elections saw 22 Democrats elected to the new Congress from "surplus labor areas."

Calling the election a "clear-cut repudiation of the philosophy of reactionary Republicans," Kroll said:

"We are not going to have and keep a rising standard of living until we have people in public office who look ahead to next year instead of behind to last year."

Steelworkers Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel, an Ohio CIO vice-president for many years, was featured speaker at the annual convention banquet. He examined problems posed by automation, describing a recent visit to a West Coast plant where engineers predicted a 75% cut in the work force in 15 years, as a result of automatic machinery.

Real Right To Work

Abel called for a trade union solution to the problem, saying "the problem of labor is an economic problem, to see to it that people have a right to work and earn a decent standard of living."

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey called for a major CIO "counter-attack" against the "rank nonsense" that "civil liberties and internal security are incompatible."

"Freedom to speak and to think—freedom to voice new ideas no matter how unpopular or screwball—freedom to assemble and publish ideas, these are our very best security. They are far more of an asset to America in this cold-war period than any congressional investigating committee, far more valuable than a whole army of McCarthys," Carey said.

Not Out Of Dip

Sen. Morse (Ind., O.) attacked domestic sections of Pres. Eisenhower's State of the Union message as a *"political campaign speech"* filled with advertising slogans, and he charged the economic facts did not bear out the President's statements.

Morse warned that "we are not out of the economic downturn yet" and criticized the Administration for failure to meet the unemployment problem.

Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University, made a stirring civil rights plea, adding "the most dangerous aspect of our moral armament is our inherited system of segregation and discrimination against the Negro."

The convention unanimously adopted a strong civil rights resolution, pledging itself to an all-out fight to abolish segregation and discrimination.

The Ohio CIO's unemployment compensation petition, which by law will come before the Legislature, calls for boosting weekly maximums from $30 to $50, increasing dependency allowances, lengthening benefit duration periods from 26 to 39 weeks, elimination of indiscriminate appeals through penalties against employers who wrongfully appeal cases.

Possible Referendum

As a result of the successful petition campaign, the Legislature must either pass a law satisfactory to the CIO petitioners, or face a Statewide referendum at the next general election.

The CIO delegates pointed out that "1954 furnished additional and overwhelming bitter proof that the Ohio unemployment compensation law simply does not perform the functions originally conceived" of keeping jobless workers "in decency and dignity."

Detailing the law's basic defects, the council pointed out that in the first 11 months of 1954, 71,444 workers completely exhausted their benefits.

With the defects of the law in "perfect focus," Sec.-Treas. Jacob Clayman pledged an unrelenting fight for realization of the needs of the unemployed.

'Massive Registration' Drive, Fair Election Laws Sought

SPURRED by a hairline defeat in November's senatorial election, Ohio CIO-PAC last week pledged itself to a two-pronged drive to intensify a voter registration campaign and to fight for laws guaranteeing honest elections.

The defeat of liberal Thomas Burke, who had held the Senate seat vacated by the death of Robert Taft, was by an official 2970 votes, PAC reported. The election of George Bender, Republican reactionary, was certified after a 25-county recount and his narrow victory margin came in an election which showed only 2.5 million voters going to the polls.

Ohio PAC frankly called the result a "minority victory" pointing out that an equal 2.5 million voters did not go to the polls.

Pledging itself to a *"massive registration drive"* in early 1955, the Ohio CIO Council said such a campaign would register *"a loud and profound expression of our good citizenship"* and secure *"good legislation . . . legislation meant to serve all the people."*

Pointing out that all politicians share "one common denominator—a desire to be re-elected," the resolution adopted unanimously observed:

"A registration drive in the early months of 1955 would more effectively than any other means serve warning to conservative and reactionary office-holders that the people are prepared to watch and pass judgment on their actions. This is the kind of language which office-holders would best understand. This would give encouragement to our friends and pause to our political enemies."

But, the Council declared, election and registration laws badly needed substantial overhauling. Rigged election laws, Ohio PAC said, block "a full turnout of eligible voters and those who do participate in elections are confronted with a ballot structure which discourages the average elector."

"We believe it is the duty of both political parties," the convention said, "to do all in their power to make it as easy as possible for the people of Ohio to register and vote."

CONCRETE PROPOSALS for making registration easier and more convenient and for insuring adequate election hours and polling places, were coupled with public demands for insuring honest elections.

Reports of fraud, error, and under-handed activity in recent Ohio elections have been widespread, and these reports were heightened by discoveries of vote fraud made during the senatorial vote recount.

Listen To Vandercook Every Night On ABC

BANQUET HONORS went to I. W. Abel, Steelworker secretary-treasurer (left), with Jacob Clayman of Ohio CIO.

Illinois CIO Pushes Drive In Legislature

By ROBERT D. BOLLARD
Editor, Illinois Labor

A CONCERTED drive to enact the CIO's legislative program in Illinois was begun as 800 delegates and guests met in the 12th constitutional convention of the Illinois CIO Council in Chicago.

The convention, at the suggestion of the Executive Board, enlarged board representation to include every international union with membership affiliated to the Council, and then voted to open a legislative office in Springfield, where the Legislature now is meeting.

State CIO Pres. Joseph Germano, director of Steelworkers' Dist. 31, explained to the delegates *"the necessity of getting full participation of every affiliated union"* if their legislative attempts were to be successful.

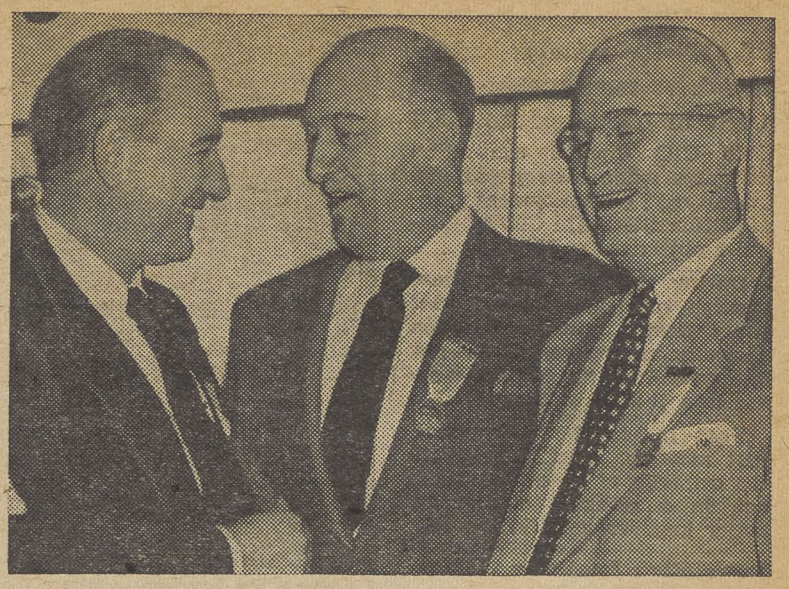
"We have a Republican Governor, a Republican House and a Republican Senate," Germano said, "but we proved last November that we know a little bit about politics when we elected 96 out of 106 CIO-endorsed candidates in this State."

Procedure was established for unions to send legislative representatives to the Capitol. Full cooperation and coordination of legislative efforts was predicted as "the key to the success of our program."

No. One Business

Pat Greathouse, Reg. 4 director for the Auto Workers and Council vice president, described the legislative report as "undoubtedly the most important business before us" and urged full support from every local union.

Featured speakers at the Jan. 7-8-9 convention included: John Riffe, CIO executive vice president; Max Greenberg, CIO Retail-Wholesale president; Jack Kroll, CIO-PAC director; Gov. William G. Stratton, Rep. Dawson (D. Ill.), and Richard J. Daley, Democrat candidate for Mayor of Chicago.



"NEXT MAYOR OF CHICAGO" was introduction given to Richard J. Daley, Democratic candidate, by Illinois State CIO Pres. Joseph Germano at Council's annual convention. Left to right in first photo: Pat Greathouse, Auto Workers regional director and council vice president, Germano and Daley. At right: Germano and Council Sec.-Treas. Maurice F. McElligott congratulate CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe (center) after address on organizing plans.

Dawson's address was a "show stopper," with the delegates' applause, cheers and whistles continuing for several minutes. He praised the *"leadership role that your CIO has given to building a great America for all our people."*

Stratton repeated his pledge that no anti-labor legislation was needed in Illinois and added:

"Labor has shown it is mature and responsible. We need no restrictive legislation in Illinois and as long as I'm the Governor none will be recommended. We don't need shackles or unreasonable restraint."

Another "show stopper" was the address by Daley, who Greathouse described as *"giving the speech that I had intended to deliver."* The convention moved unanimously at this point to "give wholehearted endorsement" to Daley and instructed the Cook County CIO Council and all local unions to immediately set in motion necessary machinery for a successful campaign.

New Organizing Push Is Planned

New organizing committees are being established in the South "to organize thousands of workers in the lumber, furniture and paper industries," CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe told the Illinois CIO convention.

Riffe, who also is director of organization, said additional committees are being established in New England and future committee would be set up "in any locality where the need for organization exists."

Kroll reviewed Pres. Eisenhower's recent message to Congress and predicted that "if the Administration does not concern itself with the plight of the unemployed, it will find itself on the outside looking in in 1956."

He described the State of the Union message as "by and large a continuation of the Roosevelt and Truman New Deal and Fair Deal," but added "we'll have to keep our eyes on Ike and the administration."

'Real Labor Unity'

Greenberg discussed the growth of RWDSU, which has increased membership to 140,000 in the U. S. and Canada, and predicted *"a new and historic period for labor"* is ahead in 1955. He called for *"real labor unity, in fact and in substance, an honorable, principled unity."*

In the fields of civil rights and civil liberties, "the CIO takes second place to no one," stated Aaron Aronin of the Jewish Labor Committee. He reviewed numerous activities of the Illinois CIO, including "in your union papers, in your public information, in convention assembled, in institutes and conferences, in your legislative work" and commended the organization for consistently "stressing equality, dignity and human relations at all affairs."

In closing the convention, Germano stated: *"It was our greatest convention, with the closest cooperation, and should be the keynote to a vigorous campaign in the State Legislature just as we conducted last fall in our successful election campaigns."*

Dixon-Yates Deal Passes New Test; Hells Canyon Ruling Hit

THE GOP Administration's pet power project, the controversial Dixon-Yates deal, moved a step nearer to completion last week as the new Democratic Congress readied its moves to block the contract.

The step was approval of the contract by the Securities and Exchange Commission's Div. of Corporate Regulations. The recommendation is not binding on the SEC, which will consider it along with legal briefs filed by both opponents and proponents.

The proposal is for Middle South Utilities, Inc., and the Southern Co. to unite in creating a subsidiary—Mississippi Valley Generating Co.—which would build a $107 million power plant to serve TVA customers in Memphis, Tenn.

REP. HOLIFIELD (D. Calif.) has said he will introduce a resolution calling on the Administration to withdraw from the deal.

In addition to the State of Tennessee and some three dozen public power commissions, the plan also drew the fire of former Federal Power Commission Chairman Leland Olds. The Administration, he said, was encouraging a "monopoly unlimited" over the country's power supply by private utilities.

Scarecrow

Sen. Neuberger (D. Ore.) said that Pres. Eisenhower abandoned his "political scarecrow" warnings of a federal power monopoly in his State of the Union message.

Atoms For Industry

PRIVATE industry got its chance last week to get into the atomic power business with a liberal assist from the government.

Atomic Energy Commission Chairman Lewis L. Strauss announced approval of a government-aided "power demonstration reactor program" designed to "speed the time when nuclear power will become economically competitive."

He called for proposals from private companies by Apr. 1 on constructing the reactors for industrial uses.

The AEC has now set its charges for purchase or lease of atomic fuels.

"THE FEDERAL Power Commission is permitting the Idaho Power Co. to shift the scenery and change the script in the Hells Canyon case."

That's the accusation leveled by Oregon's Sens. Morse (Ind.) and Neuberger (D.).

"After the close of the hearing, after all the testimony was in, the Commission is permitting the company and the Commission staff to juggle and rewrite the company plan for three small dams to take the place of the proposed high Hells Canyon dam," they charged.

"This is high-handed action which places an intolerable burden upon the intervenors.

"The company and staff briefs now propose different dam construction, different dam design, different equipment, different transmission plans, a different time schedule and a different order of construction. In addition, it is proposed . . . that certain vital features, such as transmission plans, be decided after the licenses are issued."

Morse and Neuberger said that "this regrettable occurrence only strengthens our resolve to work for a high federal Hells Canyon dam."

CSC Philip Murray Award—

Wagner Remembered By Columbia Grants

AN AWARD of $10,000 by the CIO Community Services Committee to the late Sen. Wagner (D. N. Y.) has made possible two fellowships in the fields of labor and social welfare at Columbia University's New York School of Social Work.

The CIO-CSC's Philip Murray Award was given to Sen. Wagner in 1948 in recognition of his life-long work on behalf of labor legislation, social security and community welfare.

THE LATE SEN. WAGNER
His memory honored

The money was turned over to Columbia by his son, New York's Mayor Robert F. Wagner, Jr.

One fellowship, to begin in September, will provide the successful candidate with $2000 for the first year of a course leading to a master's degree in social work. The grant will be renewed for the second year, subject to satisfactory performance by the student.

THE BALANCE of the fund will be used to provide a grant for a candidate for the degree of doctor of social welfare, with the requirement that he undertake research in labor relations or social security.

The New York School is "very much interested" in receiving applications from candidates "within the ranks of labor" for this fellowship. Applicants must meet the entrance requirements of the school, and interested candidates are urged to write the school at 2 East 91st St., New York City, for further information.

Labor's World—

World Labor Protests Force Greece To Relax Controls

PROTESTS by the international free labor movement, including the CIO, have induced the Greek government to reconsider its attitude toward the labor movement, Sec.-Treas. Fotis Makris, of the Greek General Confederation of Labor, has advised the CIO.

One of the results has been the dismissal of Minister of Labor Gonis, a former Communist who had become a tool of the reactionary oligarchy which virtually controls the country. There also are indications, Makis wrote, that several anti-labor laws will be repealed.

International labor movement support of Greek unionists was intensified last fall when Gonis announced that their dues, instead of going to their unions, would be taken over by his ministry for uses beyond the control of the unions—a tactic which originated with the German Nazis and their miscalled Labor Front.

In a strongly worded letter in October to Greek Ambassador Athanase G. Politis, the CIO expressed grave concern "lest such treatment of the Greek labor movement serve only to undermine the roots of democracy and to lay the ground work for a rebirth of Communism in your country." It asked him to advise his government of the CIO's views.

Makris singled out the CIO action as one of the factors in the moral support the free labor movement gave Greek workers which aided in bringing about the changed attitude.

Canada

In the speech from the throne opening the second session of the 22d Parliament, Gov.-Gen. Vincent Massey asked for a legislative program of higher social security benefits and increased public works to meet in part demands of the Canadian Congress of Labor and other union groups for an attack on the unemployment problem.

He proposed longer and higher unemployment compensation benefits, a public construction program, effectuation of a standby law which eases the financing of home improvements, higher allowances to war veterans, and duplication of the Farm Improvement Loans Act to provide similar benefits for fishermen.

NEW representative in U. S. of Histadrut, the Israeli Federation of Labor, is Moshe Bar-Tal. Moshe Bitan, his predecessor, will return to Israel in March.

Russia

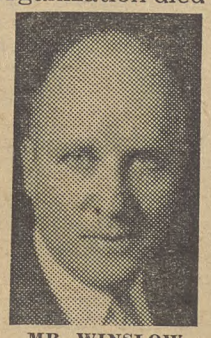
Things are so tough in Moscow, the Dept. of Labor reports, that the average man has to work 43% longer than he did in 1928 to pay his food bill—but worse than that, he has to work three times as long as the average New Yorker to buy a bottle of vodka.

Exiles

The Intl. Center of Free Trade Unionists in Exile, formed in 1948 by exiled union leaders from Communist-dominated Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia and the Baltic countries, has formed a U. S. regional organization of which Karel Reyman, a Czech, is secretary. The center has headquarters in Paris and enjoys a consultative status with the ICFTU. —G.N.L.

Director Of ILO Capital Office Dies

DIR. Thacher Winslow of the Washington office of the Intl. Labor Organization died of a heart attack on Jan. 9 at a Washington hospital. He was 47.



MR. WINSLOW

The CIO officers, in wiring condolences to his widow, said, "Winslow was a devoted servant of the Intl. Labor Organization and a warmly admired friend and associate of the people of the CIO."

Dominant interests in his life were international affairs, labor and youth problems. Graduated with honors from Harvard University, Winslow became research assistant with the Council on Foreign Affairs in 1932.

L. A. Council Wins Fight For Building

THE START of the New Year meant something more than usual to the Greater Los Angeles CIO Council: It was in full legal possession of its own building for the first time in six years.

The long struggle to recapture the headquarters from the Communist-dominated unions which were expelled in 1949 and 1950 has been concluded through an out-of-court settlement, CIO Sec.-Treas. Albert T. Lunceford announced.

Under the agreement, he said, the CIO has paid the unions controlling the building $16,705 in cash and $8795 to retire building bonds. The new building corporation will be administered by a board of directors representing the Council and its affiliated unions. The "squatters" agreed to move out within 10 months unless the directors agree to extend their tenancy.

200,000 In Michigan Face Long Layoffs, State Aide Says

A GRIM prediction that nearly 200,000 Michigan workers will be unable to find jobs during 1955 was made by Max Horton, director of the Michigan Employment Security Commission.

Despite increased auto production and prospects for record turnouts during the year, Horton indicated he saw little on which to base a boom forecast. Whatever gains are made in employment, he said, will be slow and few in number.

The total employment increase, he estimated, will be 45,000 to 50,000. However, about half of that will be needed to provide jobs to workers entering the labor market for the first time, he said.

THE AUTO industry will add 25,000 workers for the average 1955 month, he said manufacturers' reports showed, but cutbacks in defense production costing 9000 jobs will leave a net gain of only 16,000.

Labor claims that 1954 was a recession year for workers were borne out by Horton's review.

"Contrary to the high peaks and broad, shallow valleys of unemployment in recent years," Horton reported, "1954's profile showed a high plateau of unemployment extending nearly throughout the year."

He said the "real impact" came in unemployment compensation claims. These totalled 7,310,126, an increase of 170.8% over 1953, he said. Benefit payments amounted to $148,501,057, an increase of 285% over the previous year.

THE NEW JERSEY CIO Council urged 13 major changes in that State's unemployment compensation laws in testimony before the State Employment Security Advisory Council by CIO Legislative Dir. Harry Kranz and Sol D. Kapelsohn, the CIO's counsel.

The CIO spokesman expressed concern at the fact that more than 72,000 claimants exhausted their benefits in 1954—twice the 1953 total—after drawing an average of but 20 weeks of payments.

The law now provides a minimum of 13 weeks of benefits and a maximum of 26 weeks. The CIO's major point was an increase to 39 weeks for all eligible claimants.

THE COUNCIL also is seeking an increase in the present $30 maximum weekly benefit to $45 for those without dependents, plus $5 for each of the first four dependents, but with total payments limited as at present to two-thirds of the normal weekly wage.

In addition it would extend coverage to 98,000 unprotected workers; eliminate the one-quarter of 1% tax on the worker; end the one week waiting period; permit immediate payment when unemployment is caused by a lockout, and after four weeks in case of a strike, and drop the employer experience rating system.

Jobless Benefits Set New High In '54

Jobless workers collected more money in unemployment compensation benefits in 1954 than in any year in history, the Dept. of Labor reported last week—about $2 billion.

The previous record was set in 1949, when $1,736,000 was paid out. Since then, 3.5 million workers have been added to the covered employment rolls.

In an average 1954 week, 1.6 million workers received benefit checks, the report showed. Altogether, nearly 6.6 million working men and women received at least one check during the year.

Riffe Gets Citation From Rail Local

RAILROAD Workers Local 2017 of the CIO Transport Workers at Altoona, Pa., last week presented John V. Riffe, CIO executive vice president, with a plaque in appreciation of his efforts to strengthen the 6100-member local.

The local represents the employes at the big Altoona shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Membership interest in the local was at low ebb early last year when Riffe conferred with the top leadership of the Railroad Workers and decided last May to send Murray Gassman, CIO national representative, to assist the local as administrator.

The plaque was presented to Riffe "in appreciation for the help and guidance his office has given us during our crisis in the past six months (ending November), after which we emerge as a new reorganized organization, proud to be part of the Transport Workers Union, CIO, and now able to fulfill our obligations to the labor movement as a whole."

The presentation was made to Riffe in his office by Local 2017 Sec.-Treas. M. E. Weyant, Business Rep. J. A. Reeder and Executive Board Member J. J. Servello. They were accompanied by CIO Reg. III Dir. George Craig.

$6.5 Billion Proposed For Public Works

A BILL to provide $6.5 billion for a federal-local public works program was reintroduced in Congress last week by Rep. Kelley (D. Pa.) because 1955 won't be a good enough year *"to insure full employment."*

REP. KELLEY

"While the stock market has been booming, unemployment edged up a little more and business failures continued at a very disturbingly high level," Kelley said.

His bill is intended to aid in creating additional jobs and also assist municipalities modernize and improve their public facilities.

The bill "would create a new Public Works Administration modeled along the lines of the PWA program of the late 1930's which built thousands of new schools, city halls, courthouses and sewerage plants," Kelley explained.

The measure calls for a $3 billion federal fund to pay 45% of the cost of approved public construction work. Municipalities would provide matching funds for the balance, thus providing a total of $6.5 billion.

HONORED: John V. Riffe, CIO executive vice president (center), receives plaque for helping to strengthen Railroad Workers Local 2017 of CIO Transport Workers at Altoona, Pa. From left are: Board Member J. J. Servello, Business Rep. J. A. Reeder, Riffe, Sec.-Treas. M. E. Weyant, and CIO Reg. III Dir. George Craig, Philadelphia.

The Woman's Angle—

If We Want To Help Everyone, Our Next Job Is In The States

By ESTHER MURRAY
CIO-PAC Field Representative

ONE OF the things I have talked about from time to time is the great influence women can exert on members of state legislatures in getting them to meet the needs of workers and their families—and others as well.

This was spelled out recently by Harry Kranz, legislative director of the New Jersey CIO Council, at a meeting of the Union County Chapter of the CIO Women's League in Elizabeth, N. J.

MRS. MURRAY

Many of the problems that will face the Legislature this year—and they're the same problems our CIO people must face in other states—require the *"woman's touch,"* he said, because women place human values above property values when there are needs to be met.

He pointed out that the wife or other relative of a CIO member, or a woman CIO member herself, "is acutely aware of the inadequacy of a maximum $30 weekly benefit check when a worker is unemployed, sick or disabled."

"She is also keenly acquainted," he went on, "with our horse-and-buggy minimum wage law, which fixes state minimum wages for relatively few women and children ranging from 26c to 60c an hour. She knows that juvenile delinquency and rent control problems can never be adequately solved until a large scale middle income housing program is launched in New Jersey."

Sound familiar?

A SUBJECT close to the hearts of housewives—consumer prices—is being tackled from a new angle in New York.

Newly-elected Gov. Averell Harriman (D.) has announced that he will appoint a woman to his staff whose concern will be the interests of consumers.

One of her first assignments, he said, will be to explore the possibility of lowering milk prices to consumers without lowering prices to the farmers. He also will ask her to represent consumer interests when changes in utility rates are under consideration.

Sales Tax Drive Hit In California

A CAMPAIGN to prevent enactment of new or increased sales taxes to make up a $100 million deficit in State financing has been undertaken by the California CIO Council.

In a letter to Gov. Knight (R.), Council Sec.-Treas. John A. Despol said the CIO is *"opposed to both general and selective sales tax increases because they are the most unfair taxes of all."*

Despol's letter, which also went to all members of California's Legislature, suggested instead that corporate and personal income tax increases would be more equitable.

While urging a more progressive system of State taxation, Despol also asked that personal exemptions for family dependents be increased from the present $400 to $800. The adjustment should be made, he said, *"in order to be fair to the middle- and lower-income families of our state."*

USA Gains To 17.6c For Copper Workers

WAGE AND FRINGE gains as high as 17.6c an hour were made by the CIO Steelworkers recently in two major negotiating sessions with the copper industry in Garfield, Utah.

Copper workers at both the American Smelting & Refining Co. and the Kennecott Copper Corp. won a blanket 5c hourly increase in wages, retroactive to Sept. 1, improved shift premiums, betterment of medical and hospital plans and one of the best pension programs negotiated to date in the industry.

Largest single gain in the bargaining was establishment of a pension program which USA-CIO said "far exceeds anything negotiated by the independent Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers or any other labor organization with the companies."

The agreement calls for $1.50 per month of pension payment by the companies for every year of service, exclusive of social security benefits. The plan rejects compulsory retirement. In addition to retirement benefits, the pension provides a $60 monthly total disability payment to employes with 15 years service.

Weekly sick benefits were raised to $40 at the AS&R smelter.

Talks Were Quieter —The Chips Taller

"The negotiations weren't as noisy as those under Mine-Mill, but when the chips were counted, the miners did better than ever before."

That's the way Steel Labor reported an 11c an hour hike in wages and fringes for silver miners at the Sunshine Mining Co. in Coeur d'Alene, Ida.

The gain was the result of their first negotiations as CIO Steelworkers after repudiating the independent Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers a few months ago.

Firms Hit On Benefit Claims

THE FEDERAL Trade Commission took another crack at the booming accident and health insurance business last week by accusing six more companies of making phony claims in advertisements.

Establishment of a special House committee to investigate both hospital and accident insurance companies has been proposed by Rep. Multer (D. N. Y.).

The crackdown was the second in three months, 17 firms having been charged in October with making similar claims. It came as the Eisenhower Administration prepared to send to Congress a renewal of its proposal to re-insure such companies against catastrophic losses.

The six companies most recently named are: Sterling Insurance Co., Chicago; Combined Insurance Co. of America, Chicago; Professional Insurance Co., Jacksonville, Fla.; Service Life Insurance Co., Omaha, Neb.; Postal Life & Casualty Insurance Co., Kansas City, Mo., and Girardian Insurance Co., Dallas, Tex.

"PRETTY SNAPPY"—That's what Jerry Kreiman and Victoria Schelly, Sidney Hillman scholars, are saying as they show Sam Smith, manager of CIO Clothing Workers' Chicago Joint Board, garments to be sold at the sixth annual scholarship bazaar for Roosevelt University, Chicago.

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

IT IS PITIFUL how often people who need their social security benefits the most lose them because they don't understand what they are entitled to. For example, we have a letter from an elderly man who has been working part time and wondering how much social security he will get when he stops working. The answer is that he and his wife could have been collecting social security payments for some time, since he is 77.

Watch Your Social Security Benefits Under New Rules

Another elderly man writes that he is waiting for payments to arrive. They never will if he doesn't visit the nearest social security office and apply for them. This writer has also come across widows with dependent children who have failed to apply for benefits, because they did not realize social security also includes insurance payments for families of deceased workers.

While veterans' benefits are not part of social security, there is also a costly lack of knowledge of pension rights for veterans and their families, particularly among widows of World War I vets, who often are entitled to a widow's pension.

A number of new social security rules have gone into effect beginning with 1955. There are some of the more important that every family should know about:

WIDOWS NOW WITHOUT BENEFITS: In past years thousands of widows and children under 18 were denied social security payments because their husbands did not have enough quarters of coverage. Under the new law a widow 65 or older, or younger if she has children under 18, whose husband died between Jan. 1, 1940 and Sept. 1, 1950, can apply for benefits if the husband had as few as six calendar quarters of coverage (about a year and a half).

As with all social security benefits, the widows themselves must apply for these payments. In fact, in this case application must be made no later than September 1955. Apply early. As with all delayed applications for social security benefits, payments can be made retroactively for only 12 months.

EARNINGS LIMITS: Retired workers and surviving families of deceased workers already getting payments should understand the new rule on the amount that can be earned without forfeiting social security benefits. Until age 72, if you earn over $1200 from employment or self-employment of any kind, whether covered employment or not, you lose part of your payments in proportion to the excess over $1200. *For example, if you earn between $1200.01 and $1280, you lose one month's payment; if between $1280.01 and $1360, two months, and so on. Watch that point: a little bit of additional earnings can lose you a whole month's payments (and your wife's too).*

DISABLEMENT PROVISION: The new provision for a "freeze" of your earnings record is an important one for all workers to know about, as well as those now disabled. Now a worker who is totally disabled for six months or more can apply to have his earnings record "frozen" during that period to protect his future benefit amount, and in fact, his and his family's right to benefits.

Formerly, when a worker became disabled for a long period, his average monthly wage (on which benefits are based) was dragged down by his lack of earnings during this period. Sometimes the worker or his family even lost all rights because he lacked sufficient qualifying quarters at death or at 65, because of the time lost while disabled. So it is vital to apply for the new "freeze" if you ever do become disabled, or are now. *(However, while the Social Security Law now protects the retirement and family insurance rights of disabled people, it still does not provide cash disability payments.)*

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10,000th Ford Worker Retires With Pension

THE 10,000TH Ford Motor Co. employe to retire under the company's agreement with the CIO Auto Workers, Godfrey J. Wolfe, voluntarily laid down his tools on Dec. 31 after 31.5 years of service.

A Ford Rouge engine plant employe, Wolfe was 65 last summer. When he stepped down, he was given special honors by union and company representatives.

He is one of about 4000 retired Ford employes who receive maximum benefits of $52.50 a month—resulting from 30 years' service—in addition to his social security payments.

Ken Bannon, director of the UAW-CIO Ford Dept., said a recently completed report on the retirement plan shows that 50% of those who are receiving benefits had at least 28 years of service, while 75% had more than 20 years. The average retirement check is $45 monthly.

More than 90% of the pensioners retired because of age, the report showed. About 8.5% retired because of permanent and total disability and are receiving average monthly benefits of $79, Bannon said.

U.S. Rubber Hikes Tire, Tube Prices

Price increases of 2.5% to 5% on passenger car, truck and farm tires and tubes were announced last week by the U. S. Rubber Co. Company Vice Pres. Howard N. Hawkes said the increased prices are due to cost boosts, particularly in the price of crude rubber.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

AS A RESULT of the 1200 to 8 vote of the members of Peabody, Mass., Local 21 of the Fur & Leathers Workers to break with that Communist-dominated group, CIO is well on the way to bringing in rank and file and leather workers into the newly created CIO Leather Workers Organizing Committee.

Since the vote of the Peabody, Mass., local, we are being questioned by Fur & Leather locals from all over the country about joining CIO.

We will welcome and aid the democratic anti-Communist rank and file workers who want to be part of the CIO family. As has been proven by workers in other industries who have come back to CIO, the desire is for honest to goodness American trade unionism.

Our people love this country and the American way of life. They are tired of misinformation and tirades of the Communist stooges. I am glad to see the welling up of CIO sentiment among the fur and leather workers all across the country.

The CIO is entering the new year with a determination to make this a banner year for organizing the unorganized workers. We are working on a number of organizing projects and by the time you read this column we will have held an important meeting at Charleston, W. Va., with CIO and Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers officers and staff members about beginning an organizing drive in the chemical plants in the Kanawha Valley. This area contains a number of basic chemical plants that employ thousands of unorganized workers, workers who will welcome and encourage organization within CIO.

THE WRITER had the pleasure of attending and speaking at the convention of the Illinois State CIO Council. This Council is one of the largest that we have within CIO and has continued to grow under the able leadership of Pres. Joe Germano and his associate officers. It was a real pleasure to sit down and talk with Brother Germano and other friends who were in attendance as delegates.

Organization Dir. Lloyd Vaughan of the CIO Paperworkers report that UPA-CIO won NLRB elections at two plants of United States Envelope Co. They were: Worcester, Mass., Whitcomb Div., by a vote of 65 to 46, and Logan Div. by a 217 to 193 vote. Credit for the victories goes to UPA Reps. Henry Caroll, John Galluccio, and Ed Moore, and CIO Reps. John Radzyminski and Paul Harding.

Sec. Treas. Al Hartnett of the CIO Electrical Workers reports that the IUE-CIO won an important election victory over the discredited UE by taking over the largest local left to UE in Massachusetts. The vote at Holtzer-Cabot, Boston, was: IUE-CIO 417, UE 227, no union four, challenged 11, void two.

CIO Rep. Sylvester Graham reports that in a run-off election at the Cooperative Farm Chemicals Association Plant, Lawrence, Kan., the CIO Chemical Workers won out over the AFL by the vote of 116 to 53, with 3 votes challenged. Brother Graham was assisted by UGCCWA Rep. Chester Walczak and CIO Rep. Howard Rizer.

CIO Sets Sweeping Audit In Cleveland Forgery Case

A THOROUGH audit of all funds of the Cleveland CIO Council was being conducted last week by National CIO, as a former employe of the Council was jailed on charges of forgery and embezzlement.

Charged with the thefts of union funds, which local officers said might run as high was $100,000, was Miss Mildred Charvat, 33, who had been Council bookkeeper since 1948.

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, who ordered the audit by Harold Jack, CIO comptroller, said Jack's orders were to *"conduct a thorough and sweeping audit of all financial affairs and records, and to make a thorough and detailed report, without fear or favor, letting the chips fall where they may."*

"Those orders will not be altered," Carey told the Ohio CIO Council convention in reporting on what he called *"a fantastic and horrible story."*

Auditors from CIO unions, who had offices in the same building, were studying books of local unions, following the confession of the jailed employe that she had also stolen funds of three local unions.

Carey, in a full-length discussion of the thefts, told the applauding delegates:

"We never before had a scandal like this. We shall never again have one. That is the pledge of the entire leadership of the CIO. For there is no room in the CIO for either crooks or Communists. There never has been. There never will be."

Cleveland police said the thefts resulted from forged checks and bank statements.

Union Fund Study Group Sets Hearing

THE CIO Ethical Practices Committee will hold a one-day conference in Washington on Jan. 26 to consider the appropriateness of various legislative approaches to the problem of protecting health, welfare and retirement programs.

The meeting was called by Chairman Jacob S. Potofsky, who heads the Clothing Workers. Other committee members are Pres. Joseph N. Curran of the Maritime Union and Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes of the Steelworkers, with CIO Gen. Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg serving as director.

Legislative, legal and technical experts from CIO unions have been asked to attend the sessions.

Harriman To Push $1.25 Wage Minimum, He Tells N. Y. CIO

By BERNARD RASKIN

NEW YORK'S Gov. Averill Harriman, making his first public appearance since taking office, addressed a meeting of the State CIO Executive Board in Albany last week.

The state's first Democratic governor in 12 years was warmly applauded as he pledged a drive to put the weight of the New York congressional delegation behind enactment of a $1.25 federal minimum wage and Taft-Hartley revision.

State CIO Pres. Louis Hollander introduced Harriman as "heir to the Smith-Roosevelt-Lehman tradition."

Hollander assured the Governor that he could count on CIO support in efforts to achieve the legislative goals outlined in his message to the Legislature. Harriman faces a Legislature firmly controlled in both houses by Republicans.

IN ADDITION to a program of broad improvements in social welfare and labor legislation, Harriman asked the Legislature to adopt a joint resolution asking Congress to enact the $1.25 minimum.

"I will need the help of every CIO member and his neighbors to put members of the Legislature and our congressional delegation on the spot on this minimum wage issue," Harriman declared.

He cited an average wage differential of 45c per hour between the woven textile industry in the South and in New York as evidence of the need for prompt action.

"All of us are for greater prosperity in the South," Harriman declared. *"But we do have a right to ask that Southern progress not be built on the unfair competition of anti-unionism and low wages.*

"For the same reasons," Harriman added, "I shall do everything I can to get the Taft-Hartley Act revised, because it limits the ability of unions to organize and raise standards in low-wage areas."

THE STATE CIO Executive Board adopted a legislative program which supported the Governor's requests.

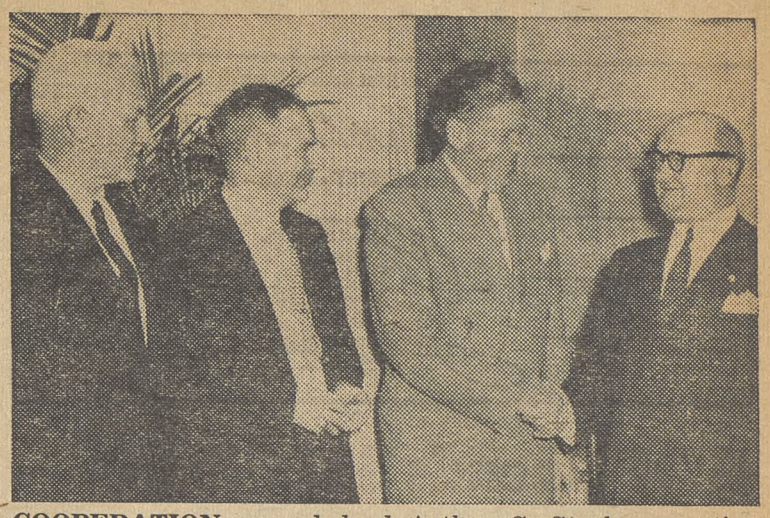
The CIO also proposed state legislation to provide:

Greater benefits, and compulsory coverage of all employers of one or more in unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation and other social insurance programs; accelerated construction of schools, hospitals and low-rent housing; a statewide minimum wage of $1.25 per hour; broader powers for the State Commission against discrimination; a state-wide health insurance program; uniform state-wide permanent personal registration; compulsory auto insurance with creation of a state fund to make such insurance available at moderate rates; repeal of the Condon-Wadlin Act; expanded and strengthened rent controls.

$101 Billion Road Program Is Asked

A 10-year $101 billion nationwide roadbuilding program has been recommended by Pres. Eisenhower's special Highway Advisory Committee.

The report, which boosts present spending plans by $54 billion, is expected to provide the basis of a special message on highway needs the President will send to Congress Jan. 27.



COOPERATION was pledged Arthur S. Stark, executive director of New York State Mediation Board, as impartial adviser in disputes between CIO Transport Workers and New York City Transit Authority. Shown are (left to right) Gen. Hugh J. Casey, TA head; Stark, Sec. of Labor James Mitchell and TWU Pres. Michael J. Quill.

Talks Resume In Canadian Ford Strike

NEGOTIATIONS between the CIO Auto Workers and the Ford Motor Co. of Canada were resumed last week in an effort to settle the long strike of 9000 workers in three plants.

Bargaining was reported concentrated on settlement of a dispute over a change in seniority rules proposed by the company and rejected by the union, with agreement on the unions' demand for a wage increase still to come.

Ford's Windsor, Ont., plant was struck Oct. 10, its Oakville, Ont., factory five days later, and the plant at Etobicoke, Ont., on Nov. 15.

Members of UAW-CIO Local 195, employed in the Chrysler Corp. plant in Windsor, postponed a strike vote in support of demands for a 15c an hour wage boost pending further negotiations with Ford.

URW Holds Skilled Jobs Conference

A SOLUTION of some of the problems of skilled workers in the rubber industry was attempted last week at a Skilled Trades Conference called by the CIO Rubber Workers in Cleveland.

Committees on apprenticeship training, skilled craft specifications and wage recommendations were set up under the chairmanship of Coordinator George Bass, while another group will give further study to job descriptions and wage rate inequities.

The international union will obtain job descriptions and apprenticeship programs from all locals.

The result will be information which will permit union negotiators to discuss these problems more effectively at the bargaining table, indicated URW Pres. L. S. Buckmaster.

N. Y. Lawyer Named Head Of U. S. Mediation Service

NOMINATION of Joseph E. Finnegan, 50-year-old New York lawyer, to be director f the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service was announced last week by Pres. Eisenhower.

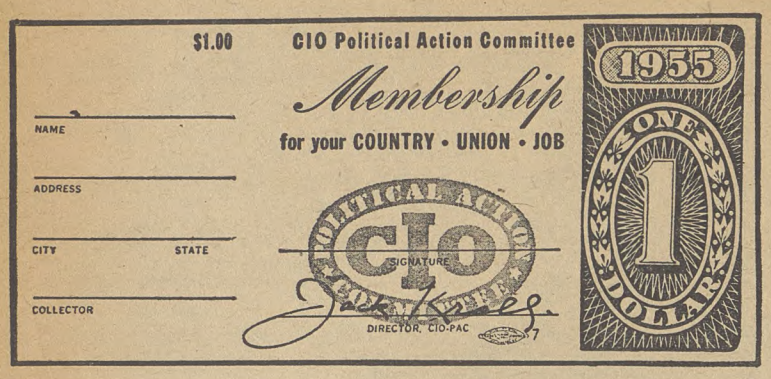
Finnegan, a Republican, is to succeed former chief mediator Whitley P. McCoy who resigned Dec. 1. His name was sent to the Senate for confirmation by the White House.

Also sent to the Senate were three other White House appointments on which the body failed to act at its McCarthy censure session last year. The three were Theophil C. Kammholz, to be general counsel of the NLRB; John Marshall Harlan, to be associate justice of the Supreme Court; and John von Neumann, to be a member of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Finnegan, a native of North Adams, Mass., is a graduate of Columbia College and Fordham Law School. He served as an assistant U. S. attorney in New York in the early 1930's and later was a specialist in labor and trial work for a private law firm.

JOSEPH E. FINNEGAN

'55 Drive For PAC Bucks Gets Off To Flying Start



THE 1955 CIO-PAC Dollar Drive is getting off to an early start, with the new receipt books for individual contributions now available to international union secretary-treasurers.

There's a change in the form of this year's receipt books, too, to make them easier to use, PAC reported *(see picture at left)*. No longer is there a carbon copy to be retained in the book.

The PAC solicitor merely fills out a stub in the book, detaches the receipt and hands it over to the union member as evidence of his investment in better government.

IN A MEMORANDUM jointly signed by PAC National Dir. Jack Kroll and Assistant CIO Councils Dir. Carl McPeak, state and local CIO councils and PACs were advised to *"avoid competition"* between local fund-raising drives and the PAC Dollar Drive.

"Last year, many states successfully coordinated the PAC drives, thus bringing cooperation and better results," the memorandum read. "This also provided a definite termination date, after which the state or local council could run local campaigns for funds.

"We suggest that such coordination be undertaken again this year."

The memorandum also recalled previous instructions that "no local fund-raising effort which does not transmit half of the contributions to National CIO-PAC shall be conducted until it has first been cleared by National CIO-PAC."

HELPING HAND—Former CIO Auto Worker and now Congressman Frank Thompson, Jr. (D. N. J.), demonstrates his local union training to office staffers Charlotte Eldredge, left, and Mrs. Olga Jamison Brown as he lends a hand addressing envelopes for message to constituents.

GOP Spends $2 Million More To Lose '54 Polling

IT COST the GOP almost $2 million more to lose the 1954 congressional election than it did the Democrats to win it, judging from official reports on campaign spending.

The four GOP campaign committees reported spending $3,716,185 while the four Democratic committees reported spending $1,653,187.

The figures were given in reports filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives as required by the Federal Corrupt Practices Act.

Labor spending in the campaign totalled $1,168,499, almost exclusively on behalf of Democratic candidates. The figure was as of October, 1954. The AFL's Labor's League for Political Education reported $485,081 and the CIO Political Action Committee spent $683,418.

GOP FUNDS broke down this way: the National Committee received $1,713,182 and spent $1,803,774; the National Citizens for Eisenhower Congressional Committee received $860,145 and spent $832,428; the Congressional Campaign Committee, $581,378 and $706,072; the Senatorial Campaign Committee, $294,093 and $373,911.

The Democratic National Committee took in $1,270,856 and spent $1,343,748; the Senate Campaign Committee, $212,611 and $251,469; the National Congressional Committee, $50,141 and $47,244; and the National Congressional Committee and the Congressional Campaign Committee, combined, $62,745 and $57,970.

The Republicans, on the whole, did better with upper-bracket individual contributions, too. But the Skouras family, of Paramount Pictures, the American Broadcasting Co. and other interests, hedged its bets. George Skouras of New York gave the Democrats $3000 for the Senate Committee, while Spyros S. Skouras, also of New York, came through with another $3000 to the Citizens for Eisenhower.

An Example Of A Moderate?

PRES. EISENHOWER'S "moderate progressive" philosophy got tossed out the window fast when Republicans elected a new chairman for their Senate Campaign Committee for 1956.

Sen. Goldwater (Ariz.), the new chairman, is the author of some of the worst union-wrecking amendments to Taft-Hartley proposed in last year's session.

Meantime, Democrats were crowing over the victory of their candidate, Paul Rogers, in Florida's 6th Congressional Dist. as a "continuation of 1954's Democratic trend." Rogers won by 10,000 votes in a district that went for Eisenhower in 1952 and for Thomas E. Dewey in 1948.

Kohler's Veto Of Arbitration Told To House

A "MISSING" document about the 10-month-old strike of CIO Auto Workers at the Kohler Co. plant near Sheboygan, Wis., was given to members of Congress last week.

It was a letter from the governor of Wisconsin, dated last July, proposing arbitration of the dispute. The union, UAW Local 833, accepted; the management refused.

That letter was not contained in a batch of documents sent to members of Congress last week by Herbert V. Kohler, company president, which Rep. Clare Hoffman (R. Mich.) promptly placed in the Congressional Record.

The arbitration letter, supplied by the UAW-CIO, was read into the Record a few days later by Rep. Clement J. Zablocki (D. Wis.). He charged the company with *"sending us an incomplete and therefore somewhat distorted picture"* of the strike.

UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther, in a letter to members of Congress dated Jan. 14, pointed out that six months after the Governor's offer, the Kohler management refused to bargain in good faith or to arbitrate.

The company, he charged, "continues to rely on economic strength" and the government's "implied approval" of its conduct, through the granting of a $2 million defense contract.

Break The News Gently But Sadly

WITH ITS QUOTA of crocodile tears used up over the plight of workers not blessed with "right-to-scab" laws, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce is now shedding some large bitter ones over what workers think about business leaders.

It may well be a "startling misconception" to the ivory heads in the ivory tower, as the C. of C.'s Washington Report noted, but the results of a recent Opinion Research Corp. poll of 1100 manual and white collar workers can be news to nobody else.

ORC asked the workers this question: *"Which would you say has done the most to protect the freedom of the individual in this country—government leaders, union leaders or business leaders?"*

This was the tabulation that brought on the sack cloth and ashes: **government leaders, 59%; union leaders, 18%; business leaders, 7%; all three, 1%; and no opinion, 15%.**

What really brought the industrial magnates scurrying to the wailing wall was the breakdown on the next question: *"Which would you say has done the most to improve the living standards of the people in this country?"*

The answers: **union leaders, 47%; business leaders, 18%; government leaders, 18%; all three, 5%; and no opinion, 12%.**

Immersed in a saline flood unequalled since the Dead Sea was formed, Washington Report commented: *"The answers seem to indicate that employes have little faith in business leaders . . . Businessmen have failed to explain their role in society to their employes."*

Portrait Of A Congressman—

'And A Union Man To Boot'—That's New N. J. Lawmaker

By ED LASHMAN

"AS MUCH A REAL Democrat as a Democrat can be," and a union member to boot—that's Frank Thompson, Jr., the new congressman from New Jersey's 4th Dist.

Thompson was a charter member of CIO Auto Workers Local 731 at the General Motors Ternstedt Div. plant in Trenton where he worked until World War II.

He is one of three CIO members in Congress. The others are Reps. Magnuson (D. Wash.) and O'Brien (D. N. Y.).

Thompson, whose telephone extension appropriately enough is 1776, says he doesn't like descriptive tags on party designations, but *"if I have to have a label it would be liberal Democrat."*

JUST WHAT he means is clear from some comments on his legislative interests.

"I have some thoughts on a rather comprehensive revision of the immigration laws," said Thompson who occupies the seat formerly held by Rep. Howell.

He campaigned for "radical revision" of the Taft-Hartley Act and thinks it's a bad law which "encourages the migration of industry for purposes of 'cheap' labor."

Thompson has no hesitancy, either, about expressing himself on the subject of a Republican President and a Democratic Congress. "We're not afraid of Eisenhower," he said at a recent luncheon for new Democratic representatives. He urged them to be *"fair but critical."*

PAC Helps

Frank Thompson, Jr., the new congressman from New Jersey's 4th Dist., gives considerable credit for his election to the help he got from State CIO-PAC groups.

"The Mercer and Burlington County committees were especially active," he said. "Their registration drive, their tremendous number of effective election day workers and their financial help were invaluable."

"I DON'T BELIEVE in Democrats going around saying Eisenhower is a great man, but he needs a Democratic Congress," said Thompson. He makes no secret of his feeling that by and large Democrats are more concerned with balancing the economy than balancing the budget.

Thompson's political background includes three terms on the lower house of the New Jersey Legislature, of which he was minority leader in 1954. In one of his terms, Thompson had "the best record on labor matters" according to a State CIO legislative report, and ranked near the top in both others.

In addition to handling unemployment and workmen's compensation legislation and temporary disability benefits improvements, he also put through a revision in motor vehicle licensing laws of benefit to working people.

Of the minimum wage increase asked by Pres. Eisenhower, the new congressman says: "The 90c figure is good, but not good enough. Why not raise it to $1 or $1.25 an hour?"

Ike Ladles Out Soothing Syrup

—See Page 7

The Border War (See Page 6)

The CIO News

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James G. Thimmes

Oct. 4, 1894 — Jan. 16, 1955

Labor Honors Jim Thimmes At Last Rites

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

ON A GRASSY hillside overlooking the great city of Los Angeles, James G. Thimmes, vice president of the CIO and the Steelworkers, was laid to rest on Jan. 20.

In the bright sunshine of a Southern California afternoon, family and friends of Big Jim Thimmes paid their final respects to a gallant and devoted union man.

A tremendous display of flowers was arranged in a vast circle around the gravesite in the Rosehill Memorial Park Cemetery, in suburban Whittier.

Officers of the CIO and the Steelworkers stood at solemn attention as Pres. Lorenzo F. Cur-

BETTER housing for all Americans long was goal of James G. Thimmes, testifying as chairman of CIO's Housing Committee.

ry of Local 1927 of the steel union read a simple union memorial.

Then the Rev. T. R. Vaughn, of the Church of Christ, read a final prayer.

Pallbearers—all of them presidents of local unions of the Steelworkers in the Los Angeles area—gently laid their white gloves on the handsome casket.

A final moment of hushed silence, as a brisk breeze swept over the steep hill on which the cemetery is located. Then the 200 or more people who had witnessed the last rites took leave of their friend and colleague.

Jim Thimmes lay where he wanted to be when death came. Just a few months ago, he had selected a lot for his family at the cemetery—as if possessing some premonition of his impending death.

Rosehill Cemetery must have appealed to Jim Thimmes, for it lacks the flashy ornateness of many cemeteries. Great sweeps of lawn are broken only by small metal head-plates over each grave.

So it looks more like a rolling meadow, a place symbolizing the close unity between man and nature, a place for men like Thimmes who loved the open country and the great natural heritages of the West.

To the cemetery had come a long line of cars, guided by a special motorcycle detail from the Los Angeles Police Dept. Earlier in the afternoon, services had been held at the Church of Christ, with more than 500 people in attendance.

A Favorite Poem

Hymns, a sermon by Rev. Vaughn, and the reading of *"A House by the Side of the Road"*—Jim Thimmes' favorite poem—marked the simple service.

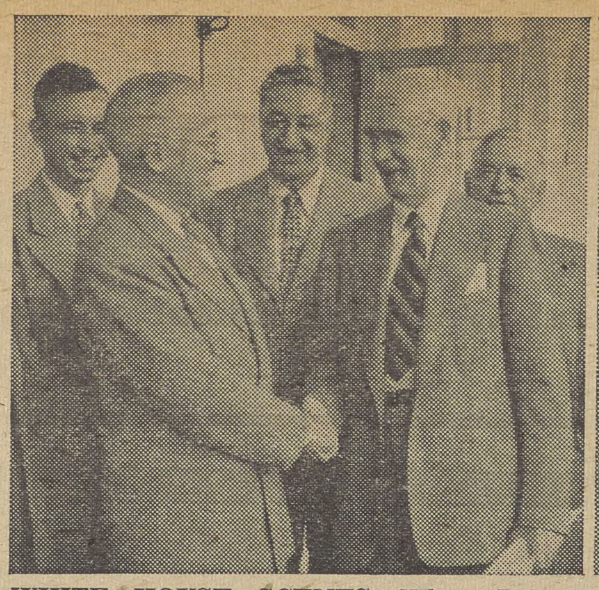
"Let me live in a house by the side of the road and be a friend to man," the poem reads. "Good and bad, wise and foolish, strong and weak . . . why should I sit in the scorners' seat."

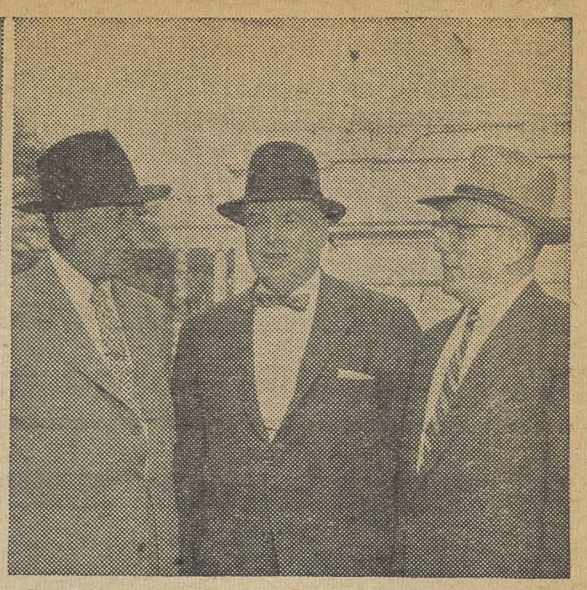
And the mourners remembered this good union man, who had a host of friends because his love for mankind was obvious, because he knew neither deceit nor scorn—but tried only to help his fellow workers and the unfortunate of the earth.

Union representatives from every part of the nation provided a guard of honor and served as honorary pallbearers. In the group were Pres. David J. McDonald, Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel and members of the Steelworkers' Executive Board.

Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and Vice Pres. O. A. Knight headed the CIO group, along with Arthur J. Goldberg, counsel for both the CIO and the Steelworkers; Robert Oliver and Victor Reuther, both assistants to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther; George Maher of NABET; Irwin Deshetler, CIO regional director in Los Angeles; and officers of the State and County CIO Councils.

CIO on ABC
Monday thru Friday
John W. Vandercook
AND THE NEWS





WHITE HOUSE SCENES—When Pres. Truman greeted Philip Murray, the president of CIO and the Steelworkers, at the White House in 1952 (first photo), James G. Thimmes was there. Last spring, USA Pres. David J. McDonald, Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel and Thimmes presented union's prosperity program to Pres. Eisenhower.

Labor Pioneer Thimmes Helped Form Steelworkers Organizing Committee

JAMES G. THIMMES, whose death last week left a gap in the ranks of CIO leadership, was the man responsible for bringing the old Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel & Tin Workers into the CIO as the nucleus of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

He had been president since the early 1930s of an Amalgamated lodge in a Chicago area steel mill—one of the few that had a contract—when the SWOC, forerunner of the CIO Steelworkers, was organized.

At the Amalgamated's historic convention in Canonsburg, Pa., in 1936, he sponsored the resolution to affiliate with the SWOC and led the fight for its eventual approval.

Jim Thimmes was born in Hemlock, Perry County, O., on Oct. 4, 1894, to a family of coal miners. When he was 12 years old, the family moved to Zanesville. After a brief stint in the mines, he went to work in a pottery plant at the age of 15, receiving 10c an hour for 10 hours a day, six days a week.

Within a year he shifted to a plant that made plow handles and obtained a 25% increase in wages—to 12.5c an hour.

Remembered

CIO Sec.-Treas. and Mrs. James B. Carey expressed shock and sadness at word of the death of CIO Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes in a wire to Mrs. Thimmes.

"We loved him as a man and admired him as a trade union leader," they told her, "and looked upon him as a friend of long standing. Words cannot adequately express our sorrow, but we want you to know that Jim will never be forgotten by those who knew and loved him."

His first job in the steel industry came in 1911, when he went to work for a firm that later became part of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. After service in World War I, during which he was a corporal in the 83rd Infantry Div., he returned.

In 1924 he moved to Chicago to work in steel mills in that section. He was recruited for service with the SWOC soon after the Amalgamated's Canonsburg convention by the late Van A. Bittner, then SWOC western regional director.

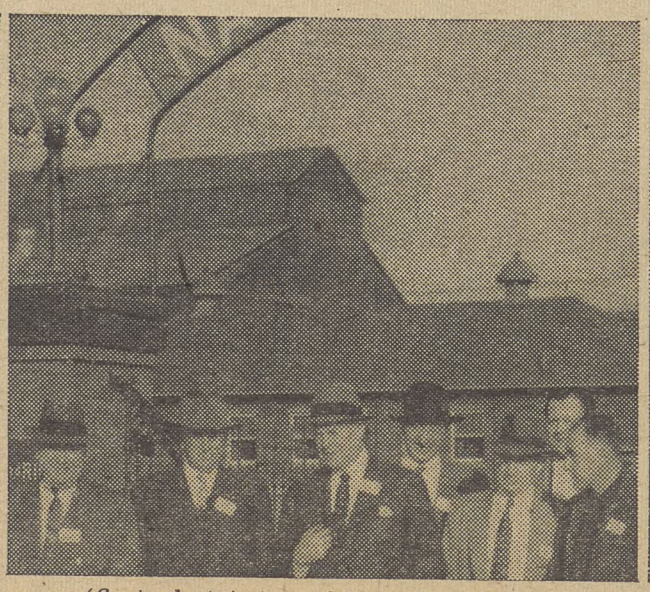
His first assignments were on the West Coast and in Utah. In 1937 he was brought back to Chicago in charge of the regional office. Two years later he was assigned to Waukegan, Ill., moving soon after to Houston, Tex.

The following year he went back to California and became director of USA-CIO Dist. 38. In 1943 he was elected president of the California CIO Industrial Union Council and was credited with starting the fight that led to elimination of the Communist influence in the State body.

Former Gov. Earl Warren—now chief justice of the U. S. Supreme Court—appointed him a member of the State Post-war Planning Commission's citizens' advisory committee.

He became a USA-CIO vice president in 1946. In that post he had a particular interest in the union's activities in the aluminum industry, but also participated actively in other major negotiations.

He became a CIO vice president in 1952 following the death of Philip Murray, president of both the CIO and the USA-CIO. At the time of his death he was chairman of the CIO Housing Committee and a member of the CIO Committee on Ethical Practices.



STEEL BARGAINING SCENES—Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes (left) joined the late Pres. Philip Murray and General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg as the Steelworkers presented their case (first photo) to a fact-finding hearing before the 1949 steel strike. A similar scene (at right) shows Thimmes testifying at 1952 steel hearing. Contrasting (center photo) was the 1953-54 tour of mill centers by USA-CIO and U. S. Steel Corp. officials, with Thimmes in center. The tour brought first-hand information that made for better industrial relations.

Thimmes Is Mourned By CIO, Steelworkers

By GERVASE N. LOVE

A CEREBRAL hemorrhage suffered Christmas Day proved fatal last week to James G. Thimmes, vice president of the CIO and of the CIO Steelworkers, and one of the country's outstanding labor leaders.

He died Jan. 16 in Kaiser Hospital, Los Angeles, where he had been taken after he was stricken in his home in suburban West Covina.

Hundreds of the union men and women for whom and with whom he had worked during a long and distinguished career joined in mourning his loss.

Many, from all parts of the country, paid final tribute at services in the Church of Christ, Los Angeles, and joined the funeral cortege for the solemn procession to Rosehill Cemetery, Whittier, where burial took place.

Survivors Listed

Thimmes, a big, friendly man whose easy-going exterior hid a sharp mind and an impressive capacity for hard work, was survived by his widow, Mrs. Belva Thimmes, and five children, James G. Thimmes, Jr., and Mrs. Thelma B. Aston, Fontana, Calif.; Robert L. Thimmes, Norwalk, Calif.; Philip Thimmes, West Covina, and Mrs. Shirley Vale, Puente, Calif. He also left five brothers and three sisters.

Pres. David J. McDonald of the steel union flew from Pittsburgh to Los Angeles after receiving word of the death. Before leaving, he cancelled a meeting of the union's Intl. Executive Board scheduled for later last week in Washington.

Headed CIO Committees

Vice president of the USA-CIO since 1946, Thimmes put the fruits of years of devoted service to American workers at the disposal of the CIO in 1952, when he became a vice president following the death of Pres. Philip Murray of both the CIO and the USA-CIO.

He was chairman of the CIO Housing Committee at the time of his death, and a member of the CIO Committee on Ethical Practices.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe and Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey expressed the grief of the CIO and its members in a formal statement.

UP FROM THE MILLS—James G. Thimmes at the age of 15 started work for 10c an hour. At his death, he was vice president of CIO and the United Steelworkers. In first photo, he greets USA-CIO Pres. David J. McDonald (center) and Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel. At right: He's with ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and Pres. Walter P. Reuther on trip to Europe.

Tribute Voiced For 'Good Friend'

The following statement expressing the sorrow of the CIO administrative officers at the death of James G. Thimmes, vice president of the CIO and of the CIO Steelworkers, and extolling his many contributions to the trade union movement was issued by Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe and Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey:

ON BEHALF of the millions of union members who make up the CIO, we express our grief at the loss of our very good friend and colleague, James G. Thimmes, a vice president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and of the United Steelworkers of America.

Jim Thimmes was known and loved by thousands of union people in every section of the country. A worker from the day when he got his first job in a pottery plant in Ohio at the age of 15, he had devoted his life to the welfare of the workers and the progress of their trade unions.

With the creation of the CIO, he became an effective organizer of steel workers. He rose through the ranks of that great union. In addition, he held a number of offices in the CIO prior to his election as vice president.

As a 24-hour-a-day trade unionist, he never shirked responsibility or assignments. As chairman of the CIO Housing Committee and a member of the CIO Committee on Ethical Practices, Jim Thimmes made contributions of tremendous value to our movement. As a vice-president of the CIO, his counsel combined wisdom, experience and a great sense of feeling for the men and women who make up our unions.

We express our condolences to his widow and to the union which he loved and in which he took so much pride—the United Steelworkers.

We mourn deeply his loss from our ranks; but in our grief, are thankful for the great service he rendered to the CIO.

In addition, they sent personal messages to Mrs. Thimmes. Reuther also wired McDonald the CIO's "deep sympathy and condolences" for the Steelworkers' loss.

"Jim Thimmes was a devoted and conscientious servant of the workers he represented," he said. "A Steelworker who had seen the transition from the old open-shop days to the growth of a strong and responsible union in the industry, Jim Thimmes was a fine trade unionist who worked always to build the union.

"The CIO, like the Steelworkers, mourns his loss. We shall always remember his instinctive feeling for democracy, his warm regard for humanity, and his love and devotion to our American trade unions."

Carey wired McDonald that he was "shocked and saddened by the death of Jim Thimmes, a courageous trade unionist, a truly fine union leader and a good friend . . . a grievous loss."

"I trust you will extend to your fellow officers of the Steelworkers," he said, "my sincerest condolences at the loss both they and we have suffered. Jim will never be forgotten by any of us."

The senior CIO vice president, Emil Rieve, who also is president of the Textile Workers, and that union's executive vice president, William Pollock, "sharing your profound grief," wired the USA-CIO that Thimmes "was an unfailing source of strength for the whole CIO . . . combating the enemies of free democratic trade unionism within and without the labor movement."

"Our union has lost a staunch ally," they said, "and we who were privileged to work with him in the councils of CIO have lost an old and well-loved friend. Our deepest sympathy goes to you who knew him even more intimately and relied even more heavily upon his loyalty and wisdom."

Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne wired "heartfelt sympathy" on behalf of the officers and members of the CIO Communications Workers, of which he is president.

Made Union Better

"His untiring efforts to improve the economic and social standards of the working men and women undoubtedly shortened his life span," CWA's message said of Thimmes. "Your great union was made better through his contributions."

Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers, Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum—also a CIO vice president — and Executive Vice Pres. Hyman Blumberg telegraphed McDonald that ACWA officers and members were "terribly distressed over the untimely" death of Thimmes.

"He was a man of extraordinary devotion to all who toil and of undivided loyalty to his own great union," they said. "His courage, integrity and leadership inspired all."

Deep Sorrow

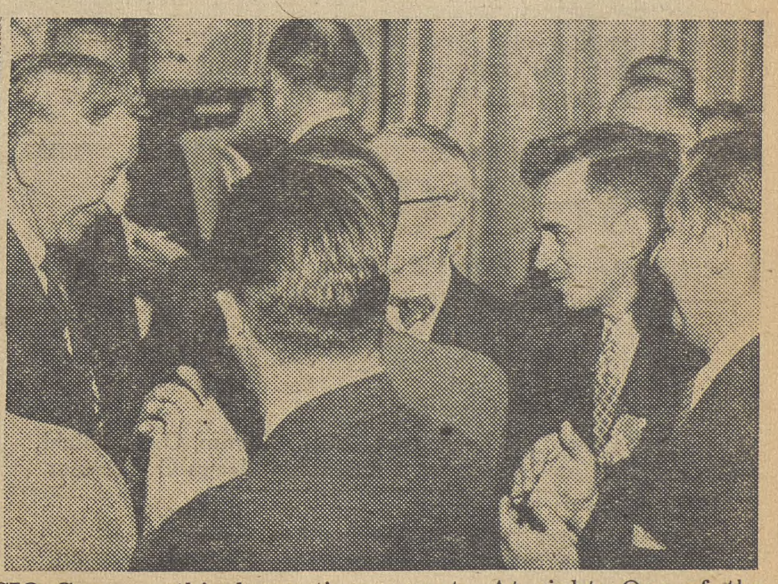
In a personal message to Mrs. James G. Thimmes and Thimmes' family, CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe and Mrs. Riffe wired that "at this time of deep sorrow and great loss, our thoughts and prayers are with you."

Riffe was unable to attend the funeral in Los Angeles because of doctor's orders.

Pres. L. S. Buckmaster, a CIO vice president; Vice Pres. Joseph W. Childs and Sec.-Treas. Desmond Walker of the Rubber Workers said that "we of the URW who knew . . . James Thimmes . . . very well were deeply shocked and grieved to learn of his premature and unfortunate death." They extended the union's sympathy to his family and associates.

"Jim Thimmes was one of my

(Continued on Page 11)



"CLEAN AND DECENT" trade unionism was an important concern of James G. Thimmes, a member of CIO Ethical Practices Committee. He's shown (first photo) at New York City hearing with NMU Pres. Joseph Curran, CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg and Sec. of Labor Mitchell. Center: Goldberg and Thimmes confer at the 1954 National CIO Convention on ethical practices report. At right: One of the last photos of Thimmes, shown receiving congratulations of fellow CIO officers after his re-election at Los Angeles convention.

Jim Thimmes

James G. Thimmes, a vice-president of the CIO and of the CIO Steelworkers, a staunch trade unionist and our warm friend, is dead.

All in the CIO who knew and loved Jim Thimmes mourn his death, for we can ill afford a loss as great as this. *Jim Thimmes was a worker's worker . . . a trade unionist from the tips of his toes.*

He fought always for equality and justice and that *"ray of God's sunshine"* of which his old friend Philip Murray so eloquently spoke. He fought for his ideals at the collective bargaining table, in the halls of Congress and of state legislatures, and on the picket line when the going was toughest.

Jim Thimmes was a big man, but his voice was soft and all of his instincts were warm, human and genuine. He believed so completely in the justice of the labor movement that he devoted his entire life and all of his energies to the cause of labor.

The United Steelworkers, the union he loved the most, quite naturally mourns him most. But all the men and women of the CIO, whom he aided in his years of service in Chicago and California, prior to his election as a vice president of the USA-CIO—and all the thousands whom he assisted in the years since his elevation to high union office —share that sorrow.

For they all know him as a staunch disciple of democratic trade unionism, a fighter, a worker and a good American.

Jim Thimmes was stricken on Christmas, during a few days of relaxation with his family. In their hour of grief, his wife and his five children, have our sympathy; for their grief is our grief.

Jim Thimmes is dead. *But his spirit will live on in the Steelworkers union, in the CIO, and wherever union men and women gather.*

Rose-Colored Spectacles

Pres. Eisenhower's ghost writers donned their rose-colored spectacles last week to draft an optimistic economic report. *Any resemblance between the report and the economic facts of life is purely a coincidence.*

The President, three million unemployed workers will be delighted to know, thinks the *"mild and brief"* business slump of last year is all over. The fact that those three million are still jobless is but a detail.

Those who hoped for a solid, constructive program for economic recovery and a return to the full employment-full production days America knew under Democratic presidents, must look elsewhere. *They won't find anything but brave—and empty—words in the President's 203 pages.*

Incidentally, the 1946 Employment Act demanding this message, provides it shall contain programs *"to promote maximum employment, production and purchasing power."* Obviously this will come as news to the men who tacked the name of Dwight D. Eisenhower to this message.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

WALTER P. REUTHER
President

JOHN V. RIFFE
Executive Vice President

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

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Vol. XVIII January 24, 1955 No. 4

Another Leader Is Lost

In Other Words—

Big Business In New Disguises

This peek at big business and its alleged New Look was taken by Prof. Robert Faulhaber, of De Paul University, Chicago, and is abridged from WORK, official organ of the Catholic Labor Alliance of Chicago.

By ROBERT FAULHABER

BIG BUSINESS, sensitive to criticism about its ever-swelling size, has in recent years mobilized a corps of public relations experts, trade associations and "independent" foundations.

Research groups in and out of universities are subsidized to study and explain big business. Literature is cascading from the presses to warn the public of the attack on the American way of life, meaning mostly the privileged position of the large corporations.

This defense has its lunatic fringe which thinks the Pure Food Drug Act is a product of subversive thought and action. But the more rational defenders would have us believe that modern big business is fundamentally different from its admittedly tainted predecessors. *Big business, they claim, has a "new look."*

Shall we buy the "new look"? Not unless it is something more than a style change.

The first big change, they say, is in competition. The "old" method of free competition is dead. This old style—involving small businessmen, none big enough to dominate the market—may have existed only in the economist's imagination.

"New" competition involves large corporations, all angling for the consumer's dollar. How do they compete? Price competition is primitive. Instead, corporations vie with one another by trying to give you new and better products for your money.

True, this is something new, and it is certainly what one would expect where giant corporations compete. *But is it true that these blessings come —and can come—only through the beneficence of large corporations?* You would think the customer doesn't pay for the product, and that smaller or medium-sized corporations have muscle-bound minds and anemic hearts.

The second major revision is in the character of management. The *"rugged individualist,"* the *"robber baron,"* and the *"greedy capitalist"* of days gone by are dead, as indeed they are. Their offspring and the new blood in corporation management work as a team. They do not try to eliminate competitors with the ruthless abandon of their grandfathers. They consider public opinion. They bargain with powerful unions. And they donate large sums to all sorts of worthy causes. They are enlightened.

Big business hardly deserves to pat itself on the back for this enlightenment. Most of the changes for the better have been made only after intense pressure from public opinion, unions and legislation (or the threat of it).

So the "new look," to me at least, is not as impressive as the experts would have it.

Also Worth Mentioning

There are, however, parts of the "new look" that are hardly ever mentioned in the public education done by big business:

- Big business firms have a tremendous (though seldom reported) impact on international affairs.
- Once upon a time the corporations depended entirely on stockholders for their investment money. Now the larger corporations are able to finance new investments from their own resources. In fact, most of the new capital for the postwar expansion came from the corporation's own kitty. *So, in spite of the increase in the number of stockholders, the 100 largest corporations hold in their own hands the power to invest or not to invest, and so have incalculable new power over production and employment.*
- Top management to an ever increasing extent has power . . . also over many local communities. Few local projects succeed if they do not get the okay of the corporations located here.
- With the growth of the white collar work force, management mentality has fanned out to many ordinary people. *The young man who wants to climb has to watch his step—he should not be known to read too much, to worry too much about slum conditions, or simply to think too much.*

In our industrial revolution we can never go back to a society of small manufacturers, merchants and farmers. Nor can we legislate against unwritten "understandings" and other devices of modern corporate power. Our anti-trust legislation has been of little use. *The old solutions won't help the "new look."*

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE FEDERAL BUDGET is the dullest and most long-winded of the various messages the President sends each year to Congress. But through its spending and revenue proposals the budget message reveals a good deal about the Administration's philosophy.

Eisenhower's budget for the fiscal year beginning next July 1 represents, in short, which government functions he and his advisers think are important, which are trivial. *It represents their continued favoritism toward corporations and investors in regard to taxes. It reveals their continued lack of push and drive toward an expanding economy.*

In the face of a nationwide and notorious shortage of school buildings, the President still refuses to recommend a dime of federal expenditure to aid the states except in areas called "defense impacted."

Eisenhower has told us that on Feb. 15 he will send a special message on school needs. But apparently this will recommend some gimmick like federal "incentives" or "guarantees" to the states, rather than the actual use of federal funds for large-scale direct grants in aid of school construction programs.

Missing

Cut from the White House-approved films of the first televised presidential news conference was this exchange:

Question — Mr. President, Sec. of Labor Mitchell has recommended to you that a career servant, Ewan Clague, be renominated as Commissioner of Labor Statistics, and that recommendation has been in the White House for several months. I wonder whether you have any knowledge of the situation?

Pres. Eisenhower—He would have to look it up. He didn't recall the name.

Question—Ewan Clague is the incumbent commissioner.

Pres. Eisenhower—He didn't recall the name. He would have to look it up.

The President has insisted he is not hostile to public power as such or to the Tennessee Valley Authority. But his budget slashed by more than 75% TVA's recommendations for its development.

Nobody can find in the budget message a trace of the so-called Marshall Plan for Asia, which Harold E. Stassen talked about and which Treasury Sec. Humphrey opposed. *Most members of the congressional foreign affairs committees have at last awakened to the importance of Asia in our world situation, but Humphrey wants to balance the budget instead of helping meet some of the needs of Asian peoples for higher food production, industrialization, education and technical assistance.*

The President's economic oracles think that business will be sufficiently "better" to produce an extra billion dollars in tax revenues from individuals and corporations. But last year they missed their revenue guess by $3.7 billion.

The economic expansion they cautiously predict does not promise to come close to taking up the slack from the 1953-54 recession, with its unemployment and under-employment, and meeting the need for new jobs for 800,000 more workers.

A bold new program, reversing the errors of the first two years of the Eisenhower Administration, would repeal the tax favors to corporations and stockholders, and stimulate prosperity by increasing buying power. The tax program would lift exemptions for low-wage and middle-income families, pouring billions into the purchase of consumers' goods.

Instead of schools, Point Four aid to Asia, and a drive to expand the economy, the budget message contains a pious hope that maybe, if all goes well and the estimates aren't out of joint, the third straight budget deficit will be only $2.6 billion.

A Personal Incapacity

The President's personal incapacity to handle his employe "security" program was shockingly revealed when he volunteered the information that he had talked to Agriculture Sec. Benson about Wolf Ladejinsky, the expert who promoted Japanese land reform, and told Benson he would be "scared" by the "record" of Ladejinsky.

Worse, the President specifically refused to back up Stassen in hiring Ladejinsky, and giving him full security clearance for a new job in Indochina. Eisenhower knew that White House operators had arranged the job with Stassen, to get Benson off the hook, but he refused to take responsibility.

He couldn't be expected to deal with all these cases, he said. He was willing to back up Benson in smearing Ladejinsky, although he must have learned that the case was grossly mishandled—no hearing for the man, nothing but insinuation and half-baked suspicion by inexpert security officers. He refused to sustain Stassen in unsmearing the victim.

The President even declined to admit there's anything wrong with a security program that produces such blunders and injustice, with no general standards and with a careful disclaimer of responsibility by the one man who cannot constitutionally duck his obligations for fairness to all our people.

LISTEN TO THE CIO RADIO PROGRAM

John W. Vandercook **AND THE NEWS**

every weekday evening on the ABC Network

Informers Vs. Civil Liberties—

CIO Joins In High Court Case Challenging Security Firings

A DIRECT attack on the constitutionality of the federal loyalty and security programs was made by the CIO and the CIO Auto Workers in a friend of the court brief filed with the Supreme Court last week in the case of Dr. John P. Peters.

Peters, a Yale University medical professor, was ousted last year from a post as consultant to the Health, Education & Welfare Dept. when a Loyalty Review Board—on the basis of unsubstantiated allegations — decided there was a reasonable doubt as to his loyalty. He has carried a fight to regain the post to the highest court.

"The CIO believes that no one can constitutionally be deprived of employment, pursuant to governmental action, where the deprivation carries with it the stigma of disloyalty or of characterization as a security risk, except after a fair opportunity to rebut the adverse loyalty-security charges at a hearing," the CIO brief said.

"Where these charges are based on statements to an intelligence agency by secret informers unavailable for cross-examination, and whose identity is often not disclosed even to the (security) board members, there is no such fair opportunity and the purported hearing is a travesty on our democratic processes."

The brief reminded the court that the CIO "is dedicated to the defeat of communism through democratic processes."

CIO IS CONCERNED with the Peters case, the brief went on, because a "substantial portion" of its approximately six million members are affected by one or another of the government loyalty or security programs.

These are the federal employes' security program, the port security program, the plan covering employers of private firms under contract with the Atomic Energy Commission, employes of private firms doing defense work under government contracts, and the loyalty-security programs of states or municipalities.

"The CIO, as a labor organization, is directly concerned that the jobs and job opportunities of the members of its affiliated unions be not placed at hazard through procedures which are not consonant with the guarantees of the U. S. Constitution," the brief continued.

"Beyond that, we believe that these government-loyalty programs, relying as they do upon the statements of informers whose identity is kept secret from the accused and often from the adjudicating boards, pose a major threat to the constitutional liberties of all Americans, and to the very existence of our democratic system of government."

The Peters case arises under the old Truman "loyalty" program.

THE DECISION will affect the other programs, the brief maintained, and "far more significantly, the scope of the loyalty-security programs throughout the nation bears directly upon the basic question presented" in the Peters case.

"On the one hand," it explained, "is the interest in the protection of government, defense plants, port facilities, armed forces and international organizations against disloyal persons and security risks.

"On the other hand is the interest in the protection of the individual against loss of employment and reputation on the basis of statements of secret informers whom he never knows and never confronts.

"Certainly the extent of these loyalty-security programs and the injustices done in individual cases is relevant to this question of balancing great national interests."

The principle of weighing national security against individual liberty reached the Supreme Court in 1951 in a case involving Dorothy Bailey, an anti-Communist member of the old United Public Workers, who was discharged from a federal job despite her record. The Supreme Court upheld her ouster by a 4 to 4 vote.

PETERS' LOYALTY has been under fire since 1949. He was cleared at that time, and again after a hearing in 1952. Later that clearance was reversed.

The CIO brief was filed by CIO Gen. Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg, Associate Gen. Counsel Thomas E. Harris, and Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., Washington counsel for the UAW-CIO.

Cain Raises Just That With Security Program

BASIC REFORMS in the security and loyalty programs were demanded last week by an arch-conservative member of the Subversive Activities Control Board and a more liberal congressman—both Republicans.

Harry P. Cain, the SACB member, in a drastic reversal of the tory form he displayed when he was a Senator from Washington, pleaded for a shakeup in the program to avoid *"unnecessarily destroying individuals"* in the quest for security.

Conceding he had "lost sight of some fundamentals" which he had re-discovered in two years of "sitting, listening and thinking," Cain said:

"A whole clique of spies could hardly do as much damage to us as could our failure as a government to have confidence in our people."

He warned against destroying the creative non-conformist along with the subversive, and called for abandonment of the criterion which requires that employment "be clearly consistent with the interests" of the U. S.

"We might better work," he said, "toward the latitudes in language like this: 'No person should be dismissed or denied employment from the federal service as a security risk unless it is affirmatively found that his retention or employment is reasonably inconsistent with the national interest.'"

The other attack came from Rep. Frelinghuysen (N. J.), who warned that the program will become a "political football" unless Pres. Eisenhower names a nonpartisan committee to study security procedures and make recommendations.

Lattimore Perjury Charge Tossed Out

The government's main perjury charges against Owen Lattimore, former State Dept. employe, were tossed out of court for the second time by Federal Judge Luther W. Youngdahl last week.

Youngdahl called the charges "formless and obscure." The two key counts were that Lattimore lied when he told Senate investigators in 1952 that he was not a follower of the Communist line and was not a promoter of Communist interests.

1954 Profits For AT&T Up $60 Million

AN INCREASE of nearly $60 million in profits for 1954 over 1953 was reported by the giant American Telephone and Telegraph Co., parent of the Bell System companies.

With figures for December partly estimated, AT&T reported a net income of $480,460,000, equal to $10.41 per share of capital stock. The 1953 figure was $421,485,570, or $10.32 a share.

Gross operating revenue of the Bell System, for the 12 months ending Nov. 30 hit a new high of $4,746,655,518. It was an increase of over $358 million from the preceding year while expenses only went up by a little more than $196 million.

Consolidated net income for AT&T and its principal operating subsidiaries was reported at $544,676,000 in the same period, an increase of over $73.5 million from the preceding year.

CWA Warns Southern Bell

The CIO Communications Workers have sent Southern Bell a notice terminating the contract Mar. 14, leaving the union free to strike at that time. This is the only agreement in the Bell System remaining unsettled. The chief obstacle being the company's insistence on a no-strike clause.

The Border War—

Communists Gain From 'Wetback' Misery

(Last of two articles based on tour of the U. S.-Mexican border.)

By MILTON PLUMB

ASLEEP ON the railroad trestle in Mexicali, waiting for a train to take them nearer their homes over 1000 miles away in Culiacan and Mazatlan, respectively, Juan Pedron and Enrique Benito moaned as I awakened them.

"Tenemos la hambre, Senor," was out of their mouths even before their eyes were open. *"We're hungry,"* they said.

Theirs was the same story of hunger and despair heard today over and over again along the Mexican side of the border as the result of the way 300,000 wetbacks were deported from this country in the recent round-up.

Last July, the two were working "off and on" in California. The Border Patrol caught them and, because they had no passports, they were loaded into buses with other thousands and driven, not directly across the border, but some 300 miles away to Nogales, Ariz., before being released.

The 'Big Money'

There is no through road on the Mexican side of the border below Arizona to California, and it took them until early last month to make the hazardous trip, largely on foot, back as far as Mexicali. There, instead of access to the usual jobs, they found a closed border and, starving and despairing, at last had given up and were going home.

Pedron and Benito, and the hundreds of thousands of wetbacks they typify, had been lured from their homes by propaganda spread by the U. S. growers associations about the "big money" they could earn in the country to the north.

In one sense this was true. To them, even the hourly wage of 25c or less in Texas was "big." The 50c "wetback rate" in California was even bigger, and if they were lucky enough to land a job with one of the few growers who paid as high as 75c they were in clover.

Just 60 hours work—one week at the peak season—at the latter rate gave them more money than an estimated 12 million Mexicans, 40% of the population, earn in an entire year.

"WETBACK SPECIAL"—Mexicans climb aboard freight train which runs through Mexico from Yuma, Ariz., to Mexicali and then up into California, just as it starts to re-enter the U.S. Today, most get caught soon after.

Difference

Gov. Braulio Maldonado of the Mexican State of Baja California wants "border" recruiting of Mexican contract workers, but with this difference.

He urges that the U. S. should contract at Mexicali only those workers who have lived within his State for at least a year. This requirement would discourage the annual migration to the border during the cotton season from September to January, he believes.

Now, Baja California is flooded with thousands of workers from the interior, many of whom later remain on the border, out of work for the rest of the year.

Even in the large Mexican cities where wages are higher, unskilled labor now is being paid at a rate of 80c a day.

Current border problems are made out of this poverty. All who know the border best agree that this basic problem of the great disparity between U. S. and Mexican incomes must be solved first before exploitation of the Mexican—and native—labor by greedy employers can be prevented.

It was to get at the basic root of the problem and eliminate the economic causes that Chairman O. A. Knight of the CIO Latin American Affairs Committee at the last meeting of the Joint U. S.-Mexican Trade Union Committee in Nuevo Laredo called for a great stepping up of U. S. Point Four aid to Mexico.

Border Pressure

Pressures along our border today prove that Mexico needs all the economic and technical assistance we can provide, not only in industry but in agriculture. Only 1% of foreign aid has gone to all Latin America. The current situation is ample evidence that what has been done to date is far too small and ineffective.

Communists are making the most of the crucial welfare problems in border towns. There have been recent armed uprisings, as far apart as Cananea, near Nogales, Ariz., and Reynosa, 60 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. Both Nogales and Reynosa, incidentally, were centers of the Administration's border recruitment program.

"We don't want one bracero to cross the border," the Communist headwaiter in the bar just beyond the gate to Mexicali told me. Openly speaking the anti-U. S. "line" of his organization, he added:

"Conditions are better for us this way."

The low-wage, anti-labor conditions which prevail on the U. S. side of the border also are helping the Communists. Vigilantes in California and "right-to-scab" laws in Arizona and Texas have driven American labor unions off the border. Communist-led unions, like Mine-Mill, took over.

It's the latter union, for example, that represents workers in the great copper mines and smelters of Arizona and New Mexico. Many of them are Mexicans, who daily—and illegally—cross back and forth to homes in Mexico. The indoctrination they get from the Communist leaders of Mine-Mill is, as some of these Mexican members themselves put it, *"hardly conducive to the best inter-American relations."*

In agriculture, the undercutting of minimum wages set by Labor Dept. inspectors is having a similar effect. In one part of the Imperial Valley, the hourly rate for Mexican contract labor is 70c, yet only 58 miles away a different inspector has fixed the "prevailing wage" at 60c. The wage paid U. S. workers there before the wetback influx was $1.25.

Wage Peril

Andrew McClellan, author of "What Price Wetbacks," sees the present breakdown of enforcement of the terms of the contract labor program as "10,000 times the threat to fair labor standards that the unlimited use of wetback labor was previously."

In Rio Grande City, he pointed to a nearby packingshed that was being built by carpenters, bricklayers, plumbers and welders brought in under a farm labor program contract calling for 50c hourly wages. Actually, he said, their pay is 35c and 40c an hour.

Like their counterparts along the Rio Grande, however, Imperial Valley growers aren't actually paying even the low contract wage. They're still handing contract workers the old "wetback" rate of 35c to 50c, and because of the breakdown of Labor Dept. enforcement, get away with it.

Communist Activity

One compliance officer, admitting this is the case, points to the vast area he is supposed to police alone. He also said that he had to report to the regional office in San Francisco before he got permission to act. That office — greatly understaffed — covers 12 states.

Cheated of wages, Mexicans are naturally resentful. A year ago, there were 11 Communist cells in Mexicali; today, after the roundup, there are at least 15.

Here's what's been happening in the words of one who knows:

"There's been more Communist activity in the last five months around the Imperial Valley than there has been in the last five years."

"IMPROVED LIVING" in Mexicali. This view of the New River, taken before recent floods, shows the area vastly improved by Gov. Braulio Maldonado's rehousing project. As recently as last summer, houses and privies clustered solidly to shoreline of the "open sewer" which drains into U. S. Imperial Valley.

SCENE OF DISASTER—View of the 10 million pesos sewer project at Mexicali being built to meet city's greatly increased sanitation needs as result of wetback influx. Last week 10,000 people were driven from homes in this area by floods. CIO has worked to get emergency CARE aid for the homeless and to obtain emergency shelter.

The Congress Week—

Ike Gives Ailing Economy Another Hypo

By EUGENE A. KELLEY

PRES. EISENHOWER administered another hypo of optimistic words to the U. S. in his economic message last week.

The presidential prescription for the nation's economic gollywobbles also included a roundhouse swing at the American trade union movement.

What justified the President's optimism over the state of his patient was hard to discern from the 203 pages of close-packed charts, graphs, statistical tables and professional gobbledeygook.

These seemed designed to confuse, if not obscure, the fact that the Administration medicine men were fresh out of ideas to speed recovery.

This was candidly indicated in the President's foreword to the message. He said:

"The wise course for government in 1955 is to direct its program principally towards fostering long term economic growth rather than toward imparting an immediate upward thrust to economic activity."

The economic message is required of the President under the Employment Act of 1946. Also required are economic guideposts and forecasts "to promote maximum employment, production and purchasing power."

Swipe At Labor

There was an ominous significance in the omission of these items in the message sent to Congress and evidence of clear violation of the spirit of the 1946 legislation.

Early in his report Eisenhower went out of his way to take a swipe at the U. S. labor movement. Explaining the economic tenets of his Administration, the President saw as a function of government the curbing of "monopolistic tendencies, whether of business or labor . . ."

In a few words he seemed to have scrapped an official concept of labor that has stood for 40 years, and equated trade unions with monopolistic business trusts often condemned but as often subsidized by the federal government.

The message was prepared with the "assistance and advice" of Eisenhower's Council of Economic Advisers, headed by Dr. Arthur F. Burns. The latter told his chief he consulted "frequently" with business, labor and agricultural groups throughout the year.

'Palpable Fraud'

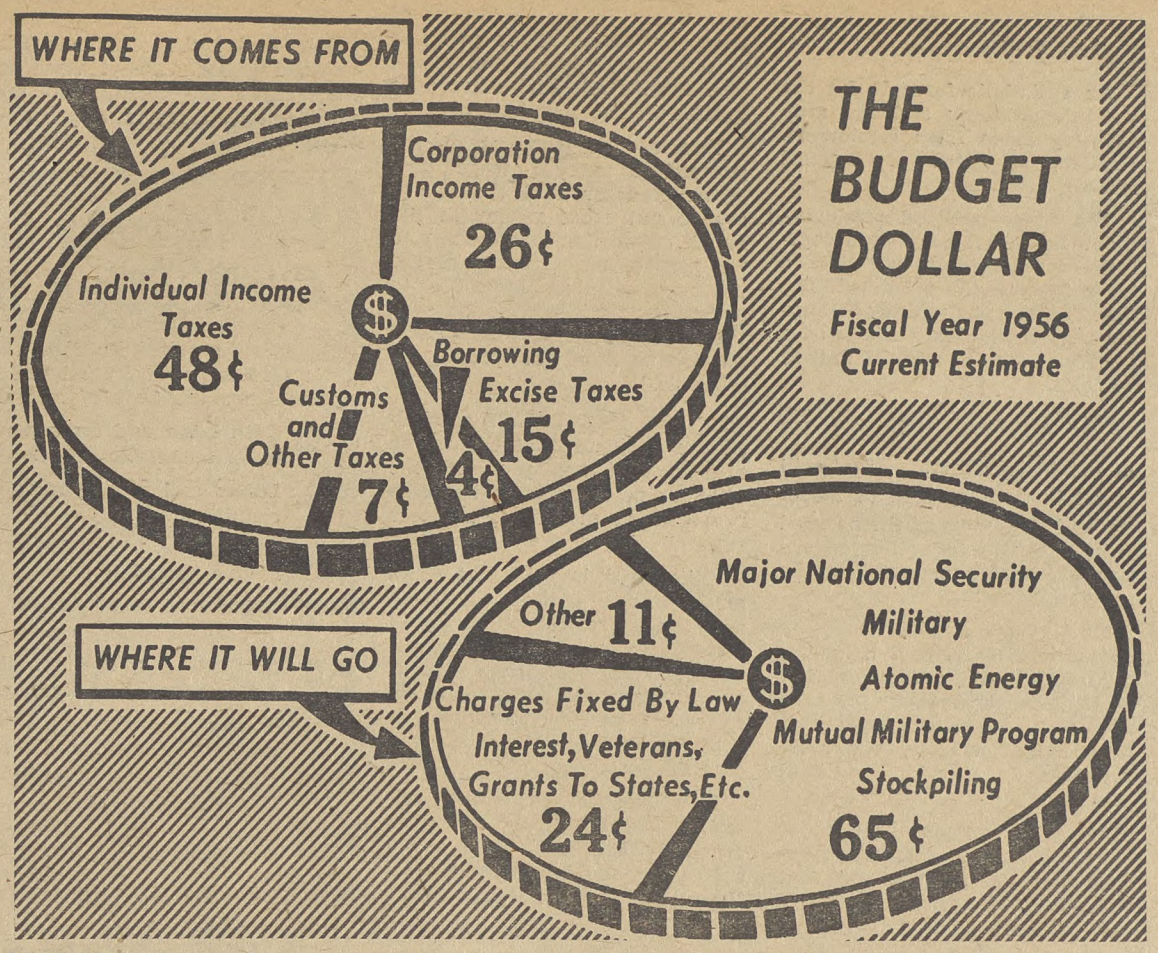
A CIO spokesman termed this, *"a palpable fraud,"* adding that Burns held one conference last year with a National CIO group and one with representatives of a CIO affiliate. This, he said, scarcely justified the claim of frequent conferences.

The sorry tale of declining employment in non-agricultural and manufacturing employment is told in one chart, equally retrogressive economic trends are shown in others. In hardly a single instance did the message come to grips with the real state of things, and offer specific policies or the "dynamic" program which the Administration has promised for two years.

The minimum wage, said the report, should be no higher than 90c an hour; to go above that would be to court inflation. The dire need for school construction is dismissed briefly with an admission it exists and additional schools should be built. A total of 35,000 public housing units annually for the next two years is recommended, a figure far below that urged by the late Sen. Robert A. Taft (R. O.) years ago.

As the CIO spokesman said of the report:

"Spending the taxpayers' money on 203 pages of statistics and questionable description of the past is not a fulfillment of the Employment Act of 1946. Lectures on statistical indexes are not the answer to the problem of the American people with production and employment still lagging behind a year and a half ago."



CUT UP—Chart shows sources of Uncle Sam's tax dollar and the way he would distribute it under the Eisenhower program outlined in last week's budget message. Critics assailed the failure of GOP leaders to meet campaign promises of less spending and a balanced budget. Deficit this year will be $4.5 billion.

New Idea

Federal financing of state presidential preference primaries was proposed last week by Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) and Rep. Bennett (D. Fla.).

The measure provides 20c a vote for the primary of any party which got at least 10% of the vote in the previous presidential election but would not supplant national nominating conventions.

Budget

Ghostly echoes of Republican campaign promises rang hollowly in the House as a reading clerk intoned Pres. Eisenhower's budget message last week.

The bulky document promised a whopping $4.5 billion deficit for this year, and plain implications that the debt ceiling would have to be hoisted despite the brave pledges in the GOP's 1952 political oratory.

The Senators, those who hadn't already read the papers, came back next day from a recess, to hear that the President still maintained he was *"liberal"* in his attitude towards people's welfare and *"conservative"* in handling their money.

Tax relief, the President hinted, might be realized next year; which by coincidence is when the U. S. elects a President. Meanwhile, he said, any cuts in corporation and excise taxes scheduled for Apr. 1 must be put off.

The promised relief, Eisenhower indicated, would be spread fairly among all taxpayers and would increase "incentive for effort and investment." *In the past this has been Administration jargon justifying the discredited "trickle-down" theory of aiding the economy.*

The budget covered federal spending from paper cups to Passamaquoddy. There was a $4 million item for paper cups and towels and a million to study the power potential from the tidefall in Maine's Bay of Fundy.

The budget will cover the 1956 fiscal year starting July 1. Receipts, anticipating high prosperity, were estimated by the President at $60 billion. Expenditures will top $62.4 billion.

Defense spending will take the biggest budget bite, $34 billion or about 65%. The Air Force gets its highest peacetime allotment, over $15 billion and almost twice the amount earmarked for the Army.

Labor Dept.

The Labor Dept. fared better in the new budget than in the last one. Every section except the Women's Bureau got more money with which to operate.

Sec. Mitchell's office was upped $200,000 to finance a new program dealing with manpower utilization, problems of older workers, emergency controls, and devising methods to discourage "haphazard and unjustified" shifting of jobs by workers and of employers pirating help from essential jobs.

The department's Bureau of Labor Statistics was raised $1.4 million and the Wage and Hour Div. got an extra $45,500.

School Aid

The CIO was among nearly 20 groups commending "the sense of responsibility and statesmanship" of Sen. Hill (D. Ala.) in introducing legislation calling for emergency school construction. Hill heads the Senate Labor and Education Committee.

"I will push the school construction bills as much and as fast as I can," Hill promised.

TVA

The President, who once labeled the Tennessee Valley Authority as *"creeping socialism,"* made it clear he has not changed his mind. He proposed a 77% cut in TVA's budget; from last year's $120 million to $27.5 million this year.

Of that, he wants $6.5 million set aside for a transmission line to tie in with the Dixon-Yates power plant yet unbuilt. Eisenhower took a personal hand in shoving Dixon-Yates into the TVA area last year to "replace" power TVA is furnishing the Atomic Energy Commission.

Tennessee's two Democratic Senators, Kefauver and Gore, hopped on this section of the budget message. Kefauver said it confirmed "the plan of some in the Administration to destroy the TVA and public power generally."

Gore said the Administration was "deliberately seeking to force TVA rates up" by asking Congress to exact interest payments from TVA on its federal appropriation.

Rep. Holifield (D. Cal.) predicted an all-out fight by Democrats to kill the entire Dixon-Yates contract. Sen. Anderson (D. N.M.) warned there was "not a chance of compromise" this time.

Trade Program

A three-year extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act advocated by the President will be approved, said House Majority Leader McCormack (D. Mass.), depending on how hard Eisenhower will fight for it.

Seven Cabinet members and top Administration officials trooped to the House Ways and Means Committee to plug for the extension. They called it a means to strengthen the free world's unity and aid U. S. producers to find overseas markets.

CIO's position favoring the extension was to be presented this week by Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, who also heads the CIO Electrical Workers. He was to be followed by Pres. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers, a member of the Randall Commission which studied the trade pacts.

Investigations

Sen. McClellan (D. Ark.) took over chairmanship of the Government Operations Committee, parent body of Sen. McCarthy's (R. Wis.) investigating group, and new rules were voted to protect the rights of witnesses.

These incorporate minority rights won last year when Democrats staged a six-month protest walkout against McCarthy's highhanded tactics.

Security

Effective security that still preserves basic American rights was the object of an independent, bipartisan commission proposed by Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) to study improvement of the government's personnel security program.

A second Democratic probe into the security setup has been formally voted by the Senate Civil Service Committee. By a unanimous vote the 12-member committee agreed to ask the Senate for $125,000 to carry on an inquiry by the full committee.

International

Rifts within the GOP widened last week when Sen. Knowland (Calif.), Republican Senate leader, went out of his way to challenge Eisenhower's handling of the case of 11 American fliers held by the Chinese Reds. Knowland's concern for Chiang's regime on Formosa has been a frequent source of clashes with his own Administration on foreign policy.

Stock Boom

Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) thought a thorough look at the stock market was in order after 20 years. The Senate Banking Committee headed by Sen. Fulbright (D. Ark.) voted to "study" the market boom, scrupulously avoiding the term "investigation" lest it send the market into panic.

(Check list of congressional committee chairmen, Page 9.)

Reuther Predicts Victory On Annual Wage

"THERE IS no question in our minds that we shall establish a guaranteed annual wage program in the auto industry," Walter Reuther told a New York meeting of industrialists last week.

Addressing a dinner meeting of the Economic Club of New York—which looks like a roster of big-corporation executives — the president of CIO and the Auto Workers said that such a "guaranteed annual employment program" would make "an important contribution to the attainment of peacetime full employment."

Speaking to some 2500 businessmen gathered in the Hotel Sheraton Astor in New York, Reuther drew a picture of the country's tremendous economic potential and a capability for a vast lift in the standard of living as a result of new technological developments.

"THERE ARE SOME in our country—and I assume a number of them are to be found in this audience tonight—who subscribe to the trickle-down theory of economics," Reuther said.

"This is the theory that the way to help people down below is to give the people on top more, in the belief that . . . that will result in an expansion of industry and that some of the accrued prosperity through this expansion will trickle down to help the people below.

"But at this stage in American economic history, it is a matter of simple ABC economics that what American industry needs is not—at the present time, anyway—more capacity, but more customers."

The auto industry, he said, has capacity to produce nine or 11 million cars—but will produce only a fraction of that amount.

Because of curious scheduling programs, most of them will be turned out in the first part of the year, and that "is going to mean unemployment and recession for Detroit and other auto centers in the last half of '55."

Two of the purposes of the guaranteed annual wage program, Reuther told the group, are to put more money in the hands of worker-customers, and "to provide management of the industry with an incentive to rationalize their production over the year, so that we do not have an insane kind of production schedule."

THE CIO PRESIDENT reminded the audience that the "same science that has provided the weapons of destruction has also provided the means for a better future."

"Literally," he said, "we stand on the brim of hell—but we have also the greatest opportunity in history to benefit humankind. Free labor, free management and a free people must prove we can work together, through our free enterprise system, for the aspirations of peace."

In a question period that followed his talk, Reuther was asked by Elliott V. Bell, a fiscal expert and executive of McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., what unions would ask for after they get the guaranteed annual wage —providing they get it.

His reply: "A shorter work week, I guess, so that workers may enjoy the benefits of improved technology and productivity."

Reuther was introduced by Pres. H. E. Humphreys of the U. S. Rubber Co. The other speaker was Assistant Sec. of Defense Struve Hensel, who discussed recent European political developments for the strengthening of free world defenses.

GM Prexy Issues Bright Forecast

An optimistic forecast for the nation's economy and the auto industry came from Harlow H. Curtice, president of General Motors, last week.

The gross national product—the total of all goods and services—would come to $370 billion for a 3% rise, he predicted. The auto industry, he said, would produce 6.8 million cars and trucks. Last year's total was 6.2 million vehicles.

Principles Listed For Fair Collective Bargaining

Seven principles that should guide collective bargaining in 1955 were set forth by CIO Pres. Reuther in his address to the Economic Club of New York:

1. **Both labor and management must recognize that freedom is an indivisible value.**
2. **Labor and management have more in common than in conflict.**
3. **There is no legislative substitute for good faith at the collective bargaining table.**
4. **Labor and management must realize that the welfare of the whole society transcends that of any particular group.**
5. **Settlement of disputes should be based on a joint search for economic facts rather than a play of power.**
6. **Economic peace and stability are possible only as a by-product of social and economic justice.**
7. **Collective bargaining, if it is to be a successful and constructive social force, must be based on a single set of standards—not a double standard applying unequally to management and labor.**

In The Legislatures—

Maryland CIO, AFL Alerted Against 'Right To Scab' Drive

By ED LASHMAN

PENDING "right-to-scab" legislation in Maryland has brought joint action on the part of both the State CIO and AFL to prevent passage of any such bill.

Edward P. Colwill, a Baltimore contractor, is head of the "Maryland Right-to-Work Committee" pushing for passage of a measure which would outlaw union security. No bill has been offered to date, but most observers in Annapolis are certain that it will be.

Two previous attempts to enact such a law were beaten, one in 1951 which was subsequently withdrawn, and another last year which was killed in the Rules Committee. Gov. McKeldin (R.) recorded his opposition to the open shop provision last spring in a speech to an AFL banquet and has given no indication of changing his position since then.

Some 250 CIO and AFL leaders who met recently in Annapolis are taking no chances, however, and are busily buttonholing legislators to secure commitments to vote against the measure if it is introduced.

They also drew up a 12-point legislative program headed by liberalization of unemployment and workmen's compensation statutes.

California

The California CIO Council has announced its support for a State minimum wage of $1.25 an hour and for creation of a Fair Employment Practices Commission.

"The $1.25 minimum wage would not only raise the health and living standards of those workers affected, but the added purchasing power would increase prosperity in California and help stabilize employment," said Council Sec.-Treas. John A. Despol.

Of the FEPC proposal, Despol said "it is time we demonstrate to the entire world that our Constitution's guarantees of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are not meaningless phrases to a large number of American citizens because of the color of their skin, their religion or their national origin."

Rep. Roosevelt Asks Scab Law Ban

A bill to prohibit the states from enacting "right-to-scab" laws was introduced last week by Rep. Roosevelt (D. Calif.).

"In introducing this measure I want to make it clear that this is not a substitute for what I hope will eventually be a complete elimination of the Taft-Hartley philosophy," Roosevelt said. He said the open-shop measures might better be described as "low wage" laws rather than "right-to-work" laws.

Pennsylvania

Over and above such labor measures as improvement of workmen's and unemployment compensation and a $1.25 an hour minimum wage with overtime payments, the Pennsylvania CIO Council is pushing for major changes in State election laws. Council Pres. Harry Boyer announced.

The council wants a "more permanent type of registration" of voters and is asking the legislature to lower the voting age to 18.

The Pennsylvania CIO is also pressing for restoration of the Teacher's Tenure Act, repeal of the Pechan "loyalty oath" law for teachers, and ending of the requirement that relief recipients take a pauper's oath.

Michigan

CIO criticism of Michigan Senate Republicans for appointing "labor-hating Robert C. Faulkner" to the chairmanship of the Labor Committee marked the opening of the Legislature in Lansing.

Michigan CIO Council Pres. August Scholle called Faulkner "viciously anti-labor" and said he tried to attach a "right-to-scab" amendment to the State FEPC bill in last year's session.

At its legislative conference, scheduled for Jan. 29, the Michigan CIO expects to work out details of its 1955 program.

UAW Holds Meeting For Journeymen

THE EFFECT of automation on skilled workers was discussed from every angle last week as members of the CIO Auto Workers met at the union's fourth annual Skilled Trades Conference in Cleveland.

The three-day meeting drew more than 500 delegates, representing some 250,000 skilled trades members in the U. S. and Canada. UAW-CIO Vice Pres. Richard T. Gosser presided. Reg. Directors Norman Mathews and Joseph McCusker, who with Gosser make up the UAW-CIO Skilled Trades Committee, also spoke.

Labor's World—

Ross Returns To Europe; 'Free Unions In Better Shape'

AFTER spending six weeks in this country, Michael Ross, CIO international representative, sailed back to Europe on Jan. 19.

MICHAEL ROSS

Ross, whose headquarters are in Brussels, will go to Berlin, Germany, for a meeting of the "Berlin Committee" of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. The committee helps organize and supervise underground free trade union activities behind the Iron Curtain, particularly in East Germany.

He will also serve as CIO representative at the meeting of the ICFTU's Emergency Committee in Brussels on Feb. 1-3. That committee will be working on plans for the third congress of the ICFTU, which will open in Vienna, Austria, during the latter part of May.

ROSS, who spent most of 1954 in Europe, noted that most of that continent has finally emerged from the ravages of war destruction and the laborious process of rebuilding the European economy.

"The free unions of Europe are in better condition than they have been for many years," Ross commented.

"They, like we, are seeking to develop programs that will assure not only a continuing prosperity but steady progress toward a true economy of abundance and assured full employment for all the workers.

"The friendly association that the CIO and the democratic unions have developed during World War II and the post-war years continues to grow.

"In the months ahead, I feel certain that the CIO will continue to grow in the esteem of our European colleagues.

"They will be watching American developments—in particular the collective bargaining discussions over the guaranteed annual wage and the unity talks between the CIO and AFL—with a high degree of interest."

Vice Pres. Snell Of UTSE Joins FOA

Vice Pres. Harold D. Snell has taken a leave of absence from his duties with the CIO Transport Service Employees to assume a post with the Foreign Operations Administration.

He will serve as assistant area labor adviser in the Near East, South Asia and Africa. In 1951, he represented the American labor movement on an Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions' mission to West Africa.

Costa Rica Sends Thanks

THE THANKS of Costa Rica for the CIO's plea to the State Dept. for "all possible aid" to that invaded country were expressed last week in a letter to Chairman O. A. Knight of the CIO Latin-American Affairs Committee.

Antonio A. Facio, Costa Rican Ambassador to the U. S., "in the name of and on the express instructions" of Pres. Figueres, "and on my own behalf," thanked Knight and registered his country's "infinite and lasting gratitude."

For Your Reference—

Check List Of Chairmen In New Congress

Assignments to committees in both branches of the 84th Congress have been completed, with one exception, and the chairmen all are Democrats. Here is the list of chairmen:

Senate

Agriculture: Sen. Ellender (La.).
Appropriations: Sen. Hayden (Ariz.).
Armed Services: Sen. Russell (Ga.).
Banking and Currency: Sen. Fulbright (Ark.).
District of Columbia: Sen. Neeley (W. Va.).
Finance: Sen. Byrd (Va.).
Foreign Relations: Sen. George (Ga.).
Government Operations: Sen. McClellan (Ark.).
Interior: Sen. Murray (Mont.).
Interstate Commerce: Sen. Magnuson (Wash.).
Judiciary: Sen. Kilgore (W. Va.).
Labor: Sen. Hill (Ala.).
Post Office & Civil Service: Sen. Johnston (S. C.).
Public Works: Sen. Chavez (N. M.).
Rules: Sen. Green (R. I.).

House

Agriculture: Rep. Cooley (N. C.).
Appropriations: Rep. Cannon (Mo.).
Armed Services: Rep. Vinson (Ga.).
Banking and Currency: Rep. Spence (Ky.).
District of Columbia: Rep. McMillan (S. C.).
Labor: Rep. Barden (N. C.).
Foreign Affairs: Rep. Richards (S. C.).
Government Operations: Rep. Dawson (Ill.).
House Administration: Rep. Burleson (Tex.).
Interior: Rep. Engle (Calif.).
Interstate Commerce: Rep. Priest (Tenn.).
Judiciary: Rep. Celler (N. Y.).
Merchant Marine: Rep. Bonner (N. C.).
Post Office & Civil Service: Rep. Murray (Tenn.).
Public Works: Rep. Buckley (N. Y.).
Rules: Rep. Smith (Va.).
Un-American Activities: Rep. Walter (Pa.).
Veterans: Rep. Teague (Tex.).
Ways and Means: Rep. Cooper (Tenn.).

Appointments to congressional labor committees were completed last week (with one Democratic member still to be named to the House unit), and their memberships follow:

Senate

Sen. Hill (D. Ala.), chairman; Democrats, Sens. Murray (Mont.), Neely (W. Va.), Douglas (Ill.), Lehman (N. Y.), Kennedy (Mass.) and McNamara (Mich.); Republicans, Sens. Smith (N. J.), Ives (N. Y.), Purtell (Conn.), Goldwater (Ariz.), Bender (O.) and Allott (Colo.).

House

Rep. Barden (D. N. C.), chairman; Democrats, Reps. Kelley (Pa.), Powell (N. Y.), Bailey (W. Va.), Perkins (Ky.), Wier (Minn.), Elliott (Ala.), Landrum (Ga.), Metcalf (Mont.), Bowler (Ill.), Chudoff (Pa.), Green (Ore.), Roosevelt (Calif.), Zelenko (N. Y.), McDowell (Del.) and Thompson (N. J.); Republicans, McConnell (Pa.), Gwinn (N. Y.), Smith (Kan.), Kearns (Pa.), Velde (Ill.), Hoffman (Mich.), Bosch (N. Y.), Holt (Calif.), Rhodes (Ariz.), Wainwright (N. Y.), Frelinghuysen (N. J.), Coon (Ore.) and Fjare (Mont.).

CIO Plays Major Role In Pennsylvania Inauguration

By JOSEPH WALSH

THE CIO, along with other unions, played a major role in the inauguration last week of George Leader, Pennsylvania's first Democratic Governor in 16 years.

Leader, a chicken farmer from York and a former state senator, pledged in his inaugural address a "tireless, ceaseless" campaign to win full employment, attract new industry and solve the towering tax problem.

He said his administration had been handed a $86 million deficit and a 1955-57 budget $500 million short of tax revenues as a result of the "reckless fiscal policy" of Republican governors and legislators.

PREFERENTIAL position in the inaugural parade was given to a labor division, the largest unit of which represented the CIO, chiefly steel workers from Harrisburg and nearby Steelton.

They manned a float depicting an open hearth furnace—its workers' wives and children attending school and church and promoting community welfare—and bearing a PAC appeal for support of candidates like Gov. Leader.

Unionists in the Keystone State look forward to a "friendly" administration under Leader, particularly in matters of workmen's and unemployment compensation, the State Labor Relations Board and the Mediation, Welfare, Health and Public Assistance Departments.

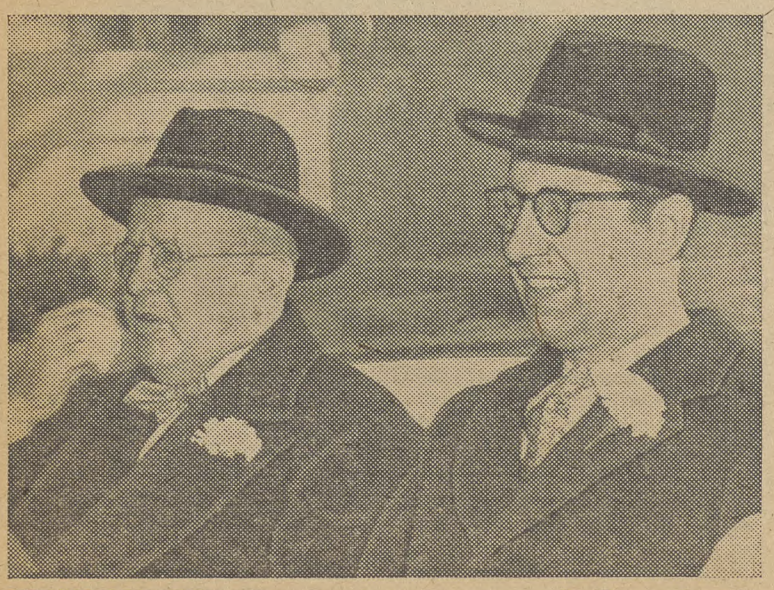
USA-CIO Pres. David J. McDonald was unable to attend the inauguration because of the death of Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes, but State CIO Pres. Harry Boyer and Sec. Harry Block and other CIO officials were given recognition in the reviewing stand and later at the ball.

Leader repeated his campaign pledge that the 1c sales tax will be eliminated. He urged the slim GOP Senate majority to cooperate with him and the Democratic House in wiping out the State's half-billion-dollar deficit.

New Carpet Pact Okayed

LOCAL 1 of the CIO Textile Workers has voted approval of a new two-year contract with Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co. in Amsterdam, N. Y., but terms of the agreement were withheld pending a vote by Local 2188 in Thompsonville, Conn.

The company announced previously that it is considering consolidating the two plants in one of the two communities or moving its entire wool carpet facilities to some other location. The TWUA contract covers 1500 employes in Amsterdam and 2300 in Thompsonville.



FIRST DEMOCRAT to be elected governor in Pennsylvania in 16 years is George Leader (right), riding to inauguration with retiring Gov. Fine (R.).

Carey Urges 7-State Economic Group To Connecticut CIO

POLITICS, automation and programs to help create a full-employment, full-production economy highlighted the 17th annual convention of the Connecticut CIO Council in Hartford.

JAMES B. CAREY

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey called for establishment of a seven-state committee of governors, senators and labor representatives to "devote itself to the economic problems that affect them all."

Naming the 11 Republican governors and senators and the nine Democratic ones from Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island, Carey said that these "leaders", could *"make a major contribution toward solution of many of the national and regional economic problems we face today."*

He outined a broad program for consideration by such a committee, including federal and state minimum wage legislation, unemployment and jobless benefits, runaway plants and shops, federal and state labor laws, federal and state tax programs, the reduced purchasing power of farmers and industrial workers, "the continuing increase in corporate profits while per capita after-tax personal income continues to decline," and the economic consequences of automation.

AUTOMATION was a matter of serious concern to the convention as delegates heard James Stern, CIO Auto Workers specialist on the subject. He pointed out the CIO's responsibility for ensuring that the potential benefits of automation be made freely available, rather than being exploited by business and industry.

"Unfortunately, management appears to believe that if we close our eyes to the problems of converting technical ability to social progress the problems will disappear," Stern warned.

Unless labor organizations and other socially conscious groups remain *"aware and vigilant,"* however, Stern forecast that automation would be accompanied by such undesirable developments as increased monopoly, wage and classification structures "even more obsolete than those of today" and the possibility that *"older workers may find themselves thrown out on the streets unemployed."*

The convention adopted a resolution commending his analysis and calling on Congress to *"investigate and to report upon the present and prospective impact of technological developments on our economy . . . (and) to make recommendations to insure full production and full employment in peacetime."*

Connecticut's new Democratic Gov. Ribicoff paid tribute to the "wonderful job" the CIO did during the 1954 elections and complimented the organization's leadership and membership.

"There is no more responsible group of citizens in the State of Connecticut than the group of citizens represented by your organization," he said. "I have never known your organization to ask for anything that wasn't for the benefit of all the people."

Obtaining improvements in unemployment and workmen's compensation and the minimum wage was listed as the Council's "number one legislative goal."

Other measures on legislative program, described as *"a broad one which seeks to aid the entire community,"* included elimination of discrimination in employment because of age, establishment of a teachers' salary schedule ranging from $3500 to $6500 a year, provision of direct primaries for state and local elections, and four hours time off for voting in state and national elections.

Pat On Back

The Connecticut CIO Council got a pat on the back for its political action work from Rep. Dodd (D.) who attributed his re-election victory to State PAC work in his behalf.

"Without your help I doubt if I could have been elected, and I want to say so publicly," declared the 1st Dist. Congressman.

N. Y. Clothing Workers Celebrate 40th Birthday

THE NEW YORK organization of the CIO Clothing Workers celebrated the 40th anniversary of the union's founding last week in Webster Hall, the place which saw its birth.

Some 900 clothing workers and their dinner guests were all who could be jammed into the historic hall to re-live ACWA's history from its beginnings in a sweat shop era of industry through the struggles of picket lines and injunctions to its present 400,000 member strength in the communities of 39 states and four Canadian provinces.

Commenting editorially on the anniversary, The New York Times said:

"A blend of idealism and hard-boiled practicality, spiked with a sentimenal camaraderie peculiarly its own, has marked the Amalgamated leadership from the start.

"The Amalgamated has helped push forward the frontiers of labor-management relations on many fronts—for example, the institution of impartial machinery for the settlement of disputes and industry-wide collective bargaining which have done much to stabilize the market.

"It all adds up to a remarkable achievement which calls for more then self-congratulation. The Amalgamated has been a good citizen. It also merits congratulations from the public."

Banquet speakers recalled a number of "firsts" for which ACWA has been responsible. They include unemployment insurance funds before similar federal funds were established; slum clearance and low-cost cooperative housing for workers; labor banks; industry-wide collective bargaining and industry-wide life, health and retirement funds safeguarded by state agencies and labor-owned insurance companies.

Humphrey Plans Fight To Gain 10-Point 'Fair Play' Package

CONGRESS is certain to face a liberal fight for civil rights legislation during the current session as the result of action of Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.).

SEN. HUMPHREY

Senator Humphrey has announced he and other senators will introduce a 10-point civil rights "package" designed to achieve *"equal treatment, fair play and an end to discrimination against Americans because of their race, religion, color or national origin."*

A series of 10 bills will be presented, the Minnesota Democrat said, in the "hope that the Congress will see fit to act on as many of them as can receive support from a majority."

"In my own personal judgment," Humphrey added, "we would be striking a blow for freedom all over the world if we could enact even one or two or three parts of this 'package' during the 84th Congress."

The 10 separate bills, for which the liberals "establish no priority system" under the belief that each "represents a strong link in the chain of liberty and democratic progress," would:

- Insure equal opportunity in employment.
- Establish a Commission on Civil Rights in the executive branch of the government.
- Protect U. S. residents against lynching.
- Outlaw the poll tax as a condition of voting in either primaries or national elections.
- Outlaw discrimination in interstate transportation.
- Strengthen existing civil rights statutes.
- Protect the right to political participation and make it a crime to intimidate, coerce or otherwise interfere with the right to vote.
- Create a joint congressional committee on civil rights.
- Reorganize the Justice Dept., creating a civil rights division under an assistant attorney general.

The Capital Transit Co., Washington's monopoly transportation company, agreed to end its long-standing ban on hiring Negro bus and streetcar operators.

At Oak Ridge, Tenn., a town owned lock, stock and barrel by the U. S. government, the Atomic Energy Commission announced it would abolish racial segregation in junior and senior high schools, effective in September. The decision, the AEC said, was "in the spirit and intent" of the Supreme Court's anti-segregation ruling.

The Board of Social and Economic Relations of the Methodist Church called on its nine million members to practice as well as preach the precept that racial segregation is un-Christian.

Race-Baiter Moves To Delaware Town

Bryant W. Bowles, phony check passer and professional race-baiter, who is president of the self-formed "National Association for the Advancement of White People," is moving to Milford, Del.

That town, focal point of a bitter battle over de-segregation of schools, is where Bowles made his major public bow as a professional segregationist. Bowles says his move is for the purpose of spearheading the drive against the Supreme Court decision barring school segregation.

CIO, AFL Protest Blue Cross Boost

Concern over the continued increase in Blue Cross hospitalization rates in Cleveland, O., has prompted a joint protest by local CIO and AFL groups against another pending rise.

In a joint letter to John Mannix, head of the Cleveland Hospital Service, the two labor organizations said that not only their members but also "retired workers, widows and other fixed income groups may have serious difficulty in meeting the increased cost."

Murray Fund Gives $7500 To Urban League Project

THE PHILIP Murray Memorial Foundation, created to honor the memory of the late president of the CIO and the CIO Steelworkers, last week presented a $7500 grant to the National Urban League, Inc.

The presentation, made at the League's headquarters in New York City, was designed to assist in "a special industrial relations project to expand job opportunities for Negro workers in the industrial South," Foundation Dir. Arthur J. Goldberg said.

Hailing the project as "an extremely worthwhile undertaking," Goldberg, who also is CIO general counsel, expressed the hope that additional support from CIO affiliates and other interested groups and individuals might be enlisted.

He recalled Philip Murray's long battle for equality in the field of employment and called the project "thus particularly fitting."

Lester B. Granger, executive director of the Urban League, expressed the "warm appreciation" of the organization for this "fine support rendered by the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation."

The project, designed to "implement the great constitutional guarantee for equality of all races in the field of industrial opportunity," will be supervised by a special committee of the Urban League. The CIO's representative will be George L-P Weaver, director of its Civil Rights Committee.

A VIGOROUS protest at discriminatory practices forced upon members of the crew of the carrier Midway when she anchored recently at Capetown, South Africa, was filed by CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey.

Carey, who is chairman of the CIO Civil Rights Committee, wrote Navy Sec. Charles S. Thomas about public reports that Negro crew members on the Midway were being forced to submit *"to the indignity of having 'special permits' issued to them which would confer the 'right' to drink liquor in colored bars.*

"European bars, white hotels motion picture theatres and bathing beaches were designated as 'out of bounds' for them," the latter noted.

"Such treatment," Carey said, "is not only an affront to the individual American fighting men involved, but it is clearly a contradiction and insult to the traditions and practices of the U. S. Navy."

He urged an official U. S. protest to the Union of South Africa and asked that the Secretary prevent Navy ships putting into South African ports, except "under direst emergencies," so long as the discrimination remains in effect.

Credit Pinch Challenged By NAACP

FOUR MAJOR steps have been taken by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to further the campaign, supported by the CIO, to achieve full civil rights for all.

1. In Mississippi, where a "credit squeeze" has been applied by white banks and other financial institutions against NAACP members, the organization has created a rescue fund.

A total of $40,000 was deposited in the Tri-State Bank of Memphis, during the first week of the drive, to handle applications for loans from Mississippi Negroes denied credit by white banks.

2. Outlawing of segregation in railroad station restaurants by the Interstate Commerce Commission has been asked by the NAACP.

3. At the New York headquarters of NAACP, a new department of social science has been created to help communities with school desegregation problems.

Counsel Thurgood Marshall said the new department will supply school officials and civic groups with material and findings of other communities, which have already solved the problem, to aid in their own transition period.

4. In Philadelphia, the NAACP filed the first legal action of its kind in the East to prevent racial discrimination in FHA-insured homes and apartments.

The suits named as defendants Levitt and Sons, developers of Levittown, N. Y., Levittown, Pa., and a Philadelphia apartment house. The suit followed two years of negotiations with federal officials.

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

IN FEBRUARY you'll have the benefit of some of the lowest living costs in the past year and a half—but not really low by any means, and only a respite before your cost of living starts climbing again this spring under the steam of higher food, clothing, rent and medical costs.

Buying Calendar

While the basic living expenses are stubbornly high, the accessories are cheaper. This is a year you can buy an excellent vacuum cleaner for $50 or less, and a fair-quality table model television set for a little over $100. Manufacturers' inventories of television sets are very heavy and are pushing down prices.

In general, list prices of large household appliances such as refrigerators and washing machines have come down 5% since last year, but discount selling, at prices 20-30% below list, is now widespread.

You can expect sharp price cuts on cars later this year too, especially after July 4. It's significant that already dealers have started cutting prices on the 1955 models, and an all-out battle is under way for dominance among the big companies and for survival among the smaller manufacturers.

February is the month of home-furnishings and rug sales. Judging from this writer's mail, rugs are one of the most-wanted items among moderate-income families, but also one of the toughest buying problems because of the many different types now on the market, and the comparatively large expense involved.

THE GENERAL LEVEL of carpet prices this winter is about the same or slightly higher than last year, but manufacturers have restrained production so that not as much distress merchandise is currently available at cut-rate prices. *You have to shop more carefully this year to get good value, especially since some dealers have resorted to unscrupulous selling tricks.*

This writer never recommends wall-to-wall carpeting, because of the extra cost, wear and cleaning problems involved. A room-size rug has definite advantages over wall-to-wall carpeting. But if you do buy wall-to-wall, be sure to get more than one estimate of the yardage needed. Some dealers advertising unusually low prices per yard have resorted to over-estimating the amount needed, and sometimes even substitute lower-grade carpeting for the quality you may have expected to get.

The single most important factor in rug quality is density—the amount of material the manufacturer has put into it. A good-quality carpet feels heavy when you lift one end of it.

One of the factors affecting the weight is the ply of the yarn. A rug made of three-ply yarns (made of three yarns twisted together) will be heavier than a two-ply or single-ply of the same material, although of course, a two-ply yarn of a thick, high-grade fiber could be heavier than a three-ply of a lower grade.

THE HEIGHT OF THE PILE also affects the weight of the rug. You can judge the height by bending the carpet along its width and looking at the height of the tufts. Twist carpeting is an exception to this test of quality. A good twist is thick, closely-woven and hard to the touch.

In moderate-price carpeting, rayon rugs have shown good wear when the rug itself is well made. But rayon carpeting should cost you less than wool rugs. More and more rayon rugs are being made with a percentage of nylon. Some manufacturers have added as little as 5% nylon to capitalize on nylon's reputation for greater wear and easier cleanability. But to have any of the advantages of nylon, the blend should be at least 15-20% nylon.

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Ford Auxiliary Helps Stop 'Back To Work' Drive

A "BACK-to-work" movement in Windsor, Ont., where CIO Auto Workers are on strike against the Ford Motor Co. of Canada, was spiked by UAW-CIO Women's Auxiliary 264.

The woman who sponsored the move dropped her plan when 250 union-minded wives jammed the hall where she had called a meeting and launched a scathing attack on her proposal.

"Mind your own business and stick behind the strikers," shouted Mrs. James Liles. "Our men decided their own strike strategy," declared Mrs. Sidney Scott. "They don't need your help."

All but four of the women present rallied behind the strikers and the crowd booed a suggestion that the men continue working while negotiations are going on. Mrs. Charles McDonald, wife of the president of the striking Local 200, reminded the group that the union had bargained for 10 months before walking out. The strike last week passed the 100-day mark.

The meeting wound up with the women singing *"Solidarity Forever,"* and Auxiliary members were busily signing up new members in the crowd. Both Herman Swanson, vice president of Local 200, and Mrs. Catherine Gelles, international representative of UAW-CIO Auxiliaries, congratulated the women for their action.

Church Group Elects Swisher As Member

Pres. Elwood D. Swisher of the CIO Chemical Workers has been elected a member of the International Affairs Dept. of the Div. of Christian Life and Work. The unit is a branch of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the USA.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

LAST WEEK I received a phone call informing me that a very close personal friend and one of the top labor leaders in America had passed away.

The sad news was about James Thimmes, vice president of the United Steelworkers of America, and vice president of the CIO.

It was my honor to have known Jim Thimmes as a very dear friend. I met him for the first time in 1936, in Chicago, when I first reported to work for the Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

Jim at the time was president of one of the lodges of the old Amalgamated Iron, Steel and Tin Workers Union, and was one of the first men to go to work full time for SWOC-CIO. He and I traveled thousands of miles together talking to steel workers all across this country. We spent days and nights together working to build a great steel workers' union.

Jim Thimmes was not one to stop at organizing steel workers alone. He worked hard at signing up workers for other unions. He was always ready and willing to help any and all labor people to build their unions stronger.

JIM WENT WITH ME as my assistant in Dist. 38 of the Steelworkers, in California, and when I left he became the director. Shortly after, he became a vice president of the Steelworkers.

His achievements were not luck or fate, but based upon the fact that he worked hard and long hours for those things he believed in. He could be depended upon and trusted to do a good job no matter what the circumstances.

Pres. David J. McDonald and the Steelworkers will miss him sorely. *He, as others of our great leaders who have passed away in the last couple of years, will be missed very much by all of us.*

Port Arthur Strike Ends As Shivers Asks New Picket Curb

THE 14-MONTH strike of CIO retail workers in Port Arthur, Tex., came to an end last week as pickets were removed from the last five holdout establishments.

Six firms signed agreements with Local Industrial Union 1814 earlier and withdrew suits against the CIO and individual union members.

There was no comment from either the last of the firms or from George Cowart, CIO Oil Workers international representative, who has been negotiating on behalf of the strikers.

The first crack in the solid wall of opposition to the union came on the last day of 1954, when eight firms settled the now-historic strike that provided a highlight of the 1954 Texan political picture.

EVEN AS ACCORD was being reached, Gov. Allan Shivers again tried to inject politics into the Port Arthur situation.

Meeting what he called "destiny's challenge" in his legislative recommendations speech, the I'm-for-Ike Democratic governor called for a law to ban striking or picketing a business to compel recognition of a union by the owner.

"This," reasoned Shivers, is just plain Texas freedom and fair play," and suggested this as a means towards blocking further strikes like Port Arthur's. Shivers and Atty-Gen. John Ben Shepperd falsely raised the Communist issue in the strike to win an unprecedented third term in the governor's chair.

His latest proposal brought angry retorts from two Jefferson County legislators who suggested Shivers could eliminate "some mighty big messes" if he would "keep his hands off other people's business."

Port Arthur and nearby Beaumont are in Jefferson County, Shivers' home county which he has yet to carry in his gubernatorial campaigns.

R. J. THOMAS

'Hidden Treasure' In N. Y. Transit Hunted By TWU

"HIDDEN treasure," — $38 million of it—is being hunted by accountants of Pres. Michael J. Quill of the CIO Transport Workers in the funds of New York City's Transit Authority.

Quill said the search was in progress "without the consent or knowledge" of the TA's boss, Gen. Hugh Casey. A private accounting firm is looking at ledgers supplied them by TA insiders who are sympathetic to the union, Quill revealed.

TWU has two ideas in mind, Quill said. One is to find a "hidden treasury" in unspent deferred maintenance funds, the other is to check on the letting of contracts worth $100 million a year by the five unpaid Authority members.

Since it was set up in 1953, the Authority has been allocating $15 million a year for a deferred maintenance program. The money would be spent in improving subway, surface and elevated transport facilities. In its first year the TA spent $2 million, this fiscal year's expenditures have been $8 million.

Quill contended that unspent maintenance funds that come from operating revenues represent a cash reserve that could be used for other purposes, including payment of a 17c hourly average wage increase which TWU has demanded effective Mar. 15.

Quill blasted the Authority and said it should be scrapped for a board of three, full time paid transit experts. The Authority's only accomplishment, he charged, was to raise the fares to 15c.

Thomason Heads TWU Publicity

John Thomason, former publicity assistant for the CIO Electrical Workers, has been named publicity director of the CIO Transport Workers, Pres. Michael J. Quill announced last week.

Thomason will assume responsibility for TWU's press and public relations, publications and educational materials, Quill said.

2 Victories Scored In River Drive

THE RIVERS Joint Organizing Committee, CIO and AFL, has just won NLRB elections covering employes of two towing companies on the Mississippi River.

The elections covered only the deckhands, members of the CIO Maritime Union. Both companies stipulated, however, that they would recognize the CIO Marine Engineers and the AFL Masters, Mates & Pilots as well if the NMU won the elections, RJOC Coordinator Charles Barranco, Jr., said.

NMU won by 25 votes to 3 for no union with one challenged ballot at Cargo Carriers, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., and by a vote of 4 for NMU to 1 for no union at G. W. Gladers Towing Co., St. Louis, Mo. Both companies agreed to the election and the stipulation after a one-day strike.

Negotiations for the three unions are in progress at Midwest Towing Co., Alton, Ill., which agreed to recognition of the unions some weeks ago, Barranco said.

Ship Pension Hike Gained

TWO CIO Maritime unions won 25% increases in welfare and pension fund payments by Atlantic and Gulf Coast operators last week.

The CIO Marine Engineers and the CIO Radio Association settlements were on the same basis reached by other maritime unions with the operators last June. The pact calls for boosting payments to 75c from the present 60c a day per member.

Listen To Vandercook Every Night On ABC

Thomas Heads CIO's Leather Campaign

CIO'S NEWEST union, the Leather Workers Organizing Committee, is in business.

Its first meeting was scheduled for this week in Boston with R. J. Thomas, veteran CIO unionist and assistant to the CIO executive vice preident, as its chairman.

Richard B. O'Keefe, business manager of Local 21 in Peabody, Mass., the first unit to break from the Communist-dominated Fur & Leather Workers and join the CIO, is vice chairman.

CIO Reg. I Dir. Hugh Thompson is director and secretary-treasurer. Headquarters will be in Boston.

Others named to the committee by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther are:

CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe; Vice Pres. John W. Livingston, Auto Workers; Vice Pres. Joseph Salerno, Clothing Workers; Vice Pres. Milton Weihrauch, Electrical Workers; Pres. Russell Taylor, Shoe Workers; Sec.-Treas. John Chupka, Textile Workers; William P. Coughlin and Arthur Z. Cecelski, all of Local 21; and Franz E. Daniel and Richard T. Leonard, field assistants to Reuther. A member from the Steelworkers also is to be named.

Thompson reported last week that the three major officers of LWOC had signed the required non-Communist affidavits.

A total of 3127 authorization cards have been filed with the Boston office of the NLRB petitioning for elections in 83 leather plants where members of Local 21 are employed. About 3650 are currently working in these plants. Three firms have agreed to recognize LWOC without an election.

NABET Ends Coast Strike

SETTLEMENT has been reached in a 23-day strike of CIO Broadcast Employees against Station KPIX-TV in San Francisco in which NABET was joined by the AFL TV and Radio Artists.

Westinghouse Broadcasting Co. which owns KPIX-TV demanded "policy" items in a new contract to replace one which expired Nov. 1.

Charges of "sabotage" were hurled by the company when the strike was called. NABET demanded a Federal Communications Commission investigation in denying the charges.

The AFL union joined the strike after eight days and help was given by the San Francisco CIO Council, which contributed $100.

USA-CIO Polls Members On Their Opinions Of Union

A "UNIQUE" attitude research program to find out what members think of their union has been announced by CIO Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald.

A 73-point questionnaire is being distributed to USA-CIO members in Bethlehem Steel locals in Johnstown, Pa., and in Local 1748 in Donora, Pa., in a pilot project for the study.

Purpose of the questions is to find out from each member what he thinks about his union, the services it provides its members and how the officers and staff are conducting the affairs of the local, the district and the international union.

The questionnaires will be mailed directly to the University of Chicago so that only university staff members will see them after they are filled out.

"There are no right or wrong answers to these questions," McDonald said in urging members to give frank answers. "Union officers want to assess the attitudes and opinions of the members. To get an honest result, each member should not only fill out the questionnaire, but give his own honest answers to the questions."

More About Thimmes' Death

(Continued from Page 3)

best friends in the CIO," said Vice Pres. O. A. Knight, president of the Oil Workers. "He was always devoted to his union, to the entire CIO and to mankind in general. Quiet and unpretentious, he was the kind of man you could always depend on. All of us will sorely miss him."

Vice Pres. Joseph N. Curran sent Mrs. Thimmes "deep sympathy for you in your great loss" from the Maritime Union, of which he is president. "We, too, have lost a very dear friend," he added.

Pres. Michael J. Quill, also a CIO vice president; Sec.-Treas. Gustav Faber and Executive Vice Pres. Matthew Guinan sent Mrs. Thimmes the "heartfelt condolences" of the Transport Workers.

"We join the entire labor movement in mourning the loss of one of its great champions," they said. *"His memory will live in our hearts."*

Memorial

A bill calling for issuance of a commemorative stamp honoring the late Philip Murray has been introduced in Congress by Rep. Fulton (R. Pa.), who represents the district in which the former CIO and Steelworkers president lived.

"Mr. Murray was an outstanding citizen and a true labor statesman," Fulton said. "It is in tribute to Mr. Murray—and labor's coming of age—that I presented this bill."

Boost GI Benefits, Don't Slash 'Em, CIO Tells Ike

IMPROVEMENT rather than curtailment of veterans' benefits was urged by L. S. Buckmaster, chairman of the CIO Committee on Veterans Affairs, in rebuttal to an order by Pres. Eisenhower to slash guarantees under the GI Bill after Jan. 31.

BUCKMASTER

Buckmaster, who also is president of the CIO Rubber Workers, said the President's action cannot *"be squared either with the needs of veterans or the desires of the American people as a whole."*

In a letter to Eisenhower, he said there could be no excuse for curtailing benefits to veterans "since they are generally . . . most in need of expanded purchasing power and income" at a time when business profits after taxes have risen even higher than the year before.

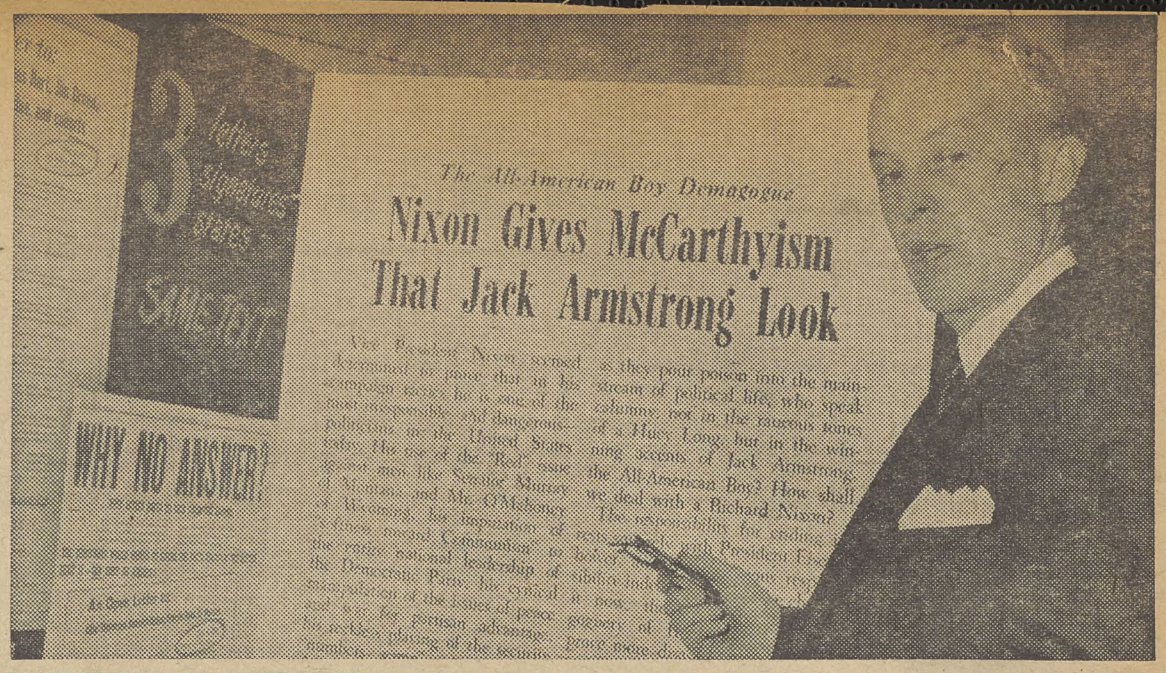
"The CIO believes there should be an enlargement of Veterans Administration facilities and services for veterans and a continuation of out-patient treatment and dental care for persons presently returning from the armed forces identical to that granted World War II veterans," the CIO official said.

He also urged a federal bonus for all World War II and Korean veterans, based on the principle of adjustment of service pay in the light of living costs, "if our nation is not, by neglect, to treat unfairly millions of men and women to whom it owes a tremendous debt of gratitude for their patriotic service and sacrifice."

BUCKMASTER'S VIEWS were reflected by leading legislators.

Sen. Hennings (D. Mo.) said the Eisenhower order cannot help but depress service morale and urged that Congress extend educational benefits under the GI Bill to all persons entering the services before Jan. 31, 1957.

Sen. Neuberger (D. Ore.) told Eisenhower it seemed "unfair" to drop the educational provisions from the bill. He noted that many men now in service were recruited with the schooling provisions a strong inducement.



'CHAMBER OF SMEARS' — Democratic National Committee Chairman Paul Butler points to exhibit detailing irresponsible campaigning by GOP Vice Pres. Nixon, lumped with "new demagogues who smile as they pour poison into the mainstream of political life." Exhibit at left proves national GOP responsibility for campaign ads.

'I Hold In My Hand'—

Now GOP State Dept. Punctures McCarthy's 1950 Commie Claims

VICE PRES. Nixon has accused the Democrats of being "soft on communism," but he'll never accuse them of being soft on his campaigning.

Rallied to battle by House Speaker Rayburn (D. Tex.), who told House Democrats they should not be too quick to forgive and forget such slurs, Democratic leaders are after the Vice President in full cry.

The Democratic National Committee held open house to show off its "Chamber of Smears," and Chairman Paul Butler was even courteous enough to invite Republican National Committee Chairman Leonard Hall to attend.

Hall declined, accusing Butler of engaging in a "highly-organized and untruthful campaign of personal abuse and villification."

EVEN Pres. Eisenhower was moved to rally to the defense of his 1952 running mate, saying that he admired Nixon. Therefore, he continued, he would be loathe to believe that Nixon was guilty of indiscretions. He admitted, however that in the heat of a campaign words could be made the subject of possibly legitimate criticism.

Among the exhibits in the "Chamber of Smears" and the instances cited by Butler was a charge that Nixon said a Democratic Congress would be dominated by a "left-wing" clique "notoriously soft on the Communist threat at home."

Nixon has reacted to all this by playing the martyr's role, according to Washington Columnist Tom Stokes, in an effort to assure another Ike and Nixon ticket for the GOP in '56.

"Sweetest Little Feller, Everybody Knows—"

CHARGES of communism in the State Dept. have been flatly "contradicted" in a letter from the GOP-administered agency to Sen. Johnston (D. S.C.).

Johnston, the new chairman of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, wrote the department asking if any of the charges made in 1950 by Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) had been substantiated.

The department, whose security chief is Scott McLeod, wrote back informing Johnston that "not one of these persons who were investigated by the Tydings committee in 1950 has been proved to be or found to be a Communist or disloyal to our government."

Johnston recalled the February 1950 broadcast by McCarthy that *"I hold in my hand the names of 205 members of the Communist Party now employed in the State Dept."* McCarthy later changed the figure to 57, and still later turned over to the Tydings committee some 80-odd names.

OF THESE, said the State Dept. letter to Johnston, "only 40 were in fact employed in 1950; 33 had resigned or left prior to that year and seven have never been employed by the State Dept."

"It is gratifying to have confirmed that the charges of widespread communism in the State Dept. put out in 1950 when the Democrats were in control of our national government have now been contradicted by the letter to me from the present Republican Administration," Johnston said.

Earlier the censured junior Senator from Wisconsin got another slap as he was twice ordered to take his seat in the Senate during a stormy debate.

Sen. Long (D. La.) was presiding and ruled McCarthy was imputing "unworthy or unbecoming" conduct to a Senator. Ordered to sit down, McCarthy—of whom Washington wits are saying he is no longer an "ism" but a "wasm,"—was given the floor a second time on a motion by Sen. Welker (R. Ida.). When his second offense was protested by Sen. Kuchel (R. Calif.) and he was again seated, McCarthy left the chamber for the day.

Big Bank Merger Hit By Celler

THE PROPOSED merger of the Chase National Bank of New York, third largest in the country, and the Bank of the Manhattan Co., the 15th largest, was strongly denounced last week by Rep. Celler (D.N.Y.) and George J. Burger, vice president of the National Federation of Independent Businesses.

CELLER

Celler, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, called on Gov. Harriman (D.) of New York to stop it "in its incipiency." He promised a "full and complete investigation" if the deal goes through.

SUCH A MERGER which would result in the country's second largest bank with deposits of more than $6.8 billion, would tend to create a monopoly, he charged, instead of meeting the expanding economy as the directors contend.

Sen. Sparkman (D. Ala.), chairman of the Senate Small Business Committee, has introduced a bill to extend the Small Business Administration for two years beyond its expiration date next June 30 and to raise the limit on its loans from $150,000 to $500,000.

Carey Helps Win Election

CIO ELECTRICAL Workers Pres. James B. Carey was credited with a key role a recent NLRB election victory by the CIO Glass Workers over the Communist-dominated Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers.

Workers at the Mississippi Lime Co. in St. Genevieve, Mo., voted 259 for CIO to 208 for Mine, Mill.

In a tape recorded message Carey told the local that "when trade unionism is eroded by Communist programs and tactics, your wages suffer, your job security disappears . . . your union goes out of business and all you have left is a bunch of Commie politicians."

NAM Looks Like 'Bad Investment'

"A TOTALLY absurd piece of propaganda" is the editorial judgment placed on a recent publication of the National Association of Manufacturers by the *Pilot,* official publication of the Catholic Archdiocese of Boston.

"Ethics, Economics and Church" is the title of the 60-page NAM brochure, consisting of excerpts of 11 separate addresses delivered before various religious groups by NAM Sec. Noel Sargent.

Citing one paragraph purporting to show that labor leaders don't feel church groups should "interject" themselves in labor disputes, the *Pilot* said "it is only an opener to prepare the reader for the fantastic drivel of the next 50 pages."

"It is almost unbelievable that serious businessmen can pay to have this kind of stuff peddled across the country," the editorial continued.

"No thoughtful observer of the American scene can suppose that it represents an intelligent approach to the problems raised by our economy either from the point of view of business or labor. The pamphlet is, we may suppose, directed to churchmen, and if so, it is a dreadful insult to their intelligence.

"The unhappy conclusion that asks to be drawn suggests that American business is so intellectually bankrupt that this is the best case that can be made out in its defense. If this is so, we are in real trouble indeed.

"The only conclusion to come to is that the NAM is doing a bad job for those it should be serving. From a strictly business point of view, it is a bad investment, and if American business is what it should be, it knows what to do with a bad investment."

The Altoona Story See Pages 6 and 7

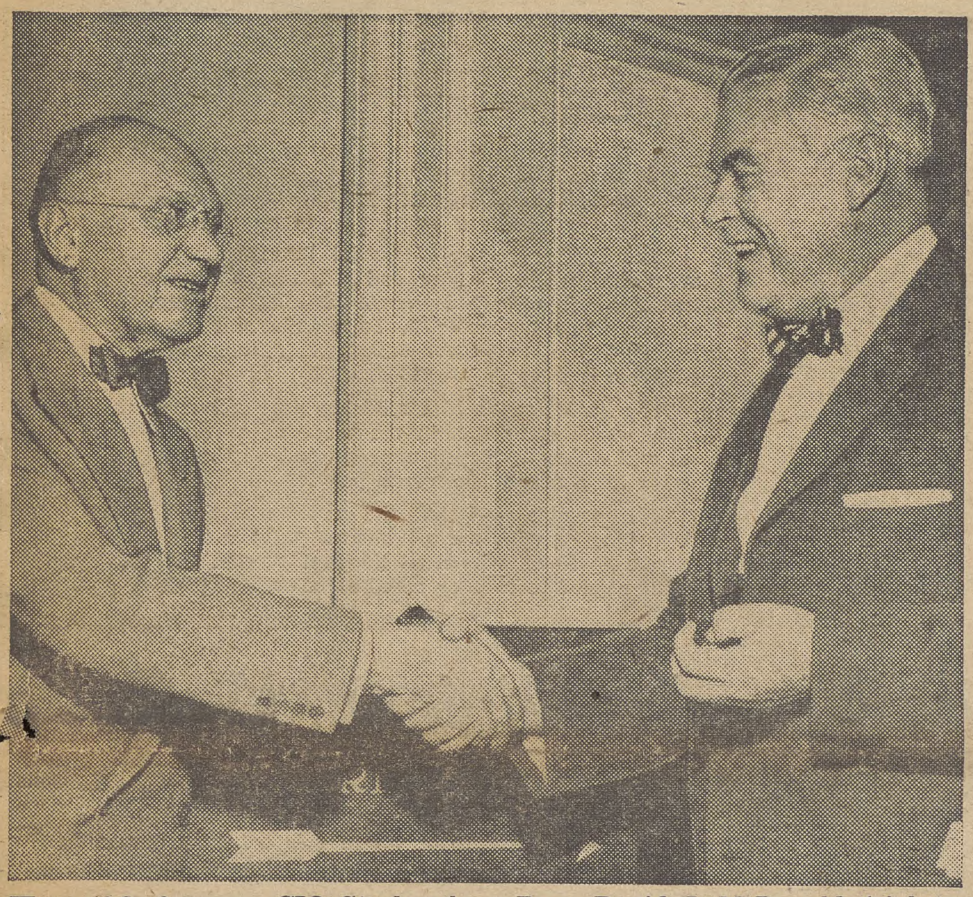
The CIO News

Official Weekly Publication, Congress of Industrial Organizations

Washington, D. C., January 31, 1955 — 82 — Vol. 18, No. 5

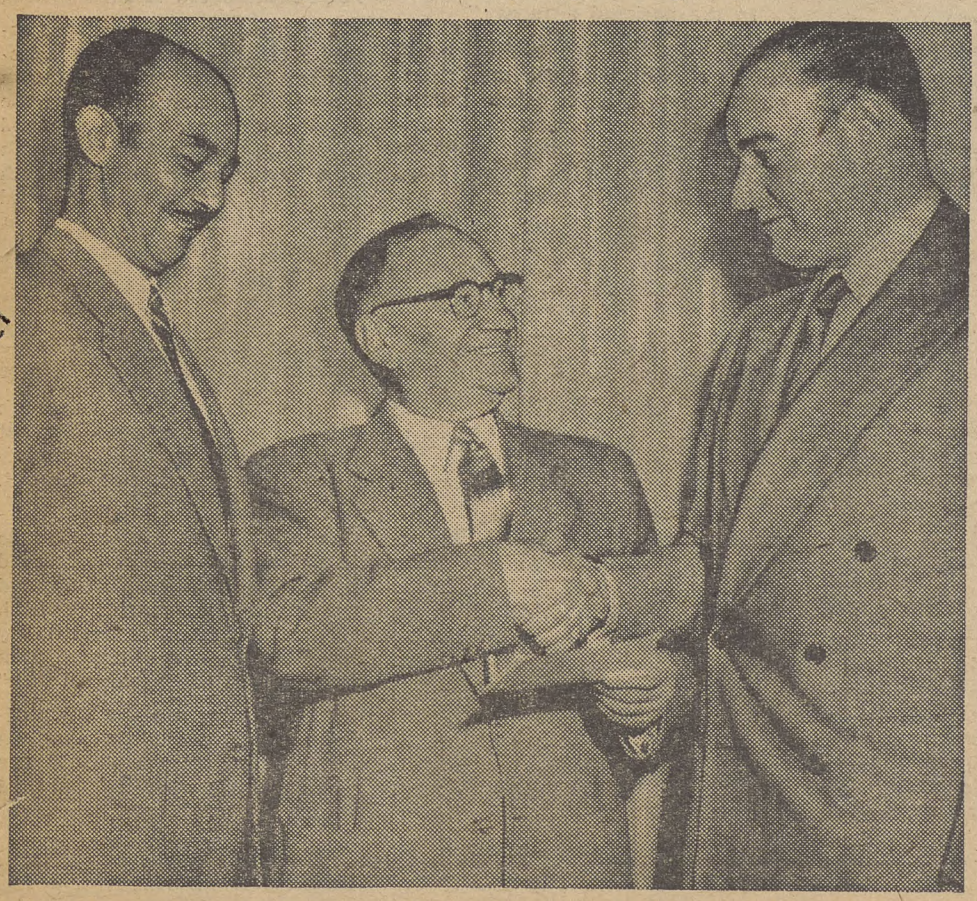
CIO Urges Fair World Trade Plan

—See Page 3

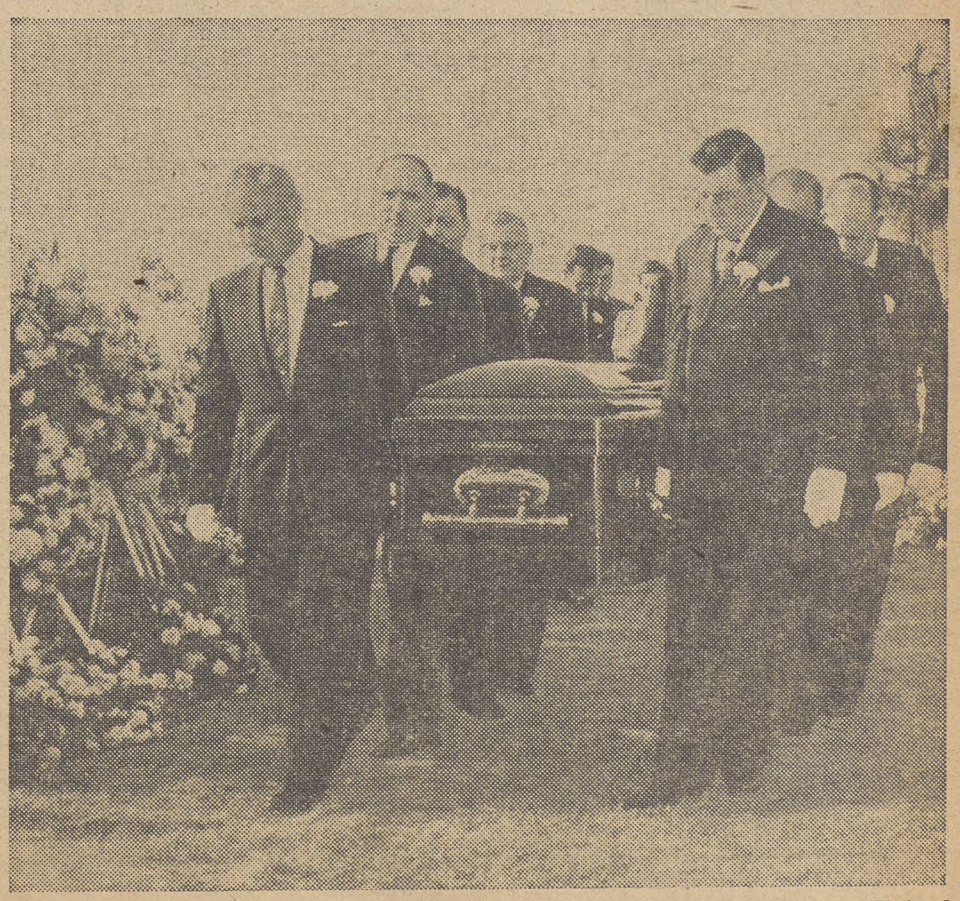


Testifying— CIO Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald (right) greets Rep. Eberharter (D. Pa.) outside Ways and Means Committee hearing room last week just after he lauded Eberharter's bill to assist areas and industries to adjust to new competitive situations caused by freer trade policies abroad. **(Story on Page 3.)**

Organizing— More than 3100 authorization cards for the CIO's Leathers Workers Organizing Committee were piled on the desk of NLRB Reg. Dir. Bernard Alpert (with pipe) in Boston, asking elections in over 80 plants. CIO Reg. I Dir. Hugh Thompson adds to stack as LWOC Vice Chairman Richard O'Keefe (center) looks on.



Ending Job Bias— That's the aim of the "Southern Industry Project" of the National Urban League, to which Philip Murray Memorial Foundation recently gave $7500. Foundation Chairman Emil Rieve presents check to Thomas G. Young (left), League vice president, and Winthrop Rockefeller, a board member.



In Memoriam— Leaders of California local unions of the United Steelworkers served as pallbearers at the funeral for James G. Thimmes, USA-CIO and CIO vice president, in Los Angeles on Jan. 20. Thimmes, first stricken on Christmas Day, leaves his wife and five children. **(More pictures on Page 12)**

CIO Gives Congress Tips To Strengthen Economy

"FALLACIOUS reasoning" was followed by Pres. Eisenhower in his economic report to Congress, Stanley H. Ruttenberg, CIO director of research and education, charged last week.

"When some economic analysts see neither depression nor inflation in sight," he told the Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report, "they conclude that the economy is healthy.

"Under the guise of avoiding these two economic extremes, they complacently assume that nothing needs to be done about the economy's failure to provide 'maximum employment, production and purchasing power'... The President seems to have followed their fallacious reasoning."

Despite the Administration's claims, he continued, the economy still lags behind the levels necessary to reach the goals of the Employment Act of 1946. Basically, he asserted, it needs an increase in purchasing power to enable consumption to catch up with production. He proposed:

INCREASING personal income tax exemptions; boosting the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour; federal action to improve unemployment compensation benefits, duration and coverage, and federal public works and housing programs.

And because the Administration, in its planning, must take into consideration both the annual growth in population and the labor force, and the rapid advance of automation, he recommended that Congress undertake "a serious study and interpretation" of the latter.

Ruttenberg indicated concern over the President's statement, in the report, that "the wise course for government to follow this year would be to concentrate on basic policies for long-term economic growth."

"EVEN THOUGH one might agree with the over-all intent of this objective," he said, "one cannot help sensing the callous disregard for the problems of those hundreds of thousands and millions of workers who are still unemployed or whose skills are being only partially utilized by American productive processes.

"To the unemployed worker or to the worker drawing only a partial week's pay, nothing—absolutely nothing—is more important than a job and an income on which he can support himself and his family.

"To direct economic policies toward the long run is important, but to disregard simultaneously economic policies to alleviate the short-run problems is dangerous."

He said the report "emphasized the negative" aim of avoiding inflation at all costs. It had no mention of the steps necessary to reach the "maximum employment, production and purchasing power" spelled out in the Employment Act, he stressed.

"Only lip service has been given to the positive goals," he declared.

A "serious downturn" was prevented, the CIO research chief said, "because of the many built-in stabilizers adopted during New Deal and Fair Deal days."

"COLLECTIVE bargaining in 1955," he predicted, "will make a major contribution toward stimulating the economy through negotiation of wage increases, the guaranteed annual wage, and improved health, welfare and pension programs.

"The combination of these programs will go a long way toward filling the existing gap between current levels of economic activity and those necessary for the attainment of 'maximum employment, production and purchasing power.'"

The CIO Textile Workers told the Committee the Administration has "promised much but has done little" to relieve distress in the textile industry. TWUA Research Dir. Solomon Barkin also said the Administration's program to reduce regional unemployment is insufficient to overcome the distress of local communities.

Leon H. Keyserling, top economist in the Truman Administration, took sharp issue with Eisenhower's forecast of a "high and satisfactory level of employment and production" in 1955.

Job Rumor Lures 500 Unemployed

More than 500 jobless men jammed the gates of the Viscose Corp. plant at Nitro, W. Va., one morning recently at the mere rumor that 20 laborers were to be hired.

Many arrived before dawn, lured by a report that a plant rebuilding project was to get under way. Actually they were two weeks ahead of the scheduled start.

Hospital Gets Help—
Haywood Honored By Murray Fund

THE PHILIP MURRAY Memorial Foundation, created to honor the late president of the CIO and the Steelworkers, last week announced a grant of $10,000 to the St. Vincent's Memorial Hospital in Taylorville, Ill.

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

The gift is in memory of Murray's life-long friend and associate, Allan S. Haywood, the late CIO executive vice president, who for many years was a resident of Taylorville.

Arthur J. Goldberg, Foundation director and general counsel of both the CIO and the USA-CIO, said that the grant is composed of $5000 from the Foundation, with a matching $5000 from the Steelworkers.

In a letter to Sister Mary Jerome, administrator of the hospital, Goldberg said:

"The Philip Murray Memorial Foundation believes that a memorial to Allan S. Haywood at the St. Vincent's Memorial Hospital at Taylorville is particularly appropriate. Allan S. Haywood made his home in Taylorville and commenced his life work in the labor movement in the mining region in which Taylorville is located.

"The St. Vincent's Memorial Hospital will serve this community which is so rich in the tradition of the labor movement and which developed many leaders in the early struggle of labor for a better life for all people.

"We are also glad that the services of the new hospital will, in keeping with the established practice at St. Vincent's, be available to all who need hospital care in the community without regard to race or creed or color."

Labor Dept. Sees Upsurge In Jobs For 100 Areas

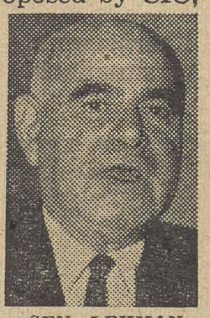
INCREASES in job openings from "slight to moderate" are in store for 100 major industrial centers during the first quarter of 1955, the Dept. of Labor cheerily predicted last week.

Industries hardest hit by last year's unemployment will do most of the new hiring, the department said. It particularly cited autos, aircraft, iron and steel, farm machinery, furniture, household appliances, apparel and shoes.

Between now and at least the middle of March, the department expects more jobs to be available in the Chicago area; Pittsburgh, Johnstown and York, Pa.; Youngstown, Cincinnati, Canton and Columbus, O.; Detroit and Grand Rapids, Mich.; Baltimore, Md.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Seattle, Wash., and Tulsa, Okla.

Lehman Bill Hikes Minimum Wage To $1.25, Says It Is 'Amply Justified'

A BILL to raise the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour, the figure proposed by CIO, has been introduced in Congress by Sen. Lehman (D. N. Y.).


SEN. LEHMAN

Co-sponsors of the measure, which would also extend coverage to an additional nine million workers, are Sens. Green and Pastore (D. R. I.), McNamara (D. Mich.) and Neely and Kilgore (D. W. Va.).

Support for the increase also came from Rep. Kelley (D. Pa.), who said that **"the lessons of the depression prove that low wages are a festering sore in the whole economy, dragging everybody down to the lowest level of cut-throat wage competition."**

Lehman said the increase was "fully justified by the ever-increasing cost of living and by the increase in American productivity."

"The rise in worker productivity alone would amply justify the proposed minimum wage increase, since productivity has risen at a rate of 3.25% to 3.5% per man hour annually," he maintained.

"Many members of Congress and other citizens have registered keen disappointment with the recommendation by Pres. Eisenhower in his State of the Union message that the minimum wage be increased to only 90c per hour.

"I feel that this small increase recommended by the President is entirely inadequate to the needs of millions of American workers and their families and to the national economy."

Of the nine million workers to be newly covered, Lehman's proposal would bring in six million whose occupations were specifically exempted by Congress in 1949, when the rate was raised from 40c to the present 75c per hour. Major groups of employes in this category are in lumbering, food processing and some independent telephone companies.

The other three million are those whose occupations were never before covered. They include, principally, employes of large retail chain establishments.

The measure also proposes establishment of "industry committees," with representation from labor, management and the public, empowered to recommend minimums higher than $1.25 an hour for "industries in which such a higher minimum is found to be justified."

Stockholders' 1954 Take Up 8% Over 'Better' 1953

WHILE millions of American workers were pounding the streets looking for jobs in 1954, stockholders in corporations which issue public financial statements were collecting—instead of unemployment compensation—a record $9.2 billion in dividends, the Commerce Dept. reported last week.

The total was 8% better than the previous year. All the 21 industry groups covered by the report enjoyed lusher years than in 1953 except the textile and leather group. The total indicates that all corporations paid dividends of about $13.8 billion in 1954.

U. S. Steel got off to a good 1955 start last week by declaring an extra dividend, although earnings in 1954 were lower than in 1953, and moving to split common stock on a two for one basis.

The 75c quarterly dividend which had been maintained since 1951 was boasted to $1. The stock split, to be voted on by shareholders in May, would turn the present 45 million authorized shares into 90 million.

General Motors estimated an increase in its net profits for 1954 over 1953, despite a decline in sales. Profits last year were $806 million, compared with $598 million in 1953. Sales last year fell to $9.8 billion from the 1953 record of $10 billion.

CIO Attacks Ike's Wage Plea As 'Utterly Unwarranted'

THE "ATTACK" in the President's Annual Economic Report to Congress against a minimum wage higher than 90c an hour is "utterly unwarranted," said Chairman Solomon Barkin of the CIO Fair Labor Standards Committee.

Barkin, who is also research director of the CIO Textile Workers, pointed to a "complete contradiction of the assumption" in the factual report issued by the Dept. of Labor on the effects of the 75c minimum wage of 1950.

The statement in the President's report that "a higher minimum than 90c might well cause lower production and substantial unemployment . . . and bring generally higher prices in its wake" is a "reiteration of a stock argument used through the years by the opponents of any legislation setting fair minimum wages," Barkin pointed out.

"The facts are that each increase in the basic minimum rate in the past has been accompanied by increases in production and greater employment," he said. "Price increases, where they have occurred at all, have been so minor as to be insignificant."

"The minimum wage law partly corrects this imbalance in bargaining power which is the principal cause of substandard wages.

"A minimum rate of $1.25 per hour is required to enable large numbers of underprivileged employes to achieve living standards not too much below what could be properly described as a decent American standard."

The Congress Week—

CIO Backs Extension Of World Trade Plan

By EUGENE A. KELLEY

EXTENSION of the reciprocal trade agreements program for a three-year period and a liberalized foreign trade policy for the U. S. were called for last week by CIO spokesmen.

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and Pres. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers presented detailed testimony in support of H.R. 1 on successive days in the freshly decorated hearing room of the House Ways & Means Committee.

Both endorsed H.R. 1, introduced by Committee Chairman Cooper (D. Tenn.) and urged consideration of H.R. 2386, which they termed "a companion measure" which was submitted by Rep. Eberharter (D. Pa.).

CAREY INFORMED the committee that CIO's support of the reciprocal trade program had been consistent, recalling that he had testified numerous times since 1945 on similar measures "designed to meet the world's shifting foreign trade needs."

"Either we can continue as a full-fledged major member of the family of free nations and trade with them or we can retire into a shell of imagined self-sufficiency and take the consequences," McDonald warned.

The U. S., Carey said, "cannot pick and choose and deal only in the items that we need to import and export. Instead, the U. S. must engage in a gradual, continual and in many instances, reciprocal reduction of the barriers to international trade. Reciprocal trade is essential for the maintenance of production in many of our own basic industries, and equally essential for the preservation of sound international relations with our allies."

'DEPENDENT ON IMPORTS'—That's position of basic U. S. industries, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey (left) said as he goes over Congressional testimony supporting reciprocal trade extension with CIO Education & Research Dir. Stanley Ruttenberg. At right: Pres. David J. McDonald of CIO Steelworkers explains he would "like to see the bill go even farther" in liberalizing trade.

However, he cautioned, enactment of H.R. 1 and compliance with its recommendations by the President would not automatically solve the world's trade problems. Reduction of trade barriers by the U. S. "is not a panacea," Carey observed.

If world trade is to be re-established on a sound basis, Carey went on, several steps must be taken. Among these he listed elimination of inter-European trade barriers, higher wage and living standards for the world's people, an international code of fair labor standards to reduce unfair competition, development of mass markets for European products and improvement of overseas investments.

Adoption of H.R. 1, Carey conceded, will develop problems for some U. S. workers and communities. But he added, "we do not oppose a liberalized trade program because injury or the threat of injury may affect segments of American production."

The CIO's position, he continued, is that injury should be alleviated by some other means than increasing the duty.

"To increase the duty," he said, *"is to cut off your nose to spite your face."*

This premise was developed further next day as McDonald noted that over 4.4 milion workers, 7% of the U. S. total employment, depend on foreign trade. Against this, he said, even a full 50% of all U. S. tariffs would not affect more than 100,000 jobs. With time, he predicted, these workers would be absorbed in other lines of activity.

The Steelworkers head reminded the committee that he had been a public member of the Randall Commission appointed by Pres. Eisenhower to study the tariff question. He called for *"workable machinery"* to aid workers and communities affected by lowered tariff walls.

Such a program is "in the best American tradition," McDonald added.

"I am not at all impressed with the argument that for the Government to embark upon such a program would constitute interference with the working of the free enterprise system," McDonald said. "The subsidy principle is not new. We use it every day, ostensibly, if not in fact, in the national interest.

"The tariff itself is one of the most pervasive subsidy arrangements imaginable. We use subsidies in agriculture, and for many other purposes. I believe that this method in principle is preferable to the protective tariff principle because it is open and aboveboard and not hidden as are tariffs," McDonald added.

FROM EXECUTIVE Vice Pres. William Pollock of the CIO Textile Workers came a charge earlier that the Administration was planning to "sell out" soft-goods industries, including textiles, to tighten tariff restrictions on such items as Swiss watches. He said he learned that U. S. negotiators were to offer the Swiss easier tariff terms on textiles to lessen that nation's protests against higher watch duties.

"I am not opposed to reasonable safeguards for the U. S. watch industry, nor do I propose a return to the blind protectionism that throttled international trade a generation ago," Pollock said.

Legislation to aid the workers and communuities affected by reduced tariffs has been introduced by Sens. Humphrey (D. Minn.) and Kennedy (D. Mass.) and in the House by several members.

Agree

The CIO and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce found themselves aligned on the same side for once in urging extension of the reciprocal trade agreements. Also urging breaches in the tariff wall were diverse groups like the National Farmers Union, manufacturers of cameras and importers of fish hooks.

CIO Committee Hears Proposals For Welfare Legislation

LEGISLATIVE proposals to regulate union welfare and pension funds were reviewed by representatives of many CIO unions last week on the eve of release of a Senate subcommittee report urging that Congress take steps to police such funds.

Meeting for the first time since the National CIO convention, when it presented its initial report, the CIO's Ethical Practices Committee held a day-long conference in Washington.

It was attended by legislative representatives, social security technicians and lawyers to discuss what, if any, legislation is needed in this field.

CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg presided in the absence of Chairman Jacob S. Potofsky, now recovering from an illness and Pres. Joseph Curran of the CIO Maritime Union who was attending a New York City meeting.

GOLDBERG traced the establishment of the committee after irregularities were uncovered in the affairs of some CIO affiliates last fall.

Most CIO unions, he said, had already adopted the high standards set by the committee in its convention report, standards developed from the best practices of CIO affiliates. These were based on information furnished at *"Operational Goldfish Bowl,"* an exhaustive injury held by the CIO shortly before the convention.

William Leece, chief counsel for the Senate Labor subcommittee of the 83rd Congress which probed pension and welfare funds, told the meeting his group checked on 30 plans in Philadelphia, Chicago and San Francisco and *"found about 25% of these well-managed."* In some others, he said, investigators found "dishonesty, ignorance and indifference."

He blamed one-man control of funds, abdication of responsibility by trustees and other *"business practices"* for irregularities.

Goldberg charged later that the 25% figure was a "meaningless statistic" unless the number of workers involved in the plans was also related.

"It is as if a bank examiner checked the books of a small state bank and found a defalcation, then went over the books of the National City Bank of New York and found everything in order but claimed that 50% of the banks he had examined had irregularities," Goldberg pointed out.

The survey by CIO, Goldberg, said, showed 4.6 million workers covered by welfare funds and "not 10% of these" came within the categories listed by the Senate group. He cited the CIO Clothing Workers fund covering over 300,000 workers as one which met the highest standards.

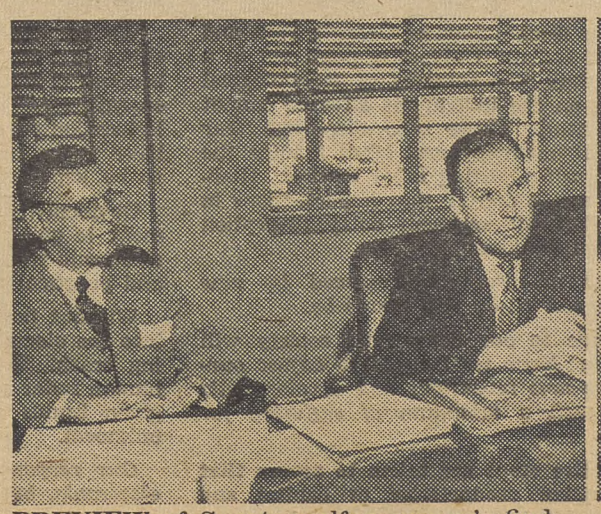
Besides proposed legislation, the conference discussed publicity and disclosure of information about the funds to participants, audit requirements, providing governing agencies with guides and standards for regulation, rules for state insurance commissioners, state or federal regulation and conflict of interest among brokers serving insurance companies.

NO DEFINITE conclusions will be announced until after the committee members had an opportunity to study the material compiled at the session. They will make a report to a meeting of the CIO Executive Board, but time will not permit this report to be given to the board's meeting this week.

Hy Bookbinder, chief of congressional research for the CIO Legislative Dept., discussed pending legislation in the field of welfare funds. Bill has been introduced, he said, by Sen. Humphrey and by Reps. Gwinn (R. N. Y.), and Hoffman (R. Mich.).

Named

Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel of the CIO Steelworkers has been named to the Ethical Practices standing committee by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther. Abel will succeed James G. Thimmes, USA-CIO vice president, who died recently.



PREVIEW of Senate welfare group's findings was given by its chief counsel, William Leece (right), to CIO Ethical Practices Committee group as General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg watches. Right photo shows part of Washington meeting.

Take-Home Pay Up To Average $68.63

Both the average take-home pay and the purchasing power of factory workers reached a new peak in December, the Labor Dept. reported. The average worker with three dependents earned $68.63 a week after taxes and social security, a 45c increase over the previous record in November.

For More Trade

In the new Washington atmosphere, with Democrats controlling one end of Pennsylvania Ave. and the Republicans hanging on to their temporary lease on the White House, things are happening.

Last week, for example, the House Ways and Means Committee began consideration of a Democratic bill to extend the reciprocal trade program for three years, as suggested by a Republican President. Now that the high-tariff party has a low-tariff President, and the low-tariff party runs the Congress, it appears that the bill will be passed.

In the previous Congress, with his own team running the show, Pres. Eisenhower made no headway at all on this plan to continue the Roosevelt-Truman doctrine of liberalizing foreign trade.

CIO, traditionally a supporter of the reciprocal trade program, backed this Democratic-Eisenhower move, but two witnesses for the CIO made it pretty plain that extension of reciprocal trade was not enough.

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and David J. McDonald, president of the United Steelworkers, were blunt and firm in their presentation. Making needed cuts in some tariffs may cause suffering for some workers, some industries and some communities, they said.

Therefore, it is up to the government to step in—not with subsidies but by assuming responsibility to adjust problems created by tariff cuts that are in the public interest.

Optimism vs. Realism

Eight economists—representing all shades of political opinion—last week cast serious doubts on the White House optimists who concocted the Presidential economic message.

All of them agreed unemployment during the coming year would match that of last year—and that's no reason to be as professionally cheerful as Ike's ghost writers. Five of these economists, including the CIO's Stanley Ruttenberg, foresaw an increase in unemployment—unless the federal government acts now.

The President's gleeful analysis bears no relation to the economic facts, the joint Congressional committee on the economic report was told by men who had no political reason for donning rose-tinted spectacles.

Their hard-boiled analysis may help the Congress decide to scrap the President's politically-inspired message and get down to the economic facts of life. If it does, that will mean legislation designed to promote maximum employment, production and purchasing power. *That's what we need, if we are going to put American workers back to work.*

Protecting Workers' Money

Fresh evidence of the CIO's determination to protect all union funds, including pension funds, from crooks or poor administration, came last week as the CIO's Ethical Practices Committee held hearings in Washington.

Purpose of the hearings was to take a clear look at the present legal picture and proposals for new laws controlling welfare funds. Do we need new legislation and if so what legislation?

The answer will be forthcoming soon, in a special report to the CIO Executive Board. Based on the Committee's previous report, widely hailed as an example of union statesmanship at its best, we can be sure the report will be fair and noteworthy.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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JOHN V. RIFFE
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Vol. XVIII January 31, 1955 No. 5

Watch Out For The Thin Spots

In Other Words—

Workers Face The Age Of Automation

In an article last week in the Washington Post & Times Herald, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther discussed problems posed by automation and suggested some possible solutions. Excerpts from his article on the "Second Industrial Revolution" follow.

By WALTER P. REUTHER

CLEARLY, we are moving into a period of vast changes in the technology of American industry through the introduction of electronic, automatic, self-controlling machines. It will affect every American, regardless of his work.

Automation will bring vast changes in the lives of the production workers of such industries as electrical manufacturing, autos, communications, rubber and meat packing (to name only a few); but it will also produce tremendous alterations for the great group of white collar workers employed by big corporations.

Thus the Second Industrial Revolution, like its 18th century predecessor, will effect great improvements, but it can also produce heavy casualties among the workers of offices, shops and factories.

Profs. Walter Buckingham of Georgia Tech and S. F. Dallas of Indiana University point out in a recent paper that "the severity of technological unemployment on the individuals affected cannot be underestimated. Those who disparage fear of technological unemployment often assume the existence of a self-adjusting labor market. However, there is a real danger that imperfections in the labor market will seriously delay absorption of the displaced workers."

In other words, workers displaced by new machines may not easily find new jobs.

The challenge to our democratic society will be simply this: *Have we learned to adjust ourselves to these new inventions and developments quickly and with a minimum of suffering for individuals?*

Unless effective steps are taken to assure that the rapidly rising productivity of capital and labor are translated into abundance and greater leisure for the mass of people, the rapid advance of a new technology threatens to produce a situation in which a rapidly shrinking group of workers will be come capable of satisfying a contracting market.

What can we do? It is my belief, and that of my colleagues in the CIO, that we must initiate effective action to guarantee a constant increase in mass purchasing power. Pay increases, higher pensions and Social Security benefits, a rise in minimum wages, efforts to make certain that the farmers receive fair incomes, a distribution of tax burdens on a more equitable basis—all these steps will help to assure a stabilized reservoir of purchasing power during the transition years that seem to lie ahead.

GAW Is Part Of Answer

Public works programs—embracing projects to build needed schools, homes, highways, hospitals and recreational areas—will be a stabilizing influence. So, too, will be a guaranteed annual wage plan that will help to maintain living standards and to stabilize employment.

But side-by-side with these overall policies for the expansion of purchasing power, we must have programs to insure that individual workers and their families are not made to suffer when technological development involves displacement from their jobs.

We are likely, for instance, to have large-scale shifts in the geographical location of industry—because of automation, or civilian use of atomic energy, or even the harnessing of solar energy. Relocation programs and retraining programs will have to be undertaken—and workers will have to be kept from going broke.

Obviously, no one collective bargaining agreement is going to solve all the problems of the electronic-automatic age. It will require study and practical measures by our government.

Without facts and study, we are apt to bump into the electronic-automatic age with a resounding crash. The least we can do is to use our human radar equipment—our still imperfect, God-given brains and heart—to explore the future unknown.

Our responses may be neither automatic nor electronic, but if they start with good will and imagination, there is no reason why all of us—workers, consumers, small businessmen, farmers and investors—should not benefit from the Second Industrial Revolution.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THIS MAY BE A MINORITY report, but this reporter finds it hard to work up enthusiasm for Pres. Eisenhower's *"fight if necessary"* China policy, despite the fact that a partially reluctant Congress saw no alternative except approval.

In one sense the policy represents a vast change for the better. No longer is the Eisenhower Administration basing its program on the sorry theory that Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalists on Formosa can ever "reconquer" the mainland.

We are clearly cutting our commitments. We are saying to the Chinese Communists: *"We will no longer threaten you with Chiang if you will stop threatening to attack Chiang yourselves."*

Out—And In

When Democrats took over the House Un-American Activities Committee in the new Congress, Mrs. Harold Velde, wife of former Chairman Velde (R. Ill.), resigned her $8500-a-year job as "official reporter."

But she'll still pick up pin-money with a $6000-a-year job as stenographer in her husband's office.

There is none of the 1952 political oratory about a policy of "rolling back" the Reds—anywhere.

Eisenhower offered a cease-fire agreement for the Formosa Straits, an acceptance of the status quo, negotiated through the United Nations.

There are items, however, on the debit side.

One is the direct threat—implied in the President's message but spelled out before the Congressional foreign relations committees—that we hold ourselves ready to initiate an assault on the Chinese mainland if the Reds start a buildup "recognizable" as a "preliminary" to an attack on Formosa.

What this means, specifically, is that we threaten to bomb and blast the mainland coast if the Reds start staging an attack even on the Quemoy and Matau islands, just a few miles off the Asiatic continent.

A Gesture To Knowland

This is an Eisenhower gesture to Sen. Knowland and Adm. Radford, chairman of the Joint Chiefs, who have repeatedly recommended air strikes and blockades in the troubled Far East. *The threat may never be executed but its existence is an entanglement rather than a disengagement.*

It is inconceivable that the coastal islands can permanently be held by Chiang's Nationalists, just as it is inconceivable that we would permanently tolerate the existence of hostile island bases three or four miles from our mainland.

A second debit item is the "blank check" nature of the authority Eisenhower demanded. He had all the constitutional powers of the Commander-in-Chief to move in any emergency, but he insisted on Congressional authorization of whatever future actions he might take.

The "cease-fire" imposed in the Formosa Straits in 1950 by Pres. Truman enforced by the Seventh Fleet, was preferable to a Congressional resolution giving a blank check for American assaults on the mainland.

A flexible policy, with a Chief Executive ready to accept the responsibilities of his office, is preferable to sweeping approval of actions in future events which neither Congress nor the President can now predict.

Our Far Eastern diplomacy is not yet out of the confusion into which it was plunged by political attacks alleging treason, by exaggerated assaults on Truman and Dean Acheson, by almost total misreading of the new facts of life in Asia.

We can enforce the defense of Formosa, at least until there is time for the dust to settle. *But victory in Asia cannot possibly be won with arms alone.* The revolution there is social and nationalistic, a revolution against hunger and poverty.

A bigger economic aid policy, with both government and private capital poured into the newly independent countries still outside the Communist orbit, would promise better results than the threat to bomb China.

A Question Of Subsidies

When is a federal subsidy not a subsidy? Apparently when it is an Atomic Energy Commission activity that favors private utilities over public power-producing agencies and favors only a small fraction of even the private companies.

The AEC has a program for getting non-government groups into experiments in producing electric power from nuclear reactors. *Once the commission finds a proposal "acceptable," it will furnish valuable assistance to the private group.*

It will waive the normal charges for nuclear materials, do certain laboratory work without charge, enter into contracts for research and development. This will amount to a substantial direct subsidy, entirely apart from the general $12 billion investment of taxpayers' money that has made the power generation experiments feasible.

But the AEC has set an April 1 deadline for "proposals for commission cooperation." According to Alex Radin, general manager of the American Public Power Assn., the only companies that can meet this deadline are 37 private utilities and two public power groups already cleared for classified AEC information.

Utilities in on the ground floor obviously will have a tremendous competitive advantage over either private or publicly-operated systems denied, for practical purposes, the AEC subsidies.

The 'Big Rich'—

You're Just 'Ordinary Rich' In Texas Without $50 Million

"IT IS GENERALLY agreed that the Big Rich category starts with the possession of at least $50 million. Below that you are just ordinary rich."

That state of mind, says Dickson Terry in a recent series of articles on the Texas oil millionaires in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, led Glenn McCarthy to make his much-quoted remark about Jesse Jones who made his fortune in Houston real estate.

"Poor Jesse," said McCarthy, then worth somewhere between $200 and $400 million, "he never had more than $60 million in his life."

Some of the names in Terry's articles are familiar, like McCarthy and Haroldson Lafayette Hunt, keeper of the tame propaganda machine known as Facts Forum. But many of the others, which are less known, are borne by members of the Big Rich who put McCarthy in the shade.

Cullen Is Worried

Hugh Roy Cullen is one who has emerged from the myths and legends as a real figure who likes to throw his weight around politically. In the 1952 campaign, he made contributions in 23 states, reported officially as totalling $53,000. *Estimates in Houston say the figure is closer to $750,000.*

No shrinking violet, Cullen sends a regular stream of letters and telegrams to the President, senators and congressmen telling them how he thinks things should be handled. He is also fond of calling press conferences, usually to tell the reporters that Cullen is extremely worried about the way things are being handled in Washington and that he sees little hope for the future of the country.

Practically unknown to outsiders is 45-year-old Michael T. Halbouty who owns an interest in, or operates, producing wells in 23 fields. He is however, the author of numerous scientific articles on geology and petroleum engineering, and co-author of two books, one a scientific treatise, the other a novel of the Beaumont oil fields. Halbouty, Terry says, "perhaps more than anyone else in the business, typifies the oil man of the future."

"With men like Halbouty, finding oil is an exact science."

'Doing All Right'

John Mecom is another oil tycoon who steers clear of publicity. One of the richest of all the Texas Big Rich, Mecom refused to agree to Fortune magazine doing a story about him. When asked why, Mecom replied:

The Tax Explanation

The depletion allowance loophole in federal income tax laws explains how the Texas "Big Rich" manage to hang onto their money, Dickson Terry reported in his St. Louis Post Dispatch articles.

"Say a wildcatter strikes it rich and has an income of $5 million from oil. The depletion allowance gives him $1,375,000 free and clear to pocket." Then another gimmick helps out still further Terry says.

"The balance of $3,625,000 is taxable. But instead of letting it be taxed away by the Government at 85%, they go out and 'drill it up.' If they miss, most of it would have gone in taxes anyway.

"If they discover more oil, they pocket another 27.5% of the wealth. Or, if they sell it to a major company, it is taxed as a capital gain."

"Well, I'm doing all right as things are, and after all, I haven't got anything to sell, so why do I need publicity?"

Sid Richardson and Clint Murchison are two small-town boys who struck it rich, but were practically unheard of until, between them, they put up $20 million to help Robert R. Young buy out the New York Central Railroad.

Legend has it that half an hour after agreeing to put up his $10 million, Richardson looked up from his work and asked an associate: *"What the hell's the name of that railroad Clint and me just helped Bob git?"*

$800 Million Reserves

Terry suggests that the story is probably apocryphal because Richardson is astute enough to have had oil reserves estimated at $800 million by 1943. Murchison, he reports has built an empire of 48 companies in various industries with 50,000 employes worth an estimated $350 million.

In case anybody might wonder just how to spend that kind of money should he happen to become Big Rich, he could take a lesson from Mr. and Mrs. George Gilliland of Gilliland, Tex.

They threw a Hollywood party, complete with a fountain that spouted champagne all evening in a steady stream, and guests were served $28-a-pound caviar. The tab for the evening came to a tidy $30,000—presumably including the tip.

A Report Of Progress—

Civil Rights 'Gap' Is Closing

THE GAP between American democratic ideals and practices is steadily closing, and the nation's unions, courts and law makers are "continuing the forward march toward equal justice and opportunity for all," the National Labor Services declares in a new pamphlet, *"The People Take The Lead."*

Highlighting the advances since 1947, when former Pres. Truman's Committee on Civil Rights issued its report, the NLS points out that today 12 states and 32 cities have fair employment laws, three states have fair education laws and five states have public accommodation laws with administrative enforcement.

The NLS pamphlet says that until recently, the "most far-reaching advance of all—the U. S. Supreme Court's historic decision on May 17, 1954, banning segregation in the nation's public schools—was only a far-off dream."

Union Aid Cited

Unions in both the CIO and the AFL are cited for their effective work in advancing fair practices in employment and breaking down segregation walls in all areas.

Underscoring the magnitude of progress in American civil rights, the report declares:

"Five years ago, the National Committee on Segregation in the Nation's Capital scored widespread discrimination in Washington. *Today, segregation in public facilities in the Capital is the exception, rather than the rule.*

"Five years ago, Negro students were rarely admitted to southern state universities. *Today, some 2000 Negro students attend integrated college classrooms in the South.*

"Five years ago, this report listed the first Negro college professor appointed; the first Negro office holder in the South; the first Negro doctor on the staff of a general hospital. *Today, such 'firsts' could probably fill this entire book."*

Individual copies of the pamphlet may be obtained from the National Labor Service, 386 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N. Y., for 10c each. Quantity orders are available at reduced rates.

"Ever consider, Alvin, that life might be more than just a file number under General Commodities?"

Altoona Story

Meatless Days, Means Test Are Daily Diet For Idle Pennsy Workers

CHARTERED—Officers of the 6100-member Railroad Workers Local 2017 at Altoona, Pa., are presented by Pres. Michael J. Quill of CIO Transport Workers (center) with a charter following amalgamation of URRWA with TWU. From left: Local Pres. R. L. Baker, TWUA Sec.-Treas. Gustav Faber, Quill, Local Sec.-Treas. Merle E. Weyant and Local Business Manager J. A. Reeder.

By FRED ROSS

EVERYWHERE YOU GO in Altoona, Pa., you see the Pennsylvania Railroad's Horseshoe Curve, which is some five miles west of the city.

At the Altoona Trust Co., an enlarged colored photo of the Curve is on a wall. At the Hotel Penn Alto coffee shop your meal is served on a paper doily bearing a reproduction of the Curve.

The background "format" of WFBG-TV is a picture of the Curve. If you ask the bartender for "local brew," you'll get Curve Beer, served in a bottle bearing a label with a picture of you know what.

This is the story of Altoona, whose main street—Eleventh Ave.—parallels the tracks and the shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The city was built around the railroad, which has its main shops there.

Latest figures of the Railroad Retirement Board and the Pennsylvania State Employment Service show one out of every six workers—9100 out of a work force of 54,400—is jobless. More than 5000 of these unemployed workers have been "furloughed" by the PRR and the balance had been employed elsewhere.

RRB Reg. Dir. P. F. Murphy said that "the number of railroad workers who will have exhausted their unemployment benefits between Jan. 10 and Feb. 10, 1955, will be approximately 3800 to 4100 men."

Don't Like Means Test

Some will go on the relief rolls of the State Dept. of Public Assistance, which has been helping those who had exhausted their compensation.

Many are reluctant to take the means test required by the State law and will cash U. S. Savings Bonds and use bank and postal savings—painfully accumulated over the years.

All this spells tragedy, which the 6100-man Railroad Workers Local 2017 of the CIO Transport Workers—consisting of car shop employes—is fighting on the collective bargaining and government fronts.

The meagerness of relief payments was told by Harry H. Cox, who is the father of 10 children.

A carpenter's helper laid off in January 1954, he had been receiving relief varying from $5.50 to $7.90 a month for several months. Now he's not getting anything. The reason: a son earns about $25 a week at a shoe factory and daughter makes from $10 to $12 weekly at a laundry.

While he was telling of the family's struggle, his wife put in:

"A couple of weeks ago, I had to use all of my son's pay—$27—and $7 of my daughter's earnings to buy groceries."

And in one respect, the Coxes are luckier than some other families, because they live in a house belonging to Mrs. Cox's father.

Inadequacies of the DPA law were admitted by Dir. Wilbur F. Gettman of the Blair County DPA, when he pointed out that he and his staff just administer the measure.

Pretty Stiff Rules

He cautioned that every case has to be handled on an individual basis and that the law provides compulsory deductions. Gettman said that the DPA table permits monthly payments ranging from $31.20 for a single man who does not have to pay rent to $253.80 for a couple with a dozen children, rent included. A department pamphlet says:

"If you can get a job, have savings, stocks or bonds, a pleasure car, insurance for more than a decent burial; or if you can get pension payments or other benefits or if you can get help from your relatives you are not eligible for assistance unless all of your income or cash you can raise is less than the money you can be given as assistance.

"If you own your home, you do not have to sell it or borrow money on it. But you

AUTOMATION will come to the P with the completion of this $7 mil duction shop at Hollidaysburg, near

Deaths, Blindness Pile Tragedy On The Wineland Family

ALL EYES at the home of James Wineland, a jobless Altoona railroad worker, were watchfully and hopefully turned on their daughter, Catherine.

Now three years old, she was blinded by measles at only 10 months.

This is only one of several tragedies which have struck Wineland, who served in the Burma-China-India Theater in World War II. Since he was laid off by the Pennsylvania Railroad, about a year ago, he's exhausted his railroad unemployment compensation, and now he's applying for relief.

Three of the nine Wineland children have died. There were two sets of twin girls, but only one survives, five-year-old Martha Jean. And she's just getting over a virus infection.

Thanks to help from the Pennsylvania Dept. of Welfare and Blue Cross, Wineland sent Catherine to the Wills Eye Hospital in Philadelphia, but the effort to improve her sight proved futile. He may enroll her later in a Pittsburgh school for the blind.

"Despite Blue Cross and Blue Shield coverage," Wineland said, "most of my money goes for hospital and doctors' bills. The illness of two deceased twins cost me $139 at a hospital.

"When Catherine was in the hospital, I had to rob a piggy bank to get medicine for one of the children. I had only 50c in my pocket—the medicine cost a buck."

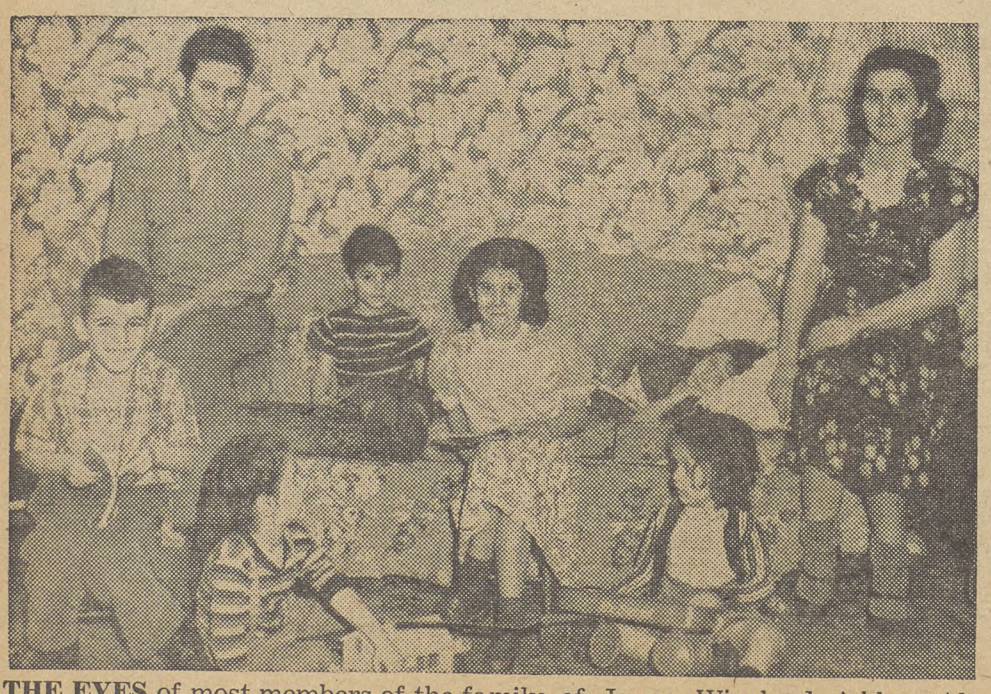
Forced to cash in $1000 worth of insurance to help his family, he was fearful that the Pennsylvania Dept. of Public Assistance, which administers relief, would require him to surrender some of his remaining insurance.

Ambition Is Sidetracked

"Insurance is the only way I can save money to educate the children," Wineland said.

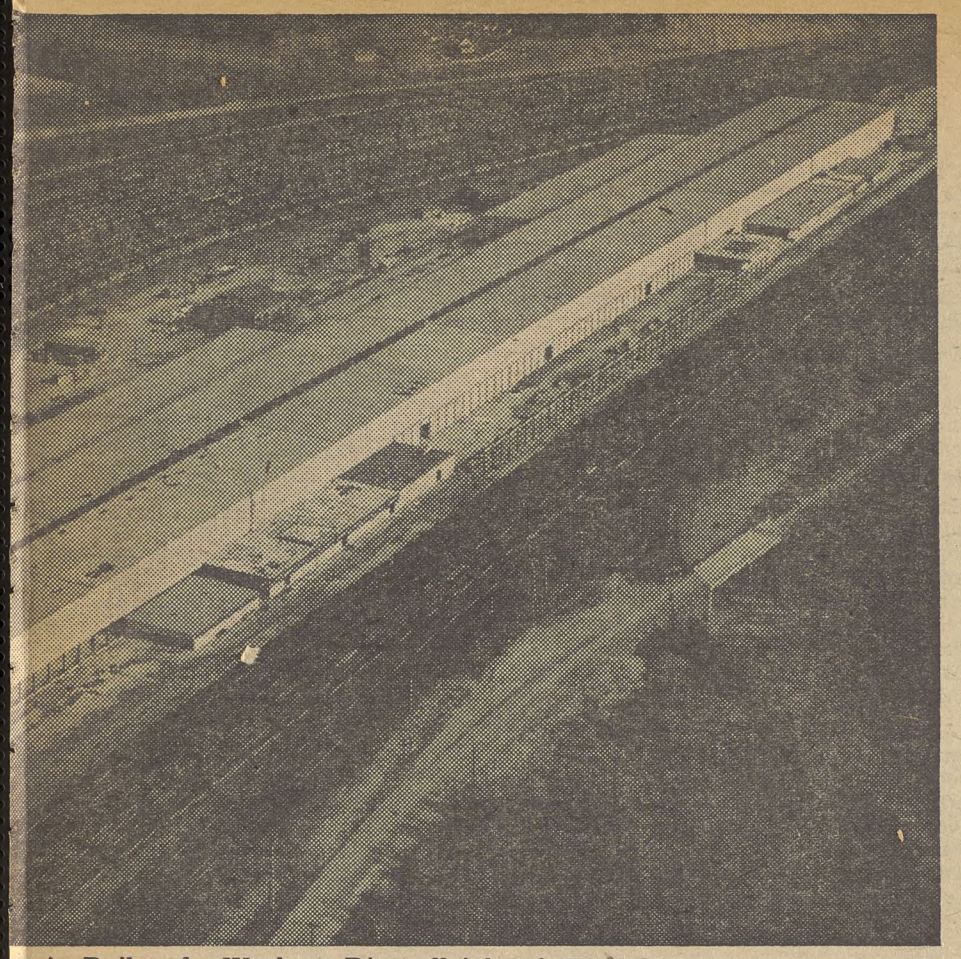
Formerly employed by the railroad as an electrician's helper, Wineland's ambition is to be an electrical engineer.

"Books on electrical engineering that I bought from a correspondence school are upstairs," Wineland said. "Distractions due to the children's illness forced me to drop the course."



THE EYES of most members of the family of James Wineland, jobless Altoona car shop worker are on the camera, except Catherine, 3, seated on the floor near her mother. Catherine was blinded when 10 months old.

1955 VERSION OF BREADLINE—Thousands of unemployed railroa workers at Altoona waited in groups like this to receive federal surplus food which served as the main part of their diet since laid off by Pennsy.



vania Railroad eight car pro- a, Pa. Railroad Workers Div. officials of TWU-CIO say it can be converted to make passenger cars and diesel locomotives and fear it will displace hundreds of employes.

Altoona Is Not Part Of The Promotion

The Pennsylvania Railroad is telling its ry to the public—minus the chapter unemployment in Altoona and other l centers.

Cub Scouts from the Central Pennsylia area were given the story on a re- t Saturday when they were Pennsy's sts at the Harrisburg station.

They were shown movies and given a klet praising the contribution of rail- ds to the nation. A Cub Scout leader red blankly when he was asked:

"Did they tell you about the 5000 unployed car workers at Altoona?"

st sign an agreement to pay back as- tance received when you sell the prop- y.

"This agreement is recorded at the court- se and stays as a lien against your perty until paid. The claim against your me is not collected by the department ile you, your wife (or husband), or endent children live there."

Gettman said that if a laid-off worker ds a car, he doesn't "have to sell it un- s it is of unusual value."

He also said that there are eight projects various government units in the county ere a relief recipient may work at the e of $1.25 an hour, to be applied against e lien on his property.

Local 2017 will try to have the State gislature improve the law.

"Many's the day we are glad to have a ner of macaroni and cheese," said Mrs. nald L. Huff, furloughed worker's wife. he company has kept us on a diet."

Her husband—a carpenter's helper who s laid off in January 1954 after almost years' service—had been explaining that arge part of the food eaten by the fam- of seven was supplied by the federal rplus food program.

ny Meatless Days

"Some weeks we have two or three meat- s days," Huff said. "It's not that you nt to live that way." He threw up his nds to express frustration.

"We eat canned vegetables and potatoes all forms and in soup," he continued. e piece out our meals with surplus ods—such as canned beef—which was cut last November—powdered milk, cheese butter.

"Just before Christmas I asked the Family Service Association for a basket, but was told that after my unemployment insurance ran out, I could get relief from DPA. The welfare agency did give the children two paint sets, a bandana and toy binoculars."

His unemployment compensation almost exhausted, Huff was planning to apply to the DPA for relief. The mortgage on his dainty but modest home—which he bought more than eight years ago—had been reduced to $2300, on which he has been paying only the interest. But Huff was fearful of permitting the DPA to put a lien on the property.

The Veeps Were Afraid

When he was laid off, the Pennsy gave no reason, but he figured *"the vice presidents were afraid that they would have to take a pay cut."*

The surplus food distribution in Altoona was started last year as a result of efforts by Local 2017. Blair County and the Community Welfare Council handled the distribution, but the system broke down last December when the grocery stores refused to act as distribution centers.

A new system was being worked out, with recreation centers in Altoona taking the place of stores for food distribution.

TWU Adopts Militant Plan To Regain Jobs For 12,000

By JOHN THOMASON

TWU-CIO Publicity Director

A FIGHTING program to return 12,000 laidoff Pennsylvania Railroad workers to their jobs was enthusiastically adopted at a full employment conference of the CIO Transport Workers' Railroad Div.

Some 200 delegates from 40 locals in 13 states, representing 30,000 PRR workers, attended the session in Pittsburgh, Pa.

TWU-CIO Pres. Michael J. Quill charged that the railroad management "is gambling with the lives of its passengers and employes by disgraceful and illegal reductions in safety inspection of all rolling stock."

Delegates to the conference revealed a story of hazardous railroad operation as they reported the current PRR practice of sending passenger cars on the road without meeting the safety inspection standards.

These requirements are set by federal law policed by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the safety rules of the company and the American Association of Railroads.

To Tell The Public

"We intend to place this situation before the riding public," Quill announced. "TWU will distribute a million leaflets to Pennsy passengers and will broadcast the facts over radio and television in order to get company and government action on the dangerous condition."

In a program for "job action," Pennsylvania employes were urged to carry out rigid inspection in order to protect themselves from liability in the event of accidents and to return thousands of furloughed workers to their jobs. TWU members also were urged to refuse overtime work so long as their fellow workers are walking the streets.

The conference called on management to:

1. "Step up its maintenance program to provide employment for its furloughed workers, to protect the riding public and to encourage new business by putting its equipment into first-class condition.

2. "Stop immediately the farming out, or sub-contracting, of $1 million worth of work annually—work which could be performed with existing facilities by PRR's employes.

3. "Provide furloughed PRR workers with reasonable and adequate severance pay to alleviate the hardships imposed upon such workers and their families during long periods of unemployment."

Quill announced that TWU will call on Defense Sec. Wilson and Labor Sec. Mitchell to take positive action to relieve the distress of laidoff Pennsy workers, many of whom have been out of work for 15 months.

The conference called on the ICC to investigate the condition of PRR equipment to assure proper maintenance.

Congress will be asked to appropriate funds to start a large-scale public works program to end unemployment, and amend the Railroad Retirement Act to provide higher minimum pensions to permit workers past retirement age to avail themselves of the right to retire.

Legislatures in states with areas of chronic unemployment will be asked to amend their unemployment compensation laws by increasing benefits and extending the benefits for a longer period.

Speakers included TWU Sec.-Treas. Gustav Faber, TWU Railroad Div. Dir. Eugene V. Attreed, Railroad Div. Coordinator Andrew Kaelin, and John F. O'Donnell and Asher Schwartz, TWU legal counsellors.

Railroads Set Back By Republican Recession

Declining freight car loadings in 1954 show what is wrong with the nation's railroads in general—and the Pennsylvania Railroad in particular.

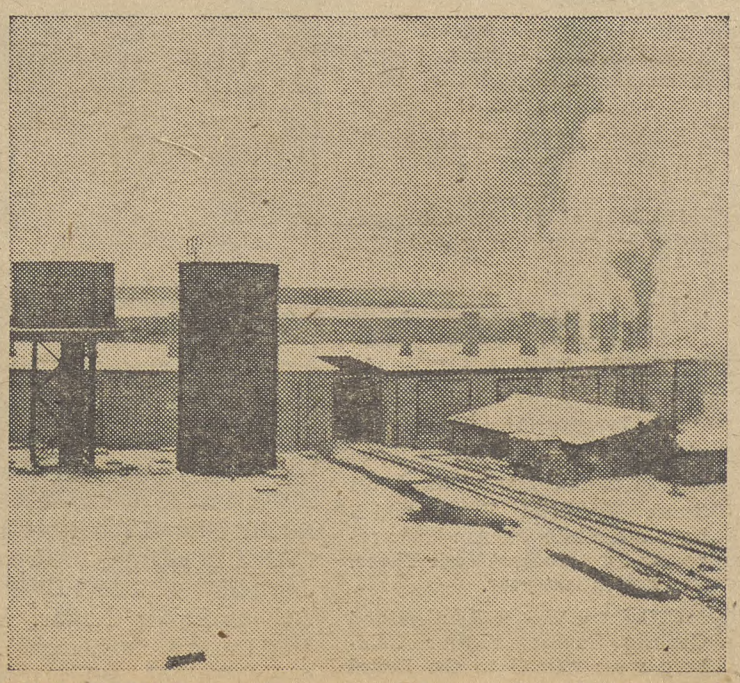
Car loadings in 1954 show the railroads were hit by the Republican recession together with the rest of industry. Car loadings of Class I railroads declined by 11.6% from 1953 to 1954, with the biggest losses being 32.8% for ore and 39-1% for coke. Coal loadings—in which the Pennsy usually does a big business—dropped more than 10%, according to Business Week magazine.

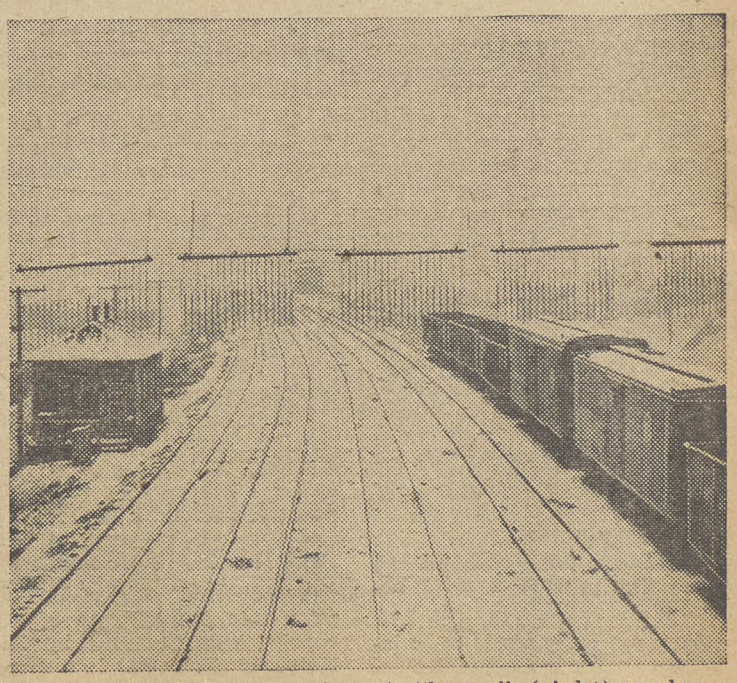
Apparently mindful of its failure to pay a dividend a year ago, the PRR issued orders to some division superintendents late in 1954 to lay off workers indiscriminately to guarantee profits for the year, according to the TWU railroad section.

Altoona City Council Backs Union's Program

The Republican-dominated Altoona City Council last week adopted resolutions backing salient points of the program of the Railroad Workers Local 2017 of the CIO Transport Workers for aiding unemployed Pennsylvania Railroad car shop employes.

The council authorized the city to take over distribution of federal surplus food with the aid of Blair county, the State and federal governments, and supported improvements of federal railroad unemployment benefits and pensions, and state unemployment insurance.





NO WORKERS can be seen at this once bustling Pennsylvania Railroad roundhouse at Altoona, built for repairing steam locomotives, where work has been scarcer since the advent of diesel engine. A "hump" (right) such as this one at Altoona, is used to sort out freight cars for trains going to the cars, proper destination.

McDonald Says—

U. S. Needs $44 Billion Bigger Economy

"THE EQUIVALENT of about two million more persons will be directly or indirectly added to the present unemployment total" unless U. S. production rises to a $400 billion annual rate by mid-spring.

DAVID McDONALD

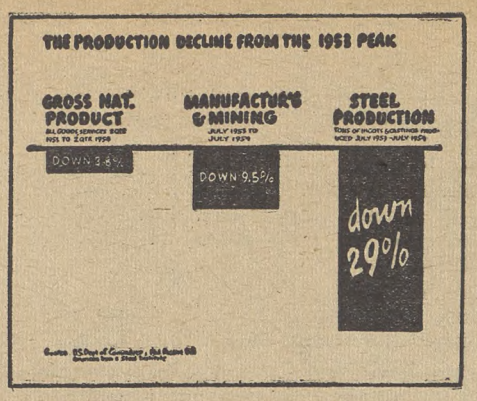
That's the prediction made by Pres. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers in a recent report to the union, titled "Steelworkers and the National Economy."

If production remains at the December 1954 level, he said, *"our yearly loss in goods and services will approximate $44 billion."*

"Here, then is the challenge we face. By mid-spring, 1955, we must increase the level of total demand for goods and services by about $44 billion. This is the additional wealth we can create and enjoy with full employment.

"But we simply will not produce it if there are no customers to buy it."

McDonald said that the union is convinced that *"there need not be and will not be any 'inevitable' economic catastrophies in the United States."*



"Americans are too dynamic, too resourceful and too confident to be resigned to any philosophy which holds that a 'natural law' foredooms them—whether it be the reactionary 'laissez faire' view, which asserts that recurring depressions are inevitable, or the product of the twisted mythology of communism, which spreads the same fatal view.

"We believe today, as we did six months ago," when the USA-CIO first presented to the White House its Program for Full Employment, Production and Confidence, "that the foresight and teamwork envisaged in the Employment Act of 1946 can provide the means to keep the American economy prosperous and expanding.

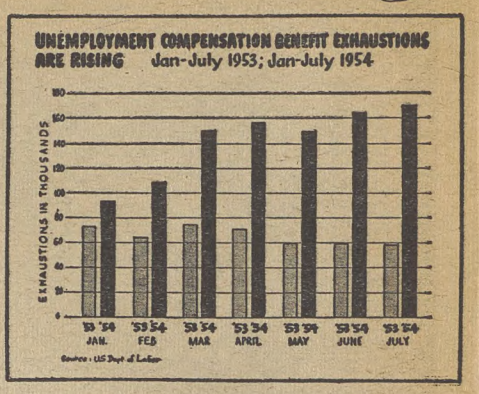
"We feel confident that the proposals embodied in the Steelworkers' Program point the way."

In bringing the economic report up to date, McDonald cited several key indicators as pointing to the fact that the American economy is standing still, instead of expanding to take care of population and productivity increases.

In 12 months between July, 1953, and July, 1954, he noted, steel output dropped 29%. Although total personal income had fallen $1.8 billion, he said that *"closer examination reveals that a $6 billion income drop was suffered by American wage and salary earners."* This was in contrast to a $1.1 billion increase in dividend and interest payments.

Although total personal consumption demand rose by $2.3 billion between the second quarter of 1953 and the same period of 1954, McDonald said that "this increase in dollar spending was practically canceled out by the .7% rise in consumer prices which occurred during the same period."

"This failure of personal consumption to grow—in a nation whose population was expanding 2.7 million in the course of the year—was a backward step. *Average American living standards are actually going down."*



In a series of the major proposals to stimulate the nation's economy, McDonald said that "no single policy of government will more directly stimulate consumer buying than wise and timely tax action."

The union also reiterated its call for legislation to raise unemployment compensation benefits to "not less than 65% of a worker's wage loss for at least 39 weeks" and to substantially increase coverage.

"It is indeed regrettable that only the compulsion of Federal legislation seems suffiicient to bring about the achievement of this reasonable proposal," McDonald declared.

Senate Anti-Monopoly Probers Warn Of Peril To Competition

NEW TRENDS toward monopoly in business mergers and concentration of economic power are propelling the nation toward "a devastating business collapse," a Senate subcommittee warned last week.

Based on hearings last year, the Anti-Monopoly subcommittee report was a searing blast at monopolies and their effect on a free competitive economy.

"The danger to the country from monopoly run wild is written in large letters across the recent economic and political history of this nation," it concluded. "The committee therefore feels that it cannot overstate the imperative necessity for the Congress to deal with this issue immediately."

Joining with Chairman Langer (R. N.D.) in signing the report were Democratic Sens. Kefauver (Tenn.) and Kilgore (W. Va.). A minority report will be issued by Sen. Dirksen (R. Ill.).

THE DIXON YATES power contract, which had the personal benediction of Pres. Eisenhower, was scored as a *"dramatic manifestation"* of the current monopoly movement. It was branded as part of a two-pronged drive by private monopoly to destroy public competition in the power business.

The subcommittee noted that the U. S. is now in the midst of the third great merger movement in its history. The first occurred between 1885 and 1905, the second in the 1920's. Recent figures, the report observed, *"closely parallel those of the years leading to the 1929 debacle."*

If we are to learn anything from history, the group declared, "we must prevent a third debacle."

Congress badly needs to be informed to meet the problem of monopolies, the senatorial trio said. They made three recommendations:

1. The Dixon-Yates contract, which was entered into under circumstances that denied the possibility of competition, is a dramatic manifestation of the new monopoly movement, and is against the public interest. The previous recomendation that it be withdrawn pending further investigation and action by Congress was reiterated.

2. The present investigation into monopoly in the power industry should be continued, and broadened and deepened so that Congress may be fully informed as to the extent of monopolistic abuses which threaten a repetition of the Insull-Hopson scandal.

3. A full-scale investigation into the growth of monopoly, its withering effect upon small business and its effect upon our free competitive economy, should be undertaken.

"Many years have passed," the committee went on, "since the enactment of our original anti-trust laws. Many diverse opinions of the courts, the passage of time, and the changing economic scene, make it most important that the structure of our anti-trust laws be re-examined."

It suggested as areas for investigation the following:

CHANGING concepts of competition and monopoly experience in the light of recent economic developments;

The rise of new financial and industrial obligarchies and highly concentrated forms of business and management;

Business practices aimed at limiting or eliminating competition;

Methods of government regulation to control all these in the public interest.

Anti-Trust Violators Face Stiffer Fines

The government may be moving towards punishing anti-trust violations with more than a slap on the wrist. Proposals have been made to up the maximum fine for violations from $5000 to $50,000.

SEN. SPARKMAN

Sen. Sparkman (D. Ala.), one of those who doubts $5000 is much deterrent to a million-dollar corporation, is chairman of the Senate Small Business Committee and a member of the Joint Economic Committee.

"I will certainly be in favor of tightening the anti-trust act —both by legislation and through administration of the law," he promised.

Kefauver Asks Monopoly Probe

A "full-scale" congressional inquiry into the "growth of monopoly" was proposed by Sen. Kefauver (D. Tenn.) before the anti-trust section of the New York State Bar Association.

Mitchell, Douglas Head Stark Fund

Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) and Sec. of Labor Mitchell have been elected co-chairman of the Louis Stark Memorial Fund, which honors the late veteran labor reporter for the New York Times. Stark died last year.

CIO Pres. Walter Reuther and General Counsel Arthur Goldberg were named to the Board of Trustees, at a formative meeting held in the U. S. Department of Labor.

'Wholesale' Automation Shift Is Coming, Barkin Predicts

SOME of the vast changes and serious problems arising out of automation and other modern technical advances in industry were outlined by Research Dir. Sol Barkin of the CIO Textile Workers in a recent address before the Industrial Relations Research Association in Detroit.

BARKIN

The rate of change will not be gradual, as some think, Barkin said. "The shift is likely to be wholesale," he said.

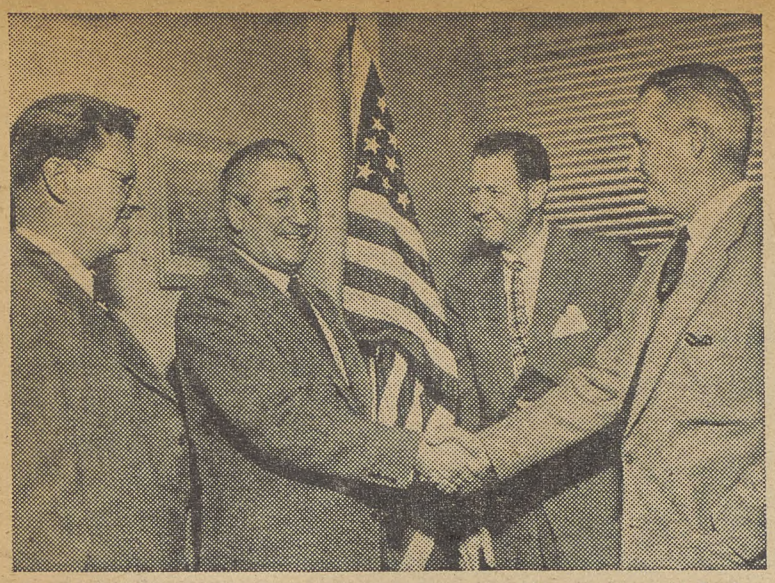
A large scale movement is already under way to transfer operations from old to new plants in introducing new production methods, "to effect major changes in layout, processes and products," Barkin pointed out.

Industrial use of **atomic** power will also have a tremendous repercussion upon the location of industry, he said, and offers promises "for industrial expansion sweeping enough to stagger the imagination."

"The radical changes in technology now under way will affect the very structure and nature of unionism," Barkin said, although the full effect of the changes have not yet been felt in collective bargaining.

"Unions have formulated their demands in terms of traditional objectives relative to earnings, security and collective bargaining rights," he said. "But the new technology and productivity and the higher economic status and personal independence of workers will suggest many new needs."

HELP FROM AMERICAN LABOR—Gifts of CIO affiliates, CARE Christmas food packages are presented Mr. and Mrs. John Mavrakis and their family by Dimos Zografos (right), Athens Labor Center. With them are their sons Antonis (left) and Mitsos (right). A tile worker, Mavrakis earns the equivalent of $30 a month. Some 1400 Greek unionists' families received the CIO gift packages through CARE. Contributing unions included the UAW, TWUA, ANG & UWUA.



SWORN IN as labor adviser to Foreign Operations Administration in Greece recently was Paul Schuler, veteran official of CIO Textile Workers. Seen at ceremony are (left to right) Einer Edwards, CIO Shipbuilders, now deputy director of FOA Office of Labor Advisers; Schuler; R. E. Peterson, FOA personnel director; and Robert Oliver, assistant to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

In The Legislatures—

Nevada CIO Group Formed To Seek Scab Law Repeal

By ED LASHMAN

INCREASED political activity by labor in Nevada was assured by the recent formation of the Nevada State CIO Political and Legislative Committee.

A major goal of the new committee in this year's legislative session is repeal of the State's "right-to-scab" law.

The committee was formed at a special meeting of delegates representing Nevada CIO unions in Tonopah. The parley was called by CIO Reg. Dir. Irwin L. DeShetler and George B. Roberts, western regional director for the CIO Political Action Committee, as the result of requests by CIO members in the State.

The organization will keep an eye on State and national legislation of interest to the CIO and will work in behalf of candidates for public office whose records and platforms show a concern for the public interest, DeShetler explained.

Elected chairman of the body was Van Englestead, CIO Steelworkers. M. E. Frederickson of the CIO Communications Workers was named vice chairman and William Friel, CIO Newspaper Guild, was chosen secretary-treasurer.

Other CIO leaders attending the meeting were Charles J. Smith and Robert Clark, director and assistant director, respectively, USA-CIO Dist. 38, and Louis Knecht, CWA-CIO Dist. 9 assistant director.

New Jersey

Six bills to implement the New Jersey State CIO's 1955 legislative program were introduced by Assemblyman Meloni (D. Camden) as the session got under way in Trenton.

Two of the measures would increase the maximum weekly benefits for unemployment compensation and temporary disability insurance to $45 for single workers.

Another measure would repeal the State public utility anti-strike law in accordance with the unanimous recommendation of Gov. Meyner's (D.) labor-management-public study commission which, he said, found the law "legally dead" and "practically useless."

California

Creation of a non-partisan Tax Study Commission by the Legislature has been asked by the California CIO Council, John Despol, the Council's legislative spokesman, announced.

With the State facing a deficit and the Council opposed to increasing sales taxes as suggested by Gov. Knight (R.), Despol called for a commission to come up with the answers to "complex" questions about the State's tax and fiscal structure.

He charged that the legislature "has enacted tax laws without regard for their over-all effect upon the State's economy or their relationship to taxes levied by other governmental units within the State."

Ohio

The Ohio CIO Council's petition campaign to "humanize" the State's unemployment compensation law has been officially certified to the Legislature as a valid petition.

The petition, with nearly 20,000 more names than required, is now officially marked as House Bill 114 and the Legislature must consider and act on it at this session.

A 25.4% drop from 1953 in the number of people placed in jobs by the Ohio Bureau of Unemployment Compensation and a 27.9% increase in those seeking them in 1954 is one reason the Council wants compensation liberalized and increased to a $50 weekly maximum.

"The Ohio CIO Council ought to get quite a bit of support from taxpayers in general in its demand for a higher scale of unemployment compensation," the Akron Beacon Journal wrote in a recent editorial.

New York

Tightening and a two-year extension of rent controls was urged by Gov. Harriman (D.) in a special message to the Legislature.

Rent ceilings, long backed by CIO, "do not bring roofs overhead," the Governor emphasized, but he warned that expiration of the control law would cause "untold hardship if not extreme danger."

Harriman said that a survey in five cities had shown that rents for one and two-family houses increased 47% to 71% after decontrol.

Labor's World—

Spanish Bishop Criticizes State Control Of Unions

SPANISH labor unions are neither true unions nor in conformity with the social teachings of the Catholic Church, Bishop Antonio Pildain y Zapiain, of Spain's Canary Islands, wrote in a recent pastoral letter.

Spain, he said, is "tied to a trade union system under which the state, and only the state, regulates the conditions of labor, even to the least detail."

To tell a Spanish worker that the existing trade unions are "the full realization of the social doctrine of the church," he warned, might cause "total disillusionment" and "force them into the abysses of communism and anarchy."

BISHOP PILDAIN is one of the most active prelates in the Catholic social action movement in Spain. An account of his pastoral was distributed in this country by the National Catholic Welfare Conference press service.

His stand bears out the complaint of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions to the United Nations, filed last summer, that trade union rights have been "systematically violated" in Franco Spain.

The ICFTU complaint cited the words of the Spanish law, which describes unions as "an instrument in the service of the state through which the latter will carry out its economic policy."

In the ICFTU publication, the Free Labor World, for November 1953, an article on Spain contended that Franco's attitude toward unions means that he *"remains in conflict with the Spanish people, in continued civil war."*

IN HIS PASTORAL, Bishop Pildain said the trade union situation "demanded our episcopal intervention, since it is our duty to watch over the souls confided to our care," because to call the system "unqualifiedly Catholic" would amount to making the church "responsible for measures and repressions which the church not only does not condone, but expressly rebukes."

He quoted Rev. Martin Brugarola, noted Jesuit sociologist, to the effect that Spanish unions have a "Marxist tendency" because they regard all workers as government employes.

Football Pros In Britain Join TUC

The special pets of England's sports-lovers, the football players, have joined the British Trades Union Council along with the men who keep them in shape for the rigors of their employment.

Already organized into the Association of Football Players' & Trainers' Union, they were admitted at the last meeting of the TUC General Council. The new affiliate has 2334 members.

Norway

The long range goal of the Norwegian government "should be to abolish the concepts of rich and poor . . . We should aim at creating an economic democracy as we have previously built a political democracy," Prime Minister Oscar Torp, a member of the Labor Party, told the Norwegian people in an address.

Morocco

A free trade union organizing committee has been set up in Morocco with Bouazza Taieb, of Casablanca, as secretary, and has invited all workers, regardless of race, politics, philosophy or religion, to join and take an active democratic part. An appeal to the ICFTU for help brought a welcome to the ranks of free unionists from Gen. Sec. J. H. Oldenbroek and a promise that an ICFTU delegation would be sent to Morocco soon.

Rumania

The recent secret trials of about 150 trade unionists in Rumania, and the heavy sentences imposed, were denounced by Oldenbroek as a "judicial crime" in a statement pledging ICFTU solidarity with Rumanian workers in their fight against oppression. Among those sentenced to 25 years' forced labor was the president of the prewar Rumanian Confederation of Labor, Ion Flueras, who died in jail two years ago. —G.N.L.

'Deserted,' Beeson Beefs To Buddies

ALBERT C. BEESON, former member of the National Labor Relations Board, is back in his old stamping grounds in San Jose, Calif., with the most beautiful chip on his shoulder you can imagine.

In his first public appearance since the expiration of his 10-month term, during which time he participated in major decisions severely shackling labor, Beeson had nothing good to say about the nation's capital.

BEESON

"It was worse than I thought when I went to Washington," he told the Niles, Calif., Rotary Club luncheon.

Beeson's beef was that he felt "nobody on the board or on its 1200 man staff . . . ever worked in a plant . . . or knows the problem of industry."

The former NLRB member's entire adult life has been occupied with taking management's side in labor relations. He was industrial relations director of several corporations, lecturer in economics and finance at such places as the New York Stock Exchange Institute.

Even the other two members of the board who usually sided with Beeson against labor, Chairman Guy Farmer and Philip Ray Rodgers, couldn't match this record. They never officially represented management except as attorneys.

While gracious enough to admit that his four colleagues were "well meaning and honest," Beeson felt they were just "without practical experience"—Beeson type, that is.

All in all Beeson didn't think too much of the board. He said that courts uphold the NLRB's decisions because of the board "expertness." *"As you may have gathered I don't think it's very expert,"* he said. —(PAI)

Church Leaders, Paper Hit Scab Law Drive

LATEST organization to add its voice to the growing chorus of religious groups and leaders speaking out against "right-to-scab" laws is the St. Louis, Mo., Metropolitan Church Federation.

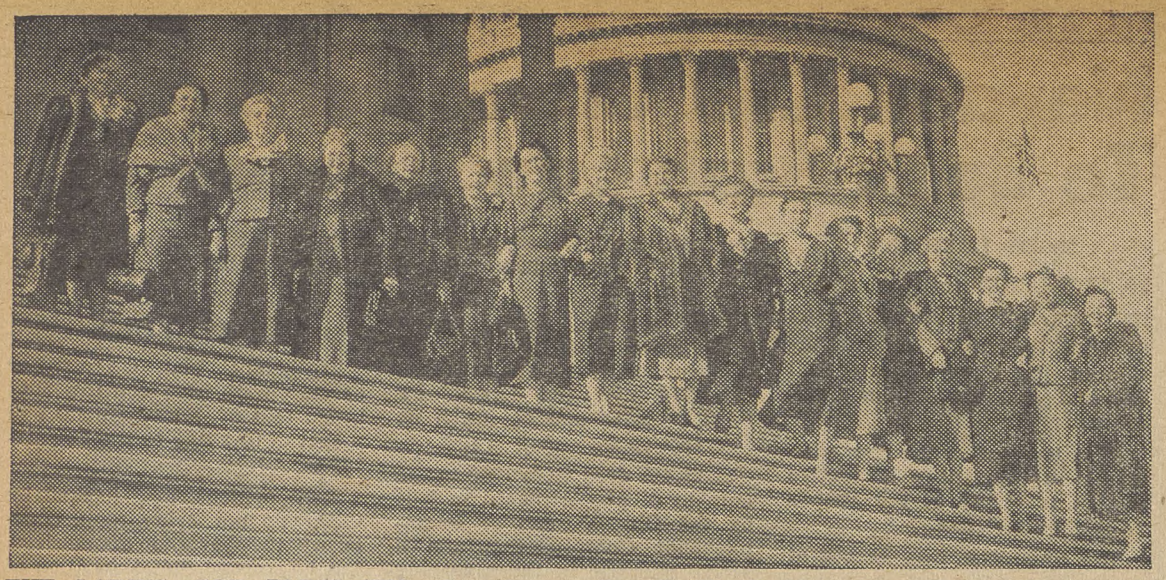
After a lengthy study, the Federation's Commission on Church and Economic Life announced that its "considered judgment was unfavorable toward legislation that would hurt the growing rapport between management and labor."

The Commission said it felt that "there was no justification for the kind of legislation proposed under the misnamed 'Right-to-Work' publicity."

In Pueblo, Colo., Monsignor James H. O'Neill, told CIO Steelworkers Local 3267 that such measures *"are first cousins to the now famous American Plan of 1920-1924, better known as the Open Shop Plan, that led to low wages, strikes and industrial troubles."*

"The day will come," Monsignor O'Neill said, "when the very states that have passed these laws will discover they have given a severe blow to their own economic lives."

The Michigan Catholic, a leading church weekly, commented editorially that "the campaign to liberate American workmen from the supposed tyranny of their unions has not originated among themselves. The chief proponents of the legislation in question are employer groups."



THE LADIES, GOD BLESS 'EM — Seventeen women members of Congress pose on the House steps of the U. S. Capitol. From left: Reps. Rogers (R. Mass.), Harden (R. Ind.) and Church (R. Ill), Delegate Farrington (R. Hawaii), Reps. Kee (D. W. Va.), Green (D. Oreg.) and Griffiths (D. Mich.), Sen. Smith (R. Me.), Reps. Bolton (R. O.), St. George (R. N. Y.), Kelly (D. N. Y.), Pfost (D. Ida.) Knutson (D. Minn.), Thompson (R. Mich.), Sullivan (D. Mo.), Buchanan (D. Pa.) and Blitch (D. Ga.). There are now more women in Congress than ever before in U. S. history.

You And Your Money—

Oil Lobby Puts Big Pile Of Chips In Drive To Boost Gas Rates

A KING-SIZED publicity campaign to "sell" the public on an idea which may cost it a big wad of money in higher gas rates now is being conducted by the oil and gas industry.

The idea is that Congress should change the law to prevent the Federal Power Commission from regulating the prices charged for natural gas as it comes out of the wells.

Pipeline companies buy the gas from producing companies, sell it to distributing companies all over the nation. If the price goes up at one end of the pipeline, it's a cinch it will go up at the other end—*and that's where the consumer would pay for the producers' nation-wide publicity campaign.*

Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco and other cities are fighting the idea. They won a lawsuit forcing the FPC to regulate producers' rates, and so producers declared war on the Federal Gas Act.

The story about a big publicity campaign to change public opinion was printed recently in The Wall Street Journal. The producers have opened offices in Cleveland and other cities.

The Wall Street Journal account pinned the label of "a king-sized publicity campaign" on the gas lobby campaign. And it estimated that "the cost may run up to $1.5 million initially."

According to the business paper, *"oil companies are the biggest contributors"* to the campaign fund because they *"fear federal control of gas production will lead to regulation of oil output and prices."*

Cost Of Living Plummets —By One-Third Of A Point

THE COST OF LIVING slid off three-tenths of 1% during the month ending Dec. 15 to its lowest 1954 level, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Consumers' Price Index on that date stood at 114.3, compared to 114.6 on Nov. 15 and 114.9 on Dec. 15, 1953. Throughout the year it had a range of less than one full point, the high being 115.2 on Jan. 15 and again on July 15. The all-time high under the current method of computation was 115.3, registered in October 1953.

Acting BLS Commissioner Aryness Joy Wickens said 1954 was generally a year of declining prices. The statistics themselves indicated disagreement with her. The 1954 average monthly reading was 114.9, compared with an average of 114.4 in 1953.

The decline between November and December was caused principally by a drop of six-tenths of 1% in food prices, mainly because of "substantial" reductions for eggs, pork chops, chicken, lettuce and oranges, and a slowing down of rent increases.

Here are the cumulative figures for the BLS index:

Period	Index	Period	New Index
1939 monthly average	99.4	Dec. 15	114.9
1943 monthly average	123.6	1954 Jan. 15	115.2
1944 monthly average	125.5	Feb. 15	115.0
1945 monthly average	128.4	Mar. 15	114.8
1946 monthly average	139.3	Apr. 15	114.6
1947 monthly average	159.2	May 15	115.0
1948 monthly average	171.2	June 15	115.1
1949 monthly average	169.1	July 15	115.2
1950 monthly average	171.2	Aug. 15	115.0
1951 monthly average	185.9	Sept. 15	114.7
1952 monthly average	190.6 (old index)	Oct. 15	114.5
1953 monthly average	114.4 (new index)	Nov. 15	114.6
1954 monthly average	114.9	Dec. 15	114.3

Retirement Age Cut Is Proposed

A bill to reduce the Social Security retirement age for working women from 65 to 60 has been introduced by Rep. Roosevelt (D. Calif.). The measure would also let widows keep their Social Security benefits after remarriage.

Detroit UAW Hits Ban On Elders' Jobs

CONDEMNATION of Detroit employers who refuse to hire workers over 45 has been urged on that city's Common Council by area regional directors of the CIO Auto Workers and officers of the Wayne County (Detroit) CIO Council.

In a joint letter to the Common Council, they charged that several thousand workers permanently laid off by Hudson, Murray Body, Kaiser-Frazer and other plants have been denied new jobs because of their age. In the case of women, they said, the age limit is even under 45.

"These are men and women who have invested years of their lives in the development of Detroit industry and in the building of our community," the letter read. "Now, because of factors beyond their control, they are dumped unceremoniously on the street and other employers turn down their job applications in favor of younger and more inexperienced workers."

Food Coloring Ban Is Pending

The Food & Drug Administration announced it is considering barring three widely-used artificial food colorings as "not harmless and suitable" for use in foods.

The artificial colorings are "Orange 1," "Orange 2," and "Red 32."

"Orange 2" and "Red 32," said FDA, are used to give oranges an orangier color, while the other coloring is added to cakes, pastries, candy, soft drinks and frankfurters.

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

HEARING AIDS: "It looks like the transistor hearing aids priced themselves right out of the market. A year ago they quoted prices of $210, with a $50 trade-in for the old set. A few days ago I got a letter saying the price was $125. They probably can make these sets for $25. Please keep us posted on transistor aids."

—H. A., Mandan, N. D.

Answers To Your Buying Questions

Answer: Transistor aids are coming down all the time. Now both Zenith and Acousticon have standard three-transistor aids for about $100 for the average hard of hearing loss, and aids for $75 and $69.50, respectively, for moderate hearing loss. For very severe hearing losses, these firms have transistor aids for as little as $125 and $149, although some companies charge as much as $300. You can even have such extra facilities as an induction pickup and an external microphone, to minimize clothing noises, on transistor aids in the $100-$150 bracket.

What makes the big difference in cost between various makes of aids? For one thing, the very tiny aids are costlier to manufacture, although Zenith offers a very small instrument for as little as $100. But one of the chief factors in the price of the costlier aids is that their sellers maintain special fitting facilities. Zenith, on the other hand, claims that elaborate fitting procedures are unnecessary; that the aids can be sold over the counter.

Another factor is that some dealers give a larger trade-in allowance, on the costlier aids, for your old vacuum tube device. The lower-priced aids don't provide enough profit margin to allow high trade-in allowance.

Thus, if you are considering trading in a vacuum tube aid, you should shop the price both ways: with and without a trade-in allowance, in addition to your primary task of trying out the various aids to see which seems most suitable for you.

The National Bureau of Standards suggests that when selecting an aid, try out several in your own surroundings. Some companies provide such a trial plan, sometimes charging a nominal rental fee that can be applied to the price if you buy it.

You can also try out various aids, and get other help in selection, from the "hearing centers" in many large cities sponsored by local clinics, universities, the League of the Hard of Hearing and American Hearing Society Chapters. You can get a list of such hearing centers from the Volta Bureau, 1537 35th St., N. W., Washington 16, D. C., or the Audiology Foundation, 1104 S. Wabash Ave. Chicago 5.

TELEVISION SETS: "Am interested in a television set. One company has a cheaper set with side controls. Are there others?"

—W. B. W., Selma, N. C.

ANSWER: There is an increasing number of such table models with side controls, some selling at net prices (after discount) of not much more than $100 for the 17-inch size. (Among the lowest-priced of the new sets with side controls are Emerson and Sears, Roebuck's own brand.) There is nothing wrong with side controls, although some people consider them not convenient.

Putting the controls on the side enables the manufacturer to use a smaller cabinet and simplify the internal structure, so the set is easier to build. However, while some of the lower-priced sets are satisfactory in good reception areas, they may be simplified a little too much in other respects for fringe and other difficult-reception areas.

Some moderate-price sets do not have the cascode tuner, which provides more gain for neighborhoods where sensitive reception is required. Some experts also say the cascode tuner generally needs least servicing and is easier to convert to UHF channels, which may or may not be needed in your own area.

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Growing School Shortage Reported By Census Bureau

THE NEED for federal aid for education was shown by a new Census Bureau report on the growth of the school population and the lag in class rooms.

The bureau reported a record high enrollment of 36 million this year in U. S. schools and colleges, an increase of some 5,750,000 in the last four years.

The present class room shortage was estimated as high as 370,000.

Based on a sample survey taken last October, the report showed that 30 million pupils were enrolled in public schools below the college level, four million in private and parochial schools, and 2.4 million in colleges.

Health and Education Sec. Hobby has refrained from recommending effective federal aid for schools, pending a White House Conference on Education this fall after by a series of meetings on the same subject in almost all states and territories.

$3 Billion School Aid Plan Offered

A bill to authorize a $3 billion program of federal loans for public school construction has been introduced by Rep. Lesinski (D. Mich.).

The measure provides for 30-year loans to be made either to states or direct to local communities if their construction plans have been approved by the states. Lesinski said it would supplement rather than substitute for any federal grants-in-aid Congress might enact.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

THE WRITER along with my assistant, R. J. Thomas, journeyed to Boston, Mass., for the presentation of the charter officially establishing the CIO Leather Workers Organizing Committee.

Thomas, who was appointed chairman of the LWOC-CIO, took over the reins of the initial meeting and along with Vice Chairman Richard B. O'Keefe and CIO Reg. Dir. Hugh Thompson got matters under way immediately.

Our charter presenting meeting was a successful one. Leather workers from all over the northeastern part of the country were represented at the meeting. We already have filed before the NLRB petitions for elections in 85 different plants in the Peabody-Boston area.

Two new staff men have been assigned as assistant directors to Dir. Thompson. They are William B. Taylor and Joe Joy. CIO Rep. Harold Ash has been assigned to do the publicity and research for the committee.

The activities of the LWOC-CIO is not being confined to one region. I have assigned and am assigning staff all over the country to contact, and to bring into CIO, leather workers who are interested in again being a part of CIO.

CIO REP. RAYFORD JUNKINS reports that workers at the Southeastern Rubber Products Co., Birmingham, Ala., voted in favor of the CIO Rubber Workers by a vote of 24 to 15 no union. CIO Rep. Maurice Allen assisted Junkins in this campaign.

CIO Reg. Dir. Michael Mann reports that in an election at Tube Reducing Corp., Wallington, N. J., the CIO Steelworkers emerged victorious by a 2 to 1 vote.

Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett of the CIO Electrical Workers reports that the IUE-CIO won a victory at the GE Service Shop, Columbus, O., by a vote of 15 to 3 no union.

USA-CIO Rep. R. G. Fritzmeier reports a CIO Steelworkers' victory at the Meyer Mfg. Corp., Lynn, Ind., by a vote of 40 to 11 no union.

CIO Reg. Dir. George DeNucci reports that the CIO Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers won a representation election at the Woodall Industries, Cleveland, O.

CIO REP. ELMER CHATAK reports a CIO Furniture Workers victory at the Milton Wood Products Co., Milton, Pa. The workers favored the UFWA-CIO by a vote of 47 to 18 for the AFL. Congratulations to Chatak for a job well done.

The CIO Oil Workers were victorious in a runoff election at California Spray Chemical Co., Richmond, Calif. The workers favored OWIU-CIO over the IAM by a vote of 64 to 49. CIO Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler reports that OWIU Rep. Verlin McKendrea was in charge of the campaign.

DeShetler also reports that NABET-CIO won an election among employes of stations KORK, KBMI, KLAS, KENO, KRAM, all in Las Vegas, Nev. CIO Rep. Syd Rose directed the drive.

LWOC Receives CIO Charter, Adopts Rules Barring Reds

RULES for the Leather Workers Organizing Committee were adopted at the group's first meeting last week in Boston, where CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe formally presented the charter.

Eligible for membership in CIO's newest affiliate are U. S. and Canadian workers in and around all branches of the leather industry, including the manufacturing, tanning, or processing of skins or hides, leather, allied products, finished leather products, by-products, auxiliary products, supplies and related services of every description.

Machinery has been set in motion for NLRB elections in more than 80 leather plants in the Peabody, Mass., area. It was here that the 3800-member Local 21 seceded from the Communist-led Fur & Leather Workers and affiliated with CIO. Similar action by other locals across the country is expected soon.

R. J. Thomas, veteran unionist and assistant to Riffe, is chairman of LWOC. He announced appointment of Joseph Joy and William Taylor as assistant directors of organizing for the committee. Joy will operate in CIO Regions I, II and III. Taylor's territory will include leather centers in other parts of the nation.

Major officers of the committee, besides Thomas, are Vice Chairman Richard B. O'Keefe, business manager of Local 21, and Sec.-Treas. Hugh Thompson, CIO Reg. I Director.

LWOC's rules provide that no person may serve as an employe, officer or member who is a member of the Communist Party, any Fascist organization, or other totalitarian movement, or who consistently pursues policies and activities directed to the achievement of the program or purposes of these groups rather than objectives and policies set forth in the CIO Constitution.

Gratitude was expressed to the CIO and its executive officers for the charter.

"We will do all in our power to justify the faith that has been placed in us by building a vigorous, representative, free and democratic union which will bring to all leather workers the economic and social gains and status which are their rights," the committee members declared in a unanimously adopted resolution.

Finnegan Is Approved

The Senate Labor Committee gave quick approval to the appointment of Joseph F. Finnegan, New York attorney and arbitrator, as director of the Federal Mediation Service.

Textile Firm Asks Voice To Back Higher Minimum

MOST TEXTILE employers are still fighting against increased minimum wages on government contracts in a two-year-old court case, but one firm in favor of the hike tried to get into the act last week.

Hayward-Schuster Woolen Mills, Inc., of East Douglas, Mass., appeared in the U. S. Court of Appeals in Washington arguing against a lower court ruling barring the company from participating in the case.

Hayward-Schuster wants to present testimony in support of a $1.20 hourly floor for wages in the wool industry. A decision is still pending.

When the Labor Dept. issued an order setting a $1 an hour minimum on government contracts in the cotton textile industry in January 1953, more than 100 of the larger textile companies, principally in the South, brought suit to block the boost from the 87c rate. Similar action was taken by the wool industry's trade association to prevent a raise from $1.07 per hour.

The CIO Textile Workers, one trade association and three textile manufacturers were originally denied status in the cotton wage litigation. The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, representing northern concerns, and the three companies have recently been allowed to become parties to the case.

Lindsay Walden, Oil Workers General Counsel, Dies At 43

THE VETERAN general counsel of the CIO Oil Workers, Lindsay P. Walden, died late last week in Port Arthur, Tex., while on the job for the union.

WALDEN

Walden, one of the nation's best known labor and civil liberties lawyers, was 43. He had served as OWIU general counsel since 1943.

Some years ago he had suffered heart trouble, from which he subsequently recovered. His death the day after arriving in the Texas refinery center was unexpected.

OWIU Pres. O. A. Knight praised Walden as "one of the most beloved members of our entire staff" and said that "he had proved of inestimable value in winning many significant Labor Board and court cases for the union. In addition, he did much other voluntary work for other unions and civic organizations."

"Lindsay Walden had a well-earned reputation for constructive service to your union and to the entire labor movement," CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther wired Knight in a message of sympathy.

"All of us in the CIO knew and respected him as a valiant fighter for the trade union movement," said Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey in a telegram to Mrs. Walden.

Before joining the Oil Workers staff, he was on the staffs of the National Labor Relations Board and the Labor Dept. Wage-Hour Div. He also was on the board of directors of the Colorado branch of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Walden is survived by his wife, a son, Melvin, 12, and a daughter, Linda, 18. Services were to be held Jan. 31 in Denver.

Brooklyn Transit Cuts Abandoned

Abandonment of planned drastic cuts in Brooklyn, N. Y., bus and trolley service was hailed by Pres. Michael J. Quill of the CIO Transport Workers, and Pres. Matthew Guinan of TWU-CIO Local 100.

'And Pass The Ammunition!'

WHAT HAPPENS inside a local union when it subscribes to The CIO News for its members has been spelled out in a letter to Editor Henry C. Fleisher from Joseph Paubel, education chairman for CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers Local 194, in St. Louis.

The local entered a group subscription to The CIO News more than two years ago. Paubel wrote that the members *"thought perhaps you would be interested in any beneficial results that might have been obtained."*

"We thought the coverage of labor and political news, as it relates to people in general and labor in particular, would be enlightening and informative to our people," he continued, "so consequently we entered our subscription with strictly educational intent and purpose.

"Surprisingly enough, surveys indicate that we have been achieving much success and with a farther reaching coverage than was expected.

"To mention some results: Registration and voting were stimulated, particularly on non-partisan issues, when people learned how helpless they were to combat issues or sign petitions as voters on matters which would seriously affect them; many members became converts (and every union has quite a few disbelievers) to labor's cause politically and otherwise through the medium of clear coverage on issues, what their purpose was and what to do about them.

"Exceptional attention was given the box score on 'Keep Your Eye on Congress.' This is a potent yardstick for all good union members as well.

Aid To Education

"The education of children and parents of our members has been amplified through your paper. Students have used this coverage in part for a thesis on labor in schools where labor education is sadly lacking as a course of study.

"Many parents read The CIO News before their sons and daughters who are members (and vice versa) of our union have a chance to get their hands on it.

"Remarks we have gathered seem to substantiate our claims that The News is doing quite a lot of good. One of our members likes to read on the bus to work, and informs us that he always leaves the paper on the seat when leaving, and glancing back, has always noted that someone else is reading The CIO News he left behind.

"Even members of other affiliations, AFL, Machinists, etc., who happened to be relatives of our members have complimented the CIO on such full coverage of news and have even benefited from valuable information published therein.

"We certainly hope that this privilege of our thoughts on your very concise, compact and comprehensive CIO paper will indicate to your staff how appreciative we are to be members of CIO and we sincerely hope this group coverage will catch on so that our front lines will also have an exceptionally strong bench."

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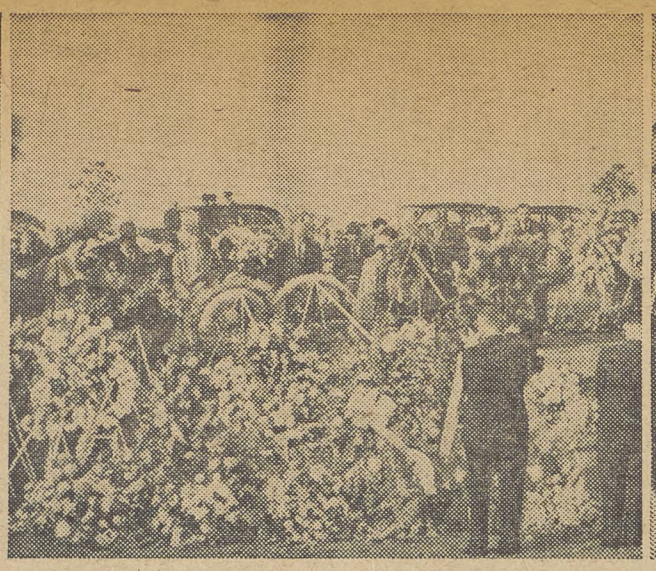

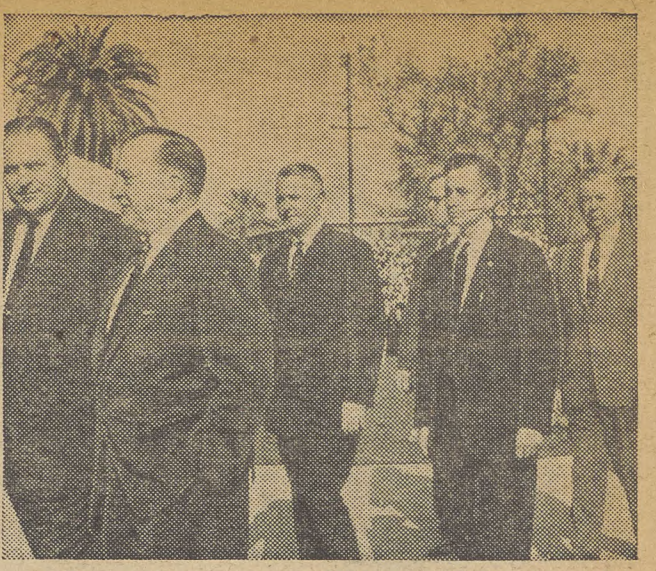

LAST RITES FOR THIMMES — Funeral for James G. Thimmes, vice-president of CIO and Steel union, was attended by union officers from California and nation. At left: Pres. David J. McDonald and Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel head Steelworkers group of mourners. Above: Last rites at Rosehill Cemetery, Whittier, Calif. At right: Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and others from CIO pay last respects to a friend.

Grassroots Conference Backs IUE-CIO On Bargaining At GE

UNANIMOUS support of the no contract-no work stand of the CIO Electrical Workers General Electric Conference Board was voted in the first of a series of unprecedented "grassroots" conferences of locals at GE plants.

The 400 union officers and stewards, who represented some 35,000 GE workers in the Northeast met in Schenectady, N. Y., to discuss problems, program and strategy for the coming negotiations.

The resolution they adopted called for similar action by other regional grassroots conferences to be held in coming weeks as IUE's 100,000 GE members prepare for *"a year of decision,"* with their full national agreement opening in the fall.

The union's objective, the resolution declared, "is a contract that provides decent and rising living standards in accordance with our production and GE's ability to pay, security for the workers and the community, while protecting the legitimate interests of the company stockholders."

While John Callahan, chairman of the GE Conference Board, presided, and the delegates heard from IUE-CIO Pres. James B. Carey and Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett, it was the delegates themselves who did most of the talking. As Callahan said: "This is your meeting. We want to hear what you think, what you feel."

"This is the kind of meeting called to hear what your officers and members say—to give guidance to your Conference Board and to your negotiating committee," Carey explained.

Delegates from big locals and small ones followed suit, raising a host of problems that beset them in their dealings with GE.

"Automation has eliminated 30% of some of the jobs," said John Cullen of Local 255, Pittsfield, Mass. "The Rome (Ga.) runaway is only the beginning. Once GE gets the Rome plant set up, people will migrate in. Then GE will put more buildings there, taking work from Pittsfield and Schenectady. We must stop the runaways now."

Leo Jandreau, business agent of Local 301, Schenectady, a member of the conference resolutions committee, summed up the meeting by saying that "GE won't be satisfied to maintain its past arrogance, but now wants to take away even the gains of the past."

"We must tell Boulware (GE vice president in charge of industrial relations) that we've signed the last contract on his terms," Jandreau declared.

1-31

Carey Urges Higher Pay For Congress

HIGHER salaries for members of Congress and the judiciary were endorsed last week by CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey.

"The CIO has a record of having argued and, in many cases, fought for good wages and salaries. We believe that the laborer is worthy of his hire, and we include congressmen and federal judges in that conviction," Carey said.

The House Judiciary Committee has pending a $7500 a year pay boost for Congressmen to bring their salary to $22,500.

CAREY was a member of the Commission on Judicial and Congressional Salaries which last year detailed reasons for the pay increase in a voluminous report.

Underlying all of the Commission's considerations, Carey observed, "was the firm belief that the public service requires and deserves adequate compensation."

In a letter to Sen. Kefauver (D. Tenn.), chairman of the Subcommittee on Judicial and Congressional Salaries, Carey said "compensation for public service in a democracy should bear a close enough relationship to compensation in private endeavor as to attract public-spirited men from all walks of life, not merely those of independent wealth."

Otis Elevator May Move From Yonkers

DESPITE A $9.4 million yearly average net profit, according to CIO Electrical Workers Local 453, the Otis Elevator Co. is threatening to move its Yonkers, N. Y., plant to the Midwest.

LeRoy A. Petersen, Otis president, issued an ultimatum to 1200 employes and Yonkers city officials that unless they "cooperate to cut costs, the company will move."

The IUE said it suspected Petersen's warning was the opening move to institute a speedup at the Yonkers plant and at an unorganized plant in Harrison, N. J.

C. Of C. Seeks Answer —It Sure Got One!

THE U. S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, which rails against alleged government waste, wasted some of its own money last week.

Into the headquarters of the CIO came a Chamber of Commerce "questionnaire" and a form letter which said:

"Each year you sponsor Labor Day.

"We know that you do not do this just to make work for your staff or because it is a hobby. These special observances get results.

"To find out how effective special days, weeks and months are in accomplishing their objective, we are making a survey. *Will you help us?"*

The Publicity Dept., which got the Chamber of Commerce letter, was—needless to say—glad to help.

After pointing out that the United States government—and not the CIO—is the sponsor of Labor Day, the Publicity Dept. pondered Question Number Four. *"What is the reaction from your members or salesmen?"*

The CIO Publicity Dept. replied to that question: *"They like opportunity to sound off against right-to-work bills and other reactionary, anti-labor proposals sponsored by U. S. Chamber of Commerce."*

ACWA Gains Botany Pact; Daroff Arbitration Dropped

AN AGREEMENT between the CIO Clothing Workers and Botany Mills, Inc., was reached recently providing that Botany will license only unionized manufacturers to produce Botany-branded men's and boys' apparel.

Frank Rosenblum, ACWA secretary-treasurer, and A. H. Sonnabend, Botany board chairmen, announced the agreement jointly.

At the same time, Charles Weinstein, ACWA vice president and Philadelphia Joint Board manager, and Michael Daroff, of H. Daroff and Sons, said in a joint statement that the union's arbitration proceedings against the company had been "discontinued."

ACWA had charged the Daroff firm, maker of Botany 500 and Worsted-Tex men's clothing, with violating its contract by having an affiliate manufacture men's slacks in Puerto Rico. There is a clause in the company's contract with the Philadelphia Joint Board under which work cannot be sent to non-union shops.

Weinstein and Daroff said that "the points of issue" between the company and ACWA had been "resolved."

CELEBRATION—Among the principals at the 40th anniversary banquet in New York City of the CIO Clothing Workers are (seated, from left), Sec.-Treas. Emeritus Joseph Scholssberg, Jewish Daily Forward Editor Harry Rogoff, Judge Jacob Panken, General Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum, Executive Vice Pres. Hyman Blumberg, Mrs. Bessie Hillman and August Bellanca, vice presidents. Standing, from left: Vice Presidents Vincent La Capria, Louis Hollander and Abraham Miller. The dinner was held in Webster Hall, where Clothing Workers was organized.

GOP Stall on Schools See Page 3

The CIO News

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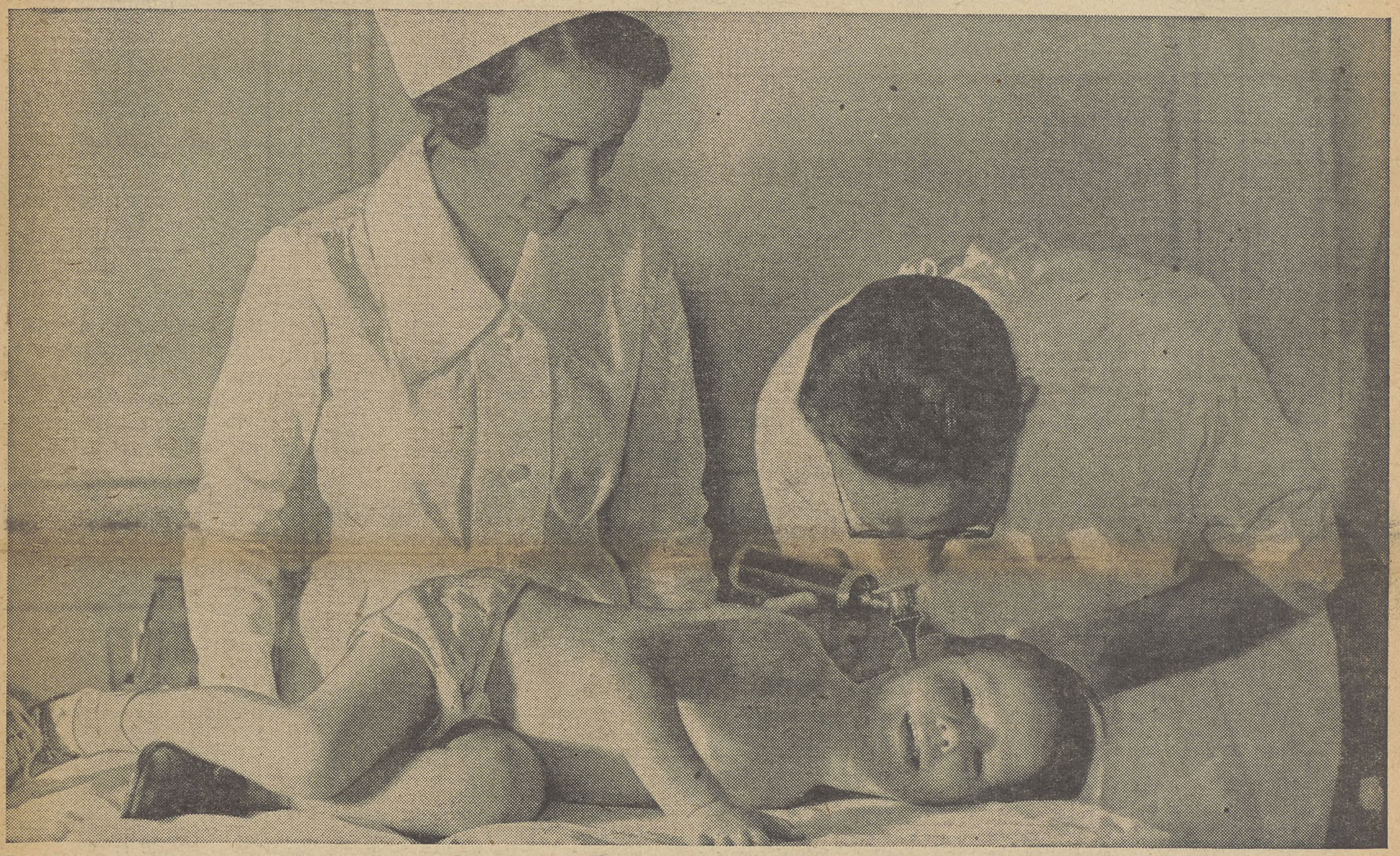
CIO Hits Deals With Lawbreakers

—See Page 3



It Won't Hurt— That's what the doctor seems to be saying, but youngsters like this one will get precious little of the necessary medical care to keep them well and to cure their ills under the re-hashed Eisenhower health plan. Chairman Joseph Curran of CIO's Social Security Committee noted the proposals would not help protect moderate income families. **(See story, Page 7.)**

Legislative Look— CIO leaders, 150 of them, trooped to Washington last week for a preview of legislative prospects. Checking congressmen they planned to visit are, from left, Sec.-Treas. James A. Davis, Missouri CIO Council; Reg. XI Dir. Robert W. Starnes, Vice Pres. Robert Lancaster, Alabama CIO Council, Reg. X Dir. Delmond Garst and Reg. V Dir. Charles H. Gillman. **(Story on Page 8.)**

Board Sets Course At First '55 Meeting

By AL ZACK

THE CIO Executive Board, at its first 1955 meeting, last week paid tribute to the late James G. Thimmes, CIO vice president, and elected Steelworkers' Pres. David J. McDonald as a vice president. Thimmes also was USA vice president.

Thimmes was hailed as "our very good friend, our companion in many a trade union battle."

The memorial resolution, adopted unanimously by a standing tribute of silence, was followed immediately by a resolution mourning the death of Lindsay Walden, general counsel of the Oil Workers.

IN THE FIRST official act of the year, the board unanimously elected McDonald to the vice presidency. McDonald had for many years been a member of the board.

Elected to the board, to fill the post previously occupied by McDonald, was I. W. Abel, Steelworkers' secretary-treasurer.

During the day-long session, which had been preceded by a one-day meeting of the CIO Executive Committee, the board also took the following actions:

1. Named Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne to the new Labor Advisory Committee of the U. S. Dept. of Labor. Labor Sec. Mitchell had earlier asked the CIO to name three members to this committee.

2. Adopted a new set of operation rules for state, city and county industrial union councils. The proposed changes were presented to the board by Carl McPeak, assistant director of the Councils Dept.

3. Heard a report from Reuther on unity talks with the AFL, scheduled to be continued this week in Florida.

4. Appointed David H. Stowe as impartial arbitrator of the CIO Jurisdictional Disputes Agreement. Stowe, former assistant to Pres. Truman, will succeed Dr. Nathan Feinsinger, who resigned in December.

5. Heartily approved of House and Senate committees' action on a bill to increase congressional and judicial salaries. The board said such a raise will be an investment in good government that is long overdue," and it urged prompt and favorable action by the Congress.

6. Condemned the action of procurement agencies of the Defense Dept. for "giving vital aid and comfort" to companies engaged in viciously anti-union policies, designed "to undermine and destroy unionism." The companies named were Kohler, near Sheboygan, Wis., where UAW members have been on strike since April 5, 1954, and the Buffalo Arms, Inc., where the Steelworkers went on strike in June 1954.

The resolution adopted unanimously condemned the Dept. of the Army for awarding contracts to these plants during the strike and after both had been found by the NLRB to be in violation of the federal law. The Board called for "a prompt and thorough investigation" by Congress.

7. By resolution, the board welcomed back to the CIO leather workers who are now joining the CIO Leather Workers Organizing Committee. It ratified the issuance of a charter to the LWOC and condemned the "irresponsible opportunism" of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, AFL, which is "giving shelter" to the Communist-dominated Fur and Leather Workers Union, expelled by CIO in 1950.

8. Elected R. J. Thomas, LWOC chairman, to the board.

9. Heard reports from PAC Dir. Jack Kroll, Legislative Dept. Dir. Robert Oliver, as well as reports from various standing committees. Included were reports from Beirne for the Community Services Committee, Vice Pres. Joseph Curran for the Social Security Committee and Vice Pres. O. A. Knight for the Latin American Committee.

Convention

The next CIO convention will be held in Buffalo, N. Y., the Executive Board voted last week.

The convention site will be the Hotel Statler and the sessions will open on Oct. 17, with pre-convention committee sessions being scheduled for the week of Oct. 10.

Board Lauds Thimmes And Walden

THE CIO expressed its condolences to the families of the late CIO and CIO Steelworkers Vice Pres, James G. Thimmes and the late Lindsay Walden, CIO Oil Workers general counsel.

"In our grief, which is tempered only by our deep thankfulness for the lifelong service Jim Thimmes rendered his fellow-men, we are comforted by the sure knowledge that his spirit will always live wherever trade union men and women gather in the pursuit of a better life," the CIO Executive Board said in a resolution last week.

The statement recalled Thimmes' many services to the CIO, and singled out for particular mention his chairmanship of the CIO Housing Committee and his recent service on the CIO Committee on Ethical Practices.

To the latter post, the board noted, he brought "wisdom, experience, a deep understanding of the needs and aspirations of the men and women who make up our unions, and a rigid determination that the union movement deserved only the highest of ethical standards."

Walden, the board said, "created a brilliant career as a lawyer devoted to the cause of labor and to the preservation of traditional American civil liberties."

"His services to the Oil Workers International Union and, indeed, to the CIO were many; he made a real contribution to the labor movement," it said.

NLRB Bars Help To Mine-Mill

The Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers Union, expelled from the CIO because of its Communist domination, can have "no further benefits" under the Taft-Hartley Act, the National Labor Relations Board ruled last week.

The board found that a non-Communist affidavit filed in 1949 by Sec.-Treas. Maurice E. Travis was not bona fide, and that he had admitted its falsity in the union's newspaper.

CIO Board Criticizes AFL Union For Giving Shelter To Commies

THE CIO Executive Board sharply criticized the leadership of the AFL Meat Cutters last week for the "unscrupulous opportunism" with which it is pushing a merger with the Communist-dominated Fur & Leather Workers.

At the same time, the board extended a warm welcome on the return to the CIO of workers in the leather industry who have bolted the Red-led union and affiliated with the CIO Leather Workers Organizing Committee.

In addition, it urged all workers in the industry to reject the *"unpatriotic and unscrupulous leadership"* of the Fur & Leather Workers, and called on them *"to join their fellow workers in forming a free American trade union of their own under the banner of the LWOC-CIO."*

In its criticism of the Meat Cutters, the CIO leadership recalled that the Fur & Leather Workers were expelled from the CIO in 1950 after a careful investigation and a full hearing conducted by an Executive Board committee headed by Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers.

"The committee . . . determined," the board resolution asserted, "that the Fur & Leather Workers Union was not an honest trade union, genuinely devoted to the advancement of the American labor movement, but a union whose policies and activities were determined by the Communist Party.

"The committee found, further, that the Fur Workers Union itself was a tool and instrument of Communist policy, and that finding was unanimously sustained by this board."

Since the expulsion, the board maintained, *"there has been no alteration in the Communist orientation"* of the Fur & Leather Workers.

"The current officers have acquiesced and participated in its subjugation to the purposes of the Communist party," it continued. "They have debased what could have been a fine American trade union to the evil ends of the Soviet Union."

"Increasing restiveness" of members who are "loyal American trade unionists" has forced the leadership to seek "a more respectable front behind which to hide," the board contended. The merger with the Meat Cutters is the result.

The AFL, which through its Executive Council unanimously declared its opposition to the amalgamation, was praised for showing "a better sense of responsibility" than its affiliate.

"Despite this official and unanimous disapproval by the parent federation," the board resolution said, "the irresponsible leadership of the Meat Cutters is proceeding to give shelter within that union's ranks to the Communist-dominated elements of the Fur & Leather Workers.

"The workers in the fur and leather industry will not be deceived by this maneuver. They know that it seeks to perpetuate Communist control behind a new name and front."

Medical Research Bills Introduced

Bills to set up programs of federal grants of $30 million a year for construction of medical research and laboratory facilities have been introduced by Rep. Priest (D. Tenn.) and Sens. Hill (D. Ala.) and Bridges (R. N.H.).

LAYING DOWN LAW — UN Aide Frank Graham points at Education Dir. Joe Glazer of Rubber Workers as he tells how the Indonesian-Dutch dispute was settled. CIO Associate Education Dir. George Guernsey listens during visit of CIO union and council education directors to UN headquarters during a three-day conference.

Pay Increase For Congress Supported

HEARTY endorsement of a congressional pay boost was registered last week in a CIO Executive Board resolution.

The Senate and House Judiciary Committees approved proposals to increase the salaries of congressmen and federal judges. The Senate version calls for a $7500 raise to $22,500 for members of Congress, the House bill sets the figure at $25,000.

"We urge the leaders of both parties in both houses of Congress to unite behind the recommendations made last year by the Commission on Judicial and Congressional Salaries to the end that they may be enacted into law as speedily as possible," the CIO resolution said.

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey was a member of the commission which made the study.

The pay raises were called *"an investment in good government that is long overdue,"* as the CIO officials observed that it had been nine years since the last congressional pay increase.

"The CIO believes that no body of men in the world have a greater responsibility than the members of our great national legislature and the judges who are called upon to interpret legislative enactment," the resolution said. "Such responsibility must be met with adequate recompense."

UAW Gives $500 To Aid Mexicans

UAW-CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther last week announced a contribution of $500 for flood relief had been sent to Gov. Braulio Maldonado Sanchez of the state of Baja California, Mexico.

The gift, announced during the CIO Executive Board meeting, was in response to a plea for aid for the 10,000 made homeless by the Mexicali floods.

"Our hearts go out to the people of Mexicali," Reuther said in a wire expressing best wishes for "a fast and complete recovery."

Former Truman Aide—

Stowe Appointed CIO Arbitrator

A RIGHT-HAND man to former Pres. Truman, David H. Stowe of Washington, D. C., has been named impartial arbitrator of the CIO Jurisdictional Disputes Agreement. He succeeds Dr. Nathan Feinsinger, who resigned last December.

DAVID H. STOWE

The CIO Executive Board announced the appointment of Stowe at its meeting in Washington last week.

Stowe has been impartial arbitrator in various labor-management disputes.

HE IS affiliated with the American Arbitration Association, the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service arbitration panel and the National Academy of Arbitrators.

From 1949 to 1953 Stowe was administrative assistant to Truman, serving in the major fields of government operations, labor relations, manpower, material resources and civil defense. Prior to that, he was deputy to Presidential Assistant John R. Steelman, and, still earlier, was chief budget examiner of the Bureau of the Budget.

The arbitration agreement was set up in 1951 to prevent jurisdictional friction between CIO affiliates. When disputes cannot be settled by the two parties, or with the aid of CIO mediation, the controversy must be submitted to arbitration for a binding decision.

Steelworkers' McDonald New CIO Vice President

PRES. DAVID J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers was elected a vice president of the CIO at last week's meeting of the CIO Executive Board.

McDonald, who has been a member of the Executive Board for many years, succeeds to the vice presidency made vacant by the death last month of USA-CIO Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes.

Named to succeed McDonald on the Executive Board was I. W. Abel, USA-CIO secretary-treasurer.

The son and grandson of steel workers active in union affairs, McDonald went to work in the mills of Pittsburgh at the age of 15. Six years later, in 1923, he became secretary to the vice president of the Mine Workers.

He was associated with the late Philip Murray in the UMW, and served six months as Murray's assistant when Murray was a member of the board of the National Recovery Administration. When the Steel Workers Organizing Committee was formed by the CIO in 1936, McDonald was named secretary-treasurer.

DAVID J. McDONALD

He was elected secretary-treasurer of the United Steelworkers of America in May 1942, and became president in November 1952 after the death of Philip Murray, who also was CIO president.

Active in civic and charitable affairs in Pittsburgh, he also is a member of the boards of the American Arbitration Association and the National Community Chests and Councils.

DURING the years he worked in the mills, and later while with the UMW, McDonald attended night school at Duquesne University and Carnegie Institute of Technology. He is married, has one son, and lives in the Pittsburgh suburban community of Mt. Lebanon.

A native of Magnolia, O., Abel worked in steel mills from his very first job, holding down nearly every spot from office to foundry. He became a volunteer organizer in the Timken Roller Bearing Co. plant in Canton, O., when the drive to organize steel got underway in 1936.

He was the first financial secretary of his local union, later rising to vice president and president. He joined the SWOC staff in 1942, at the first constitutional convention of the USA-CIO.

Abel was unanimously chosen USA-CIO secretary-treasurer when McDonald became president and subsequently was elected by a general membership referendum. He is married and has two daughters.

I. W. ABEL

Kohler Vets Ask Probe Of U.S. Work

SOME 200 war veterans of CIO Auto Workers Local 833 last week asked the federal government to probe the quality and quantity of defense work being done at the Kohler Co., near Sheboygan, Wis.

Last week the strike of the local entered its 11th month at the plumbing fixture firm, which the Defense Dept. awarded a $2 million contract for shells last November.

The local's veterans' committee wired Pres. Eisenhower and Congress leaders that "if a Pearl Harbor occurred, it is doubtful that the nation could depend on production from the Kohler Co." The government was asked to "reassign" the defense work "to a responsible contractor until the strike is settled."

The oft-postponed NLRB hearing on the Union's unfair labor practices charges is scheduled to be held in Sheboygan this week.

The Wisconsin Employment Relations Board last week joined in efforts to harass the strikers by charging that the union is violating a cease and desist order against illegal picketing. The local and a score of leaders and members, including Local Pres. Allan Graskamp, were ordered to appear before Wisconsin Circuit Court in Sheboygan this week to show cause why they should not be tried for contempt of a court injunction backing the board's order.

IUE Wins Clearance In Security Case

THE CIO Electrical Workers regained security clearance for a member of a Philadelphia local falsely accused of having Communist connections.

When Clayton Dechant of Local 119 at a General Electric plant had his security clearance revoked last fall, IUE-CIO immediately appealed the case to the Eastern Industrial Personnel Security Board.

At the hearing, for which IUE assigned legal counsel, it was developed that far from having Communist affiliations, Dechant had a long record of anti-communism.

Administration Stall On Schools Hit By CIO

A CIO spokesman charged the Eisenhower Administration "has stalled for two long years on meeting the problem of our increasingly overcrowded schools."

George T. Guernsey, associate director of the CIO Research and Education Dept., told the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee last week that the quality of education, because of increased overcrowding, has continued to decline.

"To postpone effective action in the 84th Congress betrays the interest of every school child in the U. S.," he said.

CIO people throughout the nation, Guernsey reported, favor higher pay for teachers and support federal aid to education in this field.

From first-hand knowledge, they know the tremendous and growing shortage of classroom space in the U. S., the CIO official said, and they support federal aid for school construction.

"The 83rd Congress saw a valiant attempt made by Republican Sen. Cooper of Kentucky and many of the Democratic Senators supporting S.5 to meet the school construction problem by passing a federal aid for school construction bill," Guernsey continued.

"However, the combined opposition of the Eisenhower Administration itself, and especially the Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare, as well as the National Association of Manufacturers and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, saw Sen. Cooper's bill fail even though it was reported out late in the session by the Senate Labor Committee."

He noted that the separate states are unable to finance the construction of needed classrooms, now approaching 400,000.

"We must pass in this session of Congress a bill of the type which Sen. Hill (D. Ala.) and his colleagues have introduced," he said.

"ANY federal aid program in the field of school construction ought to allocate at least one half billion dollars a year and ought to make these grants in aid to the states through the normal educational offices of the states, making full use of the U. S. Office of Education in the program."

There was no statement from the office of Sec. Hobby whose department is charged with concern for education along with health and welfare. Nor was one expected. Mrs. Hobby last year opposed any immediate action.

But, Rep. Watts (D. Ky.) told the committee last week: "We have statistics running out of our ears."

Hurry!

After hearing two days' testimony on the need for federal aid to school construction, Sen. McNamara (D. Mich.), a veteran of Detroit's Board of Education, called on Congress and the government to stop "this business" of gathering more facts and figures.

"We don't need any more," he declared. "I urge that as soon after the end of these hearings as possible, this committee give the Senate an opportunity to vote for a federal aid for education bill. It is amply clear that the children need it and that people want it. It is up to us to provide it."

CIO Asks U.S. To Probe T-H Breakers' Contracts

CONGRESS was urged last week by the CIO Executive Board "to institute a prompt and thorough investigation" of the Defense Dept.'s policy of awarding contracts to companies found guilty by the NLRB of unfair labor practices.

"The CIO Executive Board," a resolution said, "condemns the policy of the Dept. of the Army in awarding contracts to companies which are on strike and have been found by the NLRB to be in violation of federal law.

"We urge Congress to institute a prompt and thorough investigation of this policy of procurement agencies of the Defense Dept. and to rectify this intolerable situation by legislation, if necessary.

"We commend the members of the Auto Workers and the Steelworkers at the Kohler and Buffalo Arms companies for their valiant and self-sacrificing actions against union-busting employers. We pledge our sister unions and their members at these plants our full support in their just struggle for union recognition and decent contracts.

The UAW strike at the Kohler Co., near Sheboygan, Wis., is in its 11th month. The CIO Steelworkers struck Buffalo Arms, Inc., Akron, N. Y., last June.

The board pointed out that Pres. Herbert Kohler had boasted at a hearing before the Wisconsin Employment Relations Board that the firm had clubs, guns, and tear gas.

"Despite the existence of the strike at the plant and the company's refusal to comply with an order of the NLRB and its commission of new unfair labor practices, the Dept. of the Army in November 1954 awarded a $4 million contract for the manufacture of steel casings to the company," the board said.

The strike at Buffalo Arms was precipitated by failure of the firm to bargain after the NLRB had certified the USA-CIO as exclusive bargaining representative, the CIO board found.

Although the firm has ignored an NLRB order to bargain with the union, issued last November, "the company has been favored by the Dept. of the Army with defense contracts throughout this period," the resolution said.

A New Vice President

The CIO last week paid a final farewell to a beloved vice president, and welcomed another strong trade unionist to take his place. The farewell was to James G. Thimmes; the welcome to David J. McDonald.

The Executive Board paid a touching tribute to Jim Thimmes, and naturally turned to the Steelworkers in its choice of a successor. David McDonald is certainly no newcomer to the ranks of CIO leaders. As president of the USA-CIO, as secretary-treasurer of the CIO Political Action Committee and in countless other positions of responsibility, he has shown his leadership, his ability and his dedication to the cause of trade unionism.

Hartley, Again

Fred A. Hartley, a one-time congressman who took a run-out powder rather than face the voters after tacking his name to the infamous Taft-Hartley law, has called another press conference.

This time it was to announce he had named himself to be official bleeding heart for those few Americans he so well represents: the scabs. Hartley's self-appointed "National Right-to-Work Committee" doesn't seem to have a constitution or a membership.

But it does have a mission: the destruction of trade unions. And you can bet it has a well-stocked treasury.

Congrats, St. Louis!

Next time you hear a professional "Calamity Jane" moan about the problems of integrated schools, refer him to St. Louis.

There the city's high schools were fully integrated on Jan. 31, **without incident.** It was a tribute to the planning of school authorities; the caliber of St. Louis high school boys and girls, and the good sense of the citizens.

The Health Program

After much delay, the White House has unveiled its "new look" on the nation's health problems. The sentiments are fine—we too believe in a nation of healthy people.

But, as usual, the Eisenhower Administration's solution is too little and too late. The big pitch in the proposed bill is to use taxpayer dollars to aid insurance companies.

But it is not insurance companies, it is people who get sick. Obviously it's not socialistic to spend federal funds to aid business; only to aid people.

Hopefully, there is some indication that members of Congress, of both parties, are more keenly aware of the real needs of the American people for adequate programs to fill those needs. Maybe if the President would invite some average fathers, with staggering medical bills, to one of his famous stag dinners, he'd learn, too.

The Army—& Lawbreakers

Somewhere in the miles of Pentagon corridors there is a batch of officials who aren't allowed to consider the facts of life. These are the procurement officers, who claim they are prohibited from considering the fact that a firm is violating a law of the United States when they award contracts.

Persons with police records are "security risks" and won't be hired. Guilty corporations face no barriers at all.

Sounds mighty fishy.

The CIO Executive Board has demanded a full-scale congressional inquiry, which is certainly long overdue.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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President

JOHN V. RIFFE
Executive Vice President

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Vol. XVIII — February 7, 1955 — No. 6

Is There A Doctor In The House?

Book Review—

Problems Of Manpower Training

THERE ARE BETWEEN eight and nine million skilled workers in the U. S., and nearly a half-million technicians. It is with these and the increasing number still needed that a new book, "A Policy For Skilled Manpower," concerns itself.

The book is a statement of the National Manpower Council which was established in 1951 at Columbia University's graduate school of business to provide a continuing appraisal of the nation's manpower problems in a period of enduring emergency.

Both our economic progress and future security, warns the book, depend on improving the quality and supply of skilled workers and technicians.

On the basis of its two-year study, the Council found:

- Vocational education generally could be more closely adjusted to our changing technological needs.
- Secondary schools are doing an "unsatisfactory" job of vocational guidance and counseling.
- Racial and sex discrimination still waste "the potential abilities of a significant portion of our general population."
- Industry must broaden on-the-job training if employes are to be given more opportunities for increasing their skills to insure a more flexible work force for the nation.
- Training of skilled workers by the armed forces is made more costly and difficult by inferior secondary school programs and their training problems are aggravated by heavy turnover of short-time personnel.

The Council urged that school officials make vocational guidance available no later than the ninth year and continue it through high school with expanded funds and staff.

It also urged school officials locally to assure vigorous cooperative efforts among industry, business, labor, government, the armed services and civic groups to secure more and better occupational information and other forms of assistance for effective guidance.

Opportunities for the development of skills open to a worker are determined in most cases by the kinds of job available in the worker's own locality, the Council reported. This is true because the acquisition of skill takes place for most during the course of working and because most wage earners seek employment in the community where they grow up and live.

Opportunities, the study went on, are not equally accessible to all workers, however. Barriers to the acquisition of skills include lack of information about job opportunities, arbitrary hiring rules, attempts by some unions to limit the number of apprentices, restrictions by employers of the training given semi-skilled workers, limitations on the number of skilled or technical workers by licensing and registration, discrimination because of a worker's race, religion, ethnic background or sex.

Wage Difference Falls

The proportional difference between wages paid to skilled and unskilled workers has declined steadily over the last 50 years, studies showed. Before World War I, skilled workers received twice the wages of the unskilled. Since then, the wages of unskilled workers have increased faster than skilled wages.

Now, although skilled workers have a greater dollar advantage than formerly, their wages average no more than half again as much as the wages of unskilled workers. Although there are shortages of skilled workers in some trades and in some communities, evidence now available indicates that the long term decline in relative wage advantages has not produced and is not likely to produce a general shortage of skilled workers.

Further, the size of the wage advantage for skilled work is only one of the factors that influences a worker in his decision whether or not to become skilled. These other factors, sometimes little understood, include the worker's social and family background, his personality and attitudes and the social prestige of the job. —E.A.K.

CIO Participation

Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers is a member of the National Manpower Council. Assisting in the preparation of studies that make up the NMC's latest publication were numerous research staff people and technicians from CIO and its affiliates.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

IT IS BARELY POSSIBLE—possible, not certain—that the country is beginning to break out of its miasmic preoccupation with the dangers of domestic communism and internal subversion. There are signs of a crackup in the ranks of the anti-Communist political racketeers, and if it comes to pass the event will be joyful.

The End Of An Era?

There has been something obscene in the spectacle of a great, free nation shivering in its boots before the rantings of the witchhunters, passing drastic laws by the sheaf, hanging breathlessly on the televised hearings of some junior-grade headline hunter like Rep. Velde (R. Ill.), turning a respectful ear to the testimony, true or dreamed-up, of professional turncoat informers.

The Communist "threat" to this nation has never been a serious one—not unless we are talking, indeed, about the very real threat of the Red army and Soviet diplomacy.

Domestic communism was substantially discredited—and would have been weakened severely without the McCarran and Smith Acts—by the simple fact that the comrades so obviously followed the Kremlin's shifting line that few people with self-respect could tolerate the nonsense.

Unions Threw 'Em Out

Labor unions, a major object of Communist penetration in every country, handled their infiltration problems their own way. *They threw the comrades out,* as the garment trades unions had to throw them out once before in the aftermath of World War I.

As for the rest of the problem, simple police work would have handled it. The FBI has had the Communist party honeycombed for more than a decade, and if the FBI doesn't have a considerable number of secret agents still planted in the party, *this reporter would be both astonished and disappointed.*

But we've had to put up with five raucous years of McCarthy, and five vindictive years of Jenner, and various years with the various chairmen of the House Un-American Activities Committee.

We had to witness the late Pat McCarran driving through an internal-security bill which may or may not be constitutional but certainly violates the spirit of freedom. McCarran got his way with the votes of senators who frankly disliked the bill but didn't dare vote against it.

Now there are signs of a change.

The great educational foundations, attacked by a two-member minority of the Reece committee, refused to roll over and play dead. Robert M. Hutchins, president of the Fund for the Republic (a Ford Foundation creation), spearheaded a counterattack in defense of free inquiry and free thought.

Scholarly studies are being made of Pres. Eisenhower's *"security"* program, of the teachers' *"loyalty oath"* issue, of the foul blacklisting systems operated by self-appointed experts who set themselves up as arbiters of what entertainers and actors are politically orthodox.

Experts Debunked

Atty.-Gen. Brownell has had previous trouble about one of the Justice Dept.'s star "experts" in deportation hearings and trials, one Paul Crouch, a self-described former Communist. Now another of the professional informers, Harvey Matusow, is tumbling over his feet in his anxiety to recant testimony he gave under oath.

I wouldn't bet a nickel on whether Matusow is or has been a double, triple or quadruple agent or simply a guy with a conspiratorial mind who loves to be the center of a blowzy, shabby stage and talk about himself.

But there's something infinitely funny in his claim that Roy Cohn, the terrible-tempered former counsel of the McCarthy committee, helped him doctor up some evidence.

Cohn indignantly denies the allegation, of course—but it ought to teach him, although it probably won't, that an ambitious young prosecutor can make a mistake by accepting, too trustingly, a glib professional witness. It's just possible that the latest Matusow episode will discourage the Justice Dept. about its whole stable of informers, so that Brownell will gloomily file away his wiretap records and return to his proper business of prosecuting people for overt crimes.

We aren't out of the woods yet—and one of the reasons is that Pres. Eisenhower seems unconscious of his personal responsibility.

He still can't see why a federal employe, accused by a faceless witness, is entitled to what in the courts we call due process of law. He can't see why an appeals board should give a chance to employes who want to fight faceless accusations.

The climate is somewhat better, however, than it was a year ago. Maybe eventually the President will recognize, when the report on his "security" system is completed, that he has the supreme responsibility of guaranteeing the protection of the innocent as well as the prosecution of the guilty.

LISTEN TO THE CIO RADIO PROGRAM

John W. Vandercook AND THE NEWS

every weekday evening on the ABC Network

Advice To Workers—

'Join A Union As I Have,' Says Mrs. Roosevelt, A CIO Member

EVERY WOMAN who works ought to join the union in her industry, said Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, the wife of the late President, who adds: "I belong to a union in my own field."

This and other comments on matters of interest to workers were expressed by the former First Lady in an interview by Max Steinbock, editor of the CIO Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union Record. Excerpts from the interview, distributed by Press Associate-PAI, follow:

Q. President Roosevelt once said, "If I worked in a factory, the first thing I would do would be to join a union." If you had to work in a department store, let us say, would you join a union?

A. I certainly would. I do belong to a union in my own field—the American Newspaper Guild, CIO, and I would urge every woman who works to join the union in her industry.

Q. What kind of legislative protection is needed for working mothers and women in general?

A. If women are union members, they will get the protection that the union gives to all its members, and won't need special protective laws. Working mothers should receive adequate time off before and after the birth of a child, and should get some kind of compensation for that period, either from the government or through the efforts of their union.

Oldsters' Problems

Q. What can unions and other groups in the community do to help people enjoy a happier and more fruitful old age?

A. It is evident that nowadays more people are living longer. My own feeling is that setting a fixed age as the time when everyone should retire is not a good thing. Some people may need to retire at an earlier age than the one that is set; others, who may be told at the age of 60 that they must stop working, may still be vigorous and able to go on for another five or 10 or 20 years of productive work.

I know that at the age of 70, I can still put in a longer day's work than any of my children. Perhaps that is because I have less to bother and worry me.

It seems to me that the age of retirement should be set as nearly as possible on an individual basis. Perhaps there could be some basis for people who want to continue to work to do so after they reach the retirement age, if they are still able to.

Older people need re-education to work at other types of jobs, so that they can continue to be productive even when they can no longer do the strenuous work they did when they were younger. I always feel rather sorry for old people who must find an outlet in hobby centers, where they do things that are not really productive, but are just a make-shift to keep them occupied. It would be so much better if they could feel they are really doing useful work in the community.

Labor's Political Role

Q. What do you think is labor's proper role in politics?

A. Primarily, I would say that labor has an obligation to get its members to accept responsibility. When unions had little power, they were interested only in labor conditions and matters directly affecting them, because these were the only areas in which they could make their presence felt.

But now the labor movement is strong and it has a great responsibility to educate its members for citizenship. If we take our rights and privileges for granted, they may be lost unless we work for them. As far as labor is concerned, I am sorry to say that there is still too much indifference to voting, especially among the wives of union members. I know that in my home area, around Poughkeepsie, N. Y., labor could change the entire political picture if it really tried.

MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT
Offers some good advice for workers.

Of course, it would be a mistake for unions to tell their members **how** to vote. Something in Americans rebels when people try to dictate their politics to them. But unions can help their members by getting out the vote and by helping them to know the issues and know the candidates.

Q. Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, has said that he is looking forward to seeing segregation and discrimination in this country ended by 1963. Do you believe this is possible?

A. I don't know whether it is possible to achieve such a goal completely by 1963. I am sure that we will move ahead, but it takes some time to change the hearts of men.

Our No. 1 Task

Q. What do you consider is labor's most important task today?

A. I would say it is to choose leaders of sufficient capacity to help their members understand world problems, which have a direct effect on home problems. Labor today is making a name for itself as an important force in government; it is developing real labor statesmen who understand the world as well as their own areas. Some members may not have reached such understanding, but their leaders can pass it along to them.

Many of our children will be working in all parts of the world when they grow up. As the most advanced nation, we must be prepared to give leadership to others.

Today, many areas in the world jump from plowing with a crooked stick to the atomic age almost overnight. It is from the developed countries that leadership will have to come. That is why I consider education so important, and an understanding of the problems faced by the whole world.

'Social Justice Requires GAW'

"SOME SORT of guaranteed annual wage would seem to be required by the virtue of social justice," said Monsignor George G. Higgins in refuting a recent Saturday Evening Post article.

Backing for the plan also came from one of the nation's top economists, Dr. Seymour E. Harris of Harvard University, who said the GAW would do "positive good."

Monsignor Higgins, who is director of the Social Action Dept. of the National Catholic Welfare Council, believes that some form of GAW will be more or less peacefully agreed upon by some large industries within the next few years.

His view flatly contradicts the Saturday Evening Post forecast of an annual wage "battle of titanic proportions." It appeared five or 10 years ago that industrial pensions could never have been settled through collective bargaining on the basis of what was being said at the time by the parties concerned, he recalled.

"Well, time marches on. Industrial pensions are now being negotiated more or less satisfactorily in most of the major industries. We would expect the same thing to happen in the case of the guaranteed annual wage."

Management "would be very ill-advised, in our opinion," to reject GAW plans "summarily as a matter of so-called principle," Higgins declared.

Harris in reassuring "those who are excessively frightened," pointed out that the GAW was an attempt by organized labor to win for production workers the same kind of income security as that now enjoyed by white collar workers.

St. Louis Press Group Presents Special Award To Vandercook

A SPECIAL AWARD for "bold and lucid" news interpretation is presented to CIO-sponsored commentator John W. Vandercook (right), by retiring Pres. Howard R. Woods of the Mound City Club of St. Louis. Msgr. Cornelius J. Flavin (center) receives award for Archbishop Ritter.

A SPECIAL Award for "bold and lucid interpretation of world and national news" from the Mound City Press Club of St. Louis went to CIO-sponsored Commentator John W. Vandercook last week.

Vandercook, who was the principal speaker at the club's annual awards banquet, discussed the growth of racial tolerance and justice with the growth of knowledge.

"Tolerance is knowledge," he said in his acceptance address. "I am by no means sure that our species grows in kindness, in essential virtue, or even in what is called wisdom.

"I am sure, on the other hand, that we grow steadily in knowledge. And I am inclined to believe that most of what we describe as the human virtues are fundamentally the offspring, simply, of knowing.

"Though we have a long way to go in the essential need for racial tolerance, it would be unrealistic to feel—or to say—that we have not come a long way."

In the last half century, Vandercook said he had seen " 'cultivated' people put whole bales of their racial, their religious and their nationalistic prejudices away as casually as they have relegated to the dustbins their parasols and picture hats."

HE RECALLED that the American record of racial tolerance and racial justice "has not been a proud one."

"From the completion of the American Constitution in 1789 to a Supreme Court decision in 1954 that 'free men' must also mean free children—who have the right to go to school together—is, by any standard, an apalling stretch of time," he said.

"We have had our evil customs. They have been made worse by evil deeds. We have most assuredly not yet found our way out of the dark jungle of prejudice into the light."

"But then, there has been no wrong in America that has not made active men and women who have sought to put it right. There were slave owners. And there were abolitionists.

"And we know this. The critics of wrong—over the long haul—have been invariably more successful."

'Faith In God'

Archbishop Joseph Ritter of St. Louis received a Special Award from the Mound City Press Club, along with CIO-sponsored Commentator John W. Vandercook.

For "combining faith in God with true democratic practices," the citation of Archbishop Ritter's award read. Additionally, the club presented Citations of Merit to Virgil Borders, regional director of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, and to the Urban League of St. Louis.

St. Louis Ends Color Bar In High Schools

DESEGRATION of high schools in St. Louis, Mo., was as uneventful as it was swift and complete last week as students began enrolling for the new term.

An estimated total of 30% of the secondary school students in St. Louis are Negroes. Integration of the city's nine high schools was the first major step taken in compliance with last year's U. S. Supreme Court decision outlawing public school segregation.

Last fall segregation was ended in two city-owned teachers' colleges. Elementary schools are scheduled to end the practice next September. When the 72,100 elementary school students, about 38% Negro, are reassigned, integration will be complete in St. Louis.

The basic plan for accomplishing the forward step was worked out during the administration of St. Louis CIO Council Executive Sec. Oscar Ehrhardt as president of the city School Board.

The board developed a redistricting plan based on "block surveys" which determined the number of pupils, their distance from schools, and the capacities of school buildings.

The census did not reveal the proportion of Negroes and whites in each area.

THE FIRST STEP in school integration in St. Louis was taken in 1949 when Archbishop Joseph Ritter ordered an end of segregation in parochial schools.

The public high school integration step was preceded by an intensive educational campaign in school districts. For weeks past, civic and religious leaders in residential areas held community meetings to discuss the situation.

Ministers mentioned the pending move in sermons the Sunday before the change, urging congregations to cooperate with school authorities in preventing incidents. Integration plans were fully outlined at many sessions of high school student government bodies.

Vandercook Lauds Action In St. Louis

CIO-SPONSORED Commentator John W. Vandercook was in St. Louis last week on the day public high school integration took effect. Here is his brief, pointed, on-the-spot comment:

"Today, at the beginning of a new semester, racial segregation came to an official end in the nine big high schools of the city of St. Louis—the largest city of a border state where hitherto Negroes and whites have always attended separate schools.

"Due to neighborhood factors, shiftovers from one school to another were not large.

"But—nothing whatever happened. The city superintendent of schools reports 'just another school day.'

"Except that white high school students—with both hearts and heads in the right places—formed voluntary little committees to welcome the Negro newcomers.

"St. Louis' Negro and white teachers' colleges were combined last fall—without incident—and with consistent harmony reported ever since. Catholic schools here abolished segregation — without waiting for the Supreme Court ruling—six years ago."

Oil Worker Is Dem Caucus Head

State Sen. Eugene Bainbridge, a veteran member of CIO Oil Workers Local 210, has been re-elected leader of the Democratic Caucus in the upper house of the Indiana Legislature.

Bainbridge was one of the first 100 members to join the OWIU local in 1934. His term in the State Senate began in 1952.

KEYNOTERS at Michigan CIO Legislative Conference at Lansing were Govs. Freeman, Minnesota (left), and Williams, Michigan (right), shown with Pres. August Scholle of the State CIO Council.

Michigan CIO Sets Up Reapportionment Drive

REAPPORTIONMENT of legislative districts will again be a key State PAC target, the fourth annual Michigan CIO Council Legislative Conference decided at a two-day session last week end.

The meeting brought 550 delegates to Lansing for the traditional opening of the Michigan CIO's drive for better legislation, which coincides with the convening of a new Legislature.

They looked back with satisfaction at their fall election drive, which gave Michigan its first full slate of Democratic administrative officers in 18 years.

THEY ALSO looked back, but not with the same feeling, at the legislative campaign, which saw Democrats win the majority of votes but remain the minority party because of gerrymandered districts.

Implementation of the drive was mapped in one of seven all-day panel discussions.

Other panel subjects were taxation, State labor legislation, workmen's compensation and safety, unemployment compensation and welfare, FEPC and civil rights, and social welfare legislation.

THE CONFERENCE opened with keynote talks by two of the nation's youngest Democratic Governors, Michigan's G. Mennen Williams and Minnesota's Orville F. Freeman.

Freeman told an overflow banquet audience that the CIO deserved a large measure of credit for the revival of midwestern liberalism.

"I want to commend the CIO for its positive program," he said, "and urge you to carry out your political activity on a year-around basis. We've got to have a consistent, long-term, solid and united program with pressure on all the time."

Williams made a strong plea for a large turnout of Democratic voters at the coming spring election, pointing out that Republicans won off-year elections only because Democrats stayed home. He, too, praised the CIO for its political role.

"In all the CIO requests that have been made of me," Williams said, "there has never been a selfish motive but rather a desire to benefit all of the people of Michigan."

Michigan CIO Council Pres. August Scholle told the conference that Republicans in the Legislature have not yet learned the lesson of the 1954 election, and are still intent on a program of regressive legislation.

"We can make that lesson stick by gaining another Democratic victory in the spring and then launching a successful campaign for equal representative districts," he said.

Council Sec.-Treas. Barney Hopkins announced that an intensive education campaign for reapportionment is ready for launching.

264 CIO Locals Have Organized Credit Unions

ABOUT 130,000 members of 264 CIO local unions have gone a long way toward solving at least the worst of their financial problems by operating their own credit unions, the Credit Union National Association reported last week.

They have built up combined assets estimated at nearly $3.4 million, the association said.

In its review of 1954 operations, the association reported steady gains in the credit union movement throughout the year. There are now 19,880 of the self-help groups in the U. S., with more than nine million members.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther is one of their strongest backers. He recently called credit unions "truly the friend of every American worker," praising them for their promotion of thrift.

HISTORIC SCENES—Four years after left photo was taken, the six-year-old standing in front of his mother, James G. Thimmes, went to work in a coal mine. Family scene from early in life of late vice president of CIO and CIO Steelworkers, shows (L. to R.) Rose, Elzora, Harold (foreground); father, Philip, holding hand of Albert ; mother, Cora; James and Lester. Photo at right shows Marks Steel football team in 1922, on which husky young Jim Thimmes, second from left (first in uniform), played a hard game at center.

GOP Health Program Not Enough For CIO

WHEN PRES. Eisenhower resubmitted his health program to Congress last week, he "moved a few paces forward," but failed to provide "a bold program geared to the tremendous un-met health needs" of the American people.

"The requested increases for research and hospital construction and public health service facilities are in the right direction, but long over-due and still too small," said Joseph N. Curran, chairman of the CIO Social Security Committee and president of the CIO Maritime Union.

THE PRESIDENT'S proposals will not help provide comprehensive protection for the many millions of persons with moderate incomes who cannot afford the high and rising costs of pre-payment medical care plans, with all their many limitations.

"Only national health insurance can solve the problems of this large group."

Key to the Presidential proposal is Eisenhower's scheme for health "re-insurance." This would establish a fund to "encourage private health insurance organizations in offering broader benefits to insured individuals and families and coverage to more people."

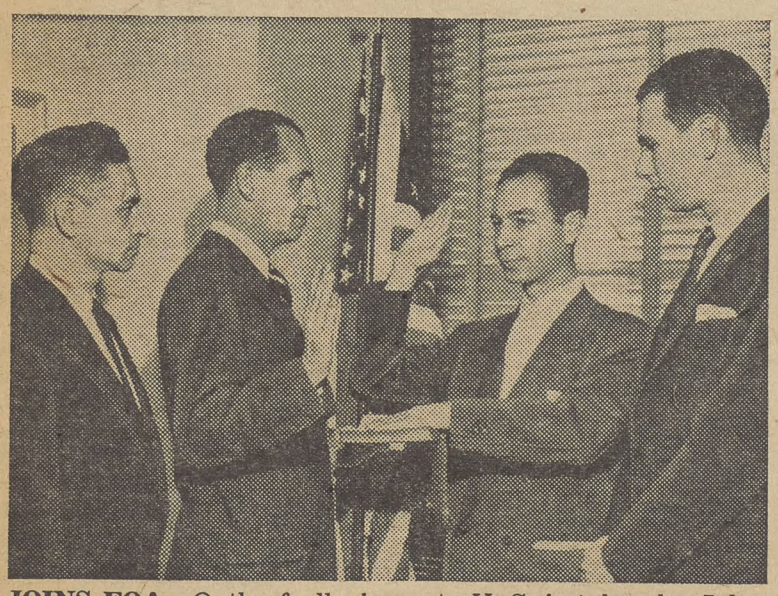
THE TROUBLE with the plan, says the Committee for the Nation's Health, is that, like a similar proposal rejected by Congress last year, it cannot accomplish its "high-sounding objectives."

Rep. Reed (R. N. Y.) has introduced legislation carrying out some parts of the program, and Sen. Smith (R. N.J.) said he would offer a bill in the Senate. Rep. Priest (D. Tenn.), chairman of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, said the body would hold early hearings on the message.

He predicted passage this year of "some needed and helpful health bills," but refrained from comment on the specific proposals.

The President also asked for a number of other programs, including aid for public assistance recipients, construction of hospital and other health facilities, aid to medical research, grants-in-aid for nurses' training, and financial help to train people who care for the mentally disabled.

CIO on ABC
Monday thru Friday
John W. Vandercook
AND THE NEWS



JOINS FOA—Oath of allegiance to U. S. is taken by John J. Schulter (second from right), field representative of CIO Electrical Workers, after appointment as labor adviser in Austria for Foreign Operations Administration. From left: IUE Pres. James B. Carey, FOA Deputy Personnel Dir. Edward McMenamin, Schulter and IUE Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett.

CIO Finds Right-To-Scab Laws Aid Anti-Union Employers Only

ALTHOUGH right-to-scab laws are proposed in the name of economic progress, the aim of their advocates is to halt improvements in wages and working conditions.

That judgment of the open shop statutes, on the books in 17 states and proposed for many more, is offered in the current issue of the Economic Outlook, published by the CIO Dept. of Education and Research.

" 'Right-to-work' laws give no one the right to a job," says the Outlook. "The title of these laws is a fraud."

The publication examines factors making for economic progress and finds that the anti-labor laws make no measurable contribution to prosperity. It adds:

"Most business firms select their locations on the basis of economic advantage. In deciding the location of a factory, the primary question to be answered is: in which location can the product be produced and distributed most cheaply?

"A 'right-to-work' law cannot conceivably be a real economic attraction for most companies. Adoption of such a law cannot create markets where they do not exist. Neither can a 'right-to-work' law produce an available supply of low cost raw materials."

Thus disposing of the propagandists' notion that such measures attract industry, the Outlook discusses the parallel problem of adequate manpower resources for industry.

"THE availability of an ample supply of adequately skilled manpower does not relate to 'right to work' laws," it says. "There may be available supplies of adequately skilled labor in a state without such legislation as well as in states with such a law.

"A 'right-to-work' law cannot produce a rapid natural increase in the population, as has occurred in the Southern states. Nor can it attract a labor supply, as did the West Coast climate and promise of high wages and good living conditions."

Production per man hour depends on the skill of the work force, the Outlook says, and thus the unit labor cost of an item produced in a factory does not depend on low wages alone. Low rates of turnover and absenteeism reduce production costs, too. "Right-to-work" laws do not affect these things, the publication points out.

"Indeed, the outlawing of union security by a 'right-to-work' law would make it difficult and unlikely for a union to cooperate with management to help improve efficiency or reduce the rates of absenteeism and turnover," it holds.

"Such a law can do nothing—or very little, at the utmost—to affect unit labor costs."

Restating the fact that consumer markets depend upon consumer buying power, the Outlook notes that "while 'right-to-work' laws aim at keeping wages low, they do not produce lower living costs."

"LOW WAGES generally mean poor consumer markets and low standards of living," it adds.

As to the proffered claim that the measures aid economic development, the publication suggests that "some special advances should have been experienced in the states that enacted such legislation."

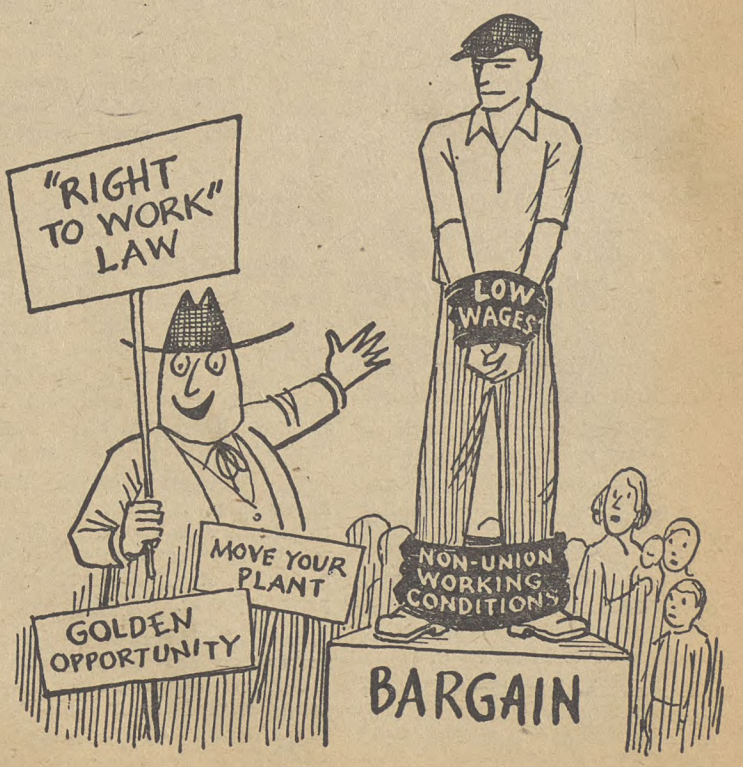
"There is no evidence of any such advances in the states that adopted 'right-to-work' laws," it contends. "Indeed, an examination of the record shows that the rate of economic advance slowed down in the 'right-to-work' states after 1947, when most of this legislation was adopted."

The Outlook sums up the case this way: "In reality, 'right-to-work' laws aid no one—neither workers, business, farmers or the community—other than a very small group of low-wage, anti-union employers."

Ex-Rep. Hartley Is At It Again

Fresh evidence of the tender concern of former Rep. Hartley (R. N. J.) for workers popped up again last week in the form of still another organization—phony, of course—for their "protection."

With the connivance of E. S. Dillard, anti-union president of the Old Dominion Box Co., Charlotte, N. C., Hartley has formed the "National Right-To-Work Committee." Its purpose, in view of its name and the past record of the Taft-Hartley Act co-sponsor, is obvious enough to require no warning for unionists.



Economic Outlook, CIO.

EYEING list of congressional committee assignments are these CIOers, among the 150 from across the nation who attended legislative parleys in Washington. Representing state CIO councils, from left, Executive Vice Pres. Julian Carper, Va.; Executive Sec. Bill Holder, N. C.; Sec.-Treas. Edris Owens, Ia.; Vice Pres. William Scott, Ala., and Pres. James Harris, Neb. In right photo, CIO Legislative Committee Dir. Robert Oliver addresses meeting. Seated are Marguerite Nadonley, Thomas Burke, CIO chief of congressional liaison, and Hyman Bookbinder, congressional research chief. Two days of meetings left visitors hopeful that 84th Congress will act favorably on some CIO legislative aims.

CIOers Look At Prospects Of Legislation

By EUGENE A. KELLEY

FROM every part of the nation last week CIO people—staff, union officials and representatives of state and city councils—converged on Washington to take a look at the new 84th Congress and the legislative picture ahead.

What they saw, what they heard, caused most to return with at least a sense of cautious optimism. They had gathered in meetings formal and off-the-cuff, traded notes on conditions in their areas, and discussed the emphasis to be placed on various legislative targets.

Specialists briefed them on what might be expected and—equally important—what disappointments there may be when the first session of the 84th winds up its affairs. About 150 CIO regional directors, staff personnel, legislative people from CIO's international unions, officers from all of the state CIO councils and some of the larger city councils attended the two-day Washington parleys.

Met Legislators

Between meetings, the visitors buttonholed the senators and House members from their states. It was not a lobbying operation for specific legislation, but an attempt to acquaint the legislators with the goals that CIO wants to see the U. S. achieve this year on the congressional front.

Congress itself was busy, but its work was being done in committee and hearing rooms. During the week both houses had days without formal sessions or brief, less-than-an-hour gatherings to transact emergency measures.

Groundhogs And Fog

The business of Congress last week included an exchange over the prophetic abilities of rival Wisconsin and Pennsylvania groundhogs by GOP House members and some lavish tributes on the 112th anniversary of Pres. McKinley's birth, also by Republicans, of course. Democrats, in turn, noted the birthdate of FDR.

Committees, meanwhile, plowed through hearings; the Joint Committee on the Economic Report heard reams of testimony which lead Rep. Kelley (D. Pa.) to conclude:

"When you cut through the somewhat foggy nature of all the economic talk and lingo, what it all comes to is that if you're a Republican, you tend to think things are going to get better and better if we just don't meddle in the business scene too much, while, if you're a Democrat, you tend to think it will take some vigorous and imaginative action by government to keep our economy expanding."

Thus, the CIO visitors had more time afforded them by their hosts at either wing of the Capitol, more time to make a pitch for those measures CIO believes will lead to a full-employment, full-production economy.

Congressional committees, like anyone else essaying a new job, are moving slowly. Public hearings are already in progress on some matters. At their conclusion the committees will draft specific legislation to be acted upon by the chambers.

The committees, last week's visitors were told, reflect 1954's vigorous work in the field of political action. Democrats are in the majority on every committee although not every Democrat is the liberal that could be wished.

Legislative Committee Dir. Robert Oliver told one meeting that CIO—and the country generally—are in "good shape" as congressional committees are now constituted.

There are fewer exceptions to this on the House side than on the Senate. Make-up of some committees, Oliver reported, has shifted from the ultra-conservative to the definitely liberal pattern.

Optimism Expressed

Thomas H. Burke, chief of congressional liaison for CIO's Legislative Dept., reported on the membership of House committees, Oliver on the Senate committees.

Considerable optimism was expressed at the possibility of a higher minimum wage law being reported out of committee and acted upon favorably when it reaches the floors of Congress. There was, however, no speculation on the figure at which wage floors may be pegged. John Edelman, Washington representative for the CIO Textile Workers, descussed the present status of such legislation.

Helen Berthelot, of the CIO Communication Workers, reported on school construction legislation, hearings on which were in progress last week. **(See Separate Story, Page 3.)**

Don Montgomery, of the CIO Auto Workers, told a meeting that CIO will exert a definite drive towards increasing personal income tax exemptions by $100.

Equal To 5c Per Hour

This, he pointed out, would be the equivalent of a 5c an hour wage increase. An apparent loss in revenue through the higher exemption would be at least offset by the greater purchasing power placed in the hands of consumers.

Tax measures, constitutionally, must originate with the House Ways & Means Committee, a group presently occupied with reciprocal trade agreement hearings. The same committee, Paul Sifton, of the UAW-CIO reported, will consider federal minimum standards for unemployment compensation, another CIO legislative aim.

Higher benefits of longer duration and a state reinsurance feature to "bail out" states whose funds are depleted through heavy withdrawals from mass unemployment are sought by CIO. It is unlikely, though, that the committee will take up unemployment compensation matters until late April or early May.

Meanwhile, CIO people were counseled to press for improvements from their respective state legislatures.

Stone Workers Win 2 Votes For Bargaining Rights

VICTORIES in two NLRB representation elections have been reported by the CIO Stone Workers.

The balloting covered workers at the U. S. Gypsum plant at New Braunfels, Tex., and the Lock Joint Pipe Co. at Columbia, S. C.

In recent contract settlements, USAPWA locals have won across-the-board wage increases ranging from 2c to 5c an hour.

New pacts were signed at York Stone & Supply Co., York, Pa., Rock of Ages Capacitor Div., Barre, Vt.; E. Bigelow Co., New London, O.; and Minerals & Chemical Corp., Attapulgas, Ga.

Showdown Fight Seen On Dixon Yates

A SHOWDOWN battle between congressional Democrats and the White House loomed last week after Pres. Eisenhower heatedly rejected a suggestion that he cancel the controversial Dixon-Yates power contract.

Ten Democrats on the Joint Atomic Energy Committee voted to ask the Administration to give up the contract battle involving a "raid" on TVA territory by private power.

Queried at his press conference as to whether he intended to order cancellation, Eisenhower snapped, "I do not."

He pointed to the committee vote, along strictly party lines. Democratic spokesmen quickly recalled last summer's GOP majority vote to steamroller Dixon-Yates through Congress.

Critics of the contract pointed to a glaring inconsistency in earlier Eisenhower power pronouncements, in which he called for "partnership" between "local" government and private interests. The key figures in the combine to peddle power in several southern states are New Jersey born and bred and operate from New York City offices.

Democrats warned that the Atomic Energy Commission was being hampered in its work through its embroilment in the politics of Dixon-Yates and served notice that they will attempt to kill the contract before it, in turn, kills TVA.

Civil Rights: A "package" of civil rights bills, 11 of them with 18 Senators signing one or more, was filed by Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.). Among the objectives of the bills: To establish equal opportunity of employment, outlawing of the poll tax as a condition of voting, to establish a commission on civil rights in the executive branch of government.

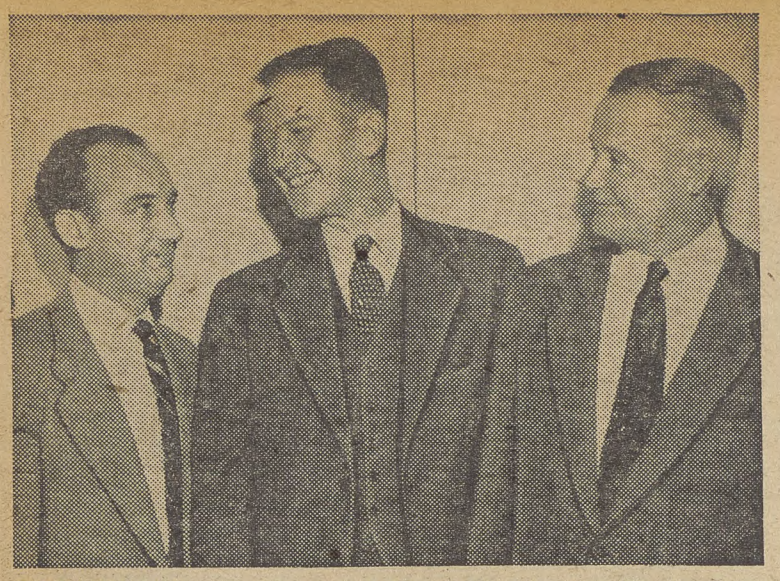
NOMINATIONS: Storm signals were hoisted in the Senate for at least one Presidential appointment. Members of both parties lined up to oppose confirmation of Joseph Campbell as comptroller general. Campbell, one-time treasurer of Columbia University, where Eisenhower served a hitch as president, found his qualifications being questioned.

N. Y. State To Step Up Disabled Aid

ALLOCATION of additional federal funds will provide more help this year for New York State's severely disabled job seekers in their search for suitable work, according to State Industrial Commissioner Isador Lubin.

State agencies will expand their rehabilitation facilities, and counselling and placement service for handicapped persons who have been readied for work.

The State Employment Service is assigning 20 additional interviewers to its staff to handle the expected increase in disabled job seekers in the wake of the expanded program.



BREAKFAST meeting was held at Washington by the New Jersey CIO Council to present to the State's congressional delegation a program to halt unemployment. From left are: State CIO Pres. Paul Krebs, Sen. Case (R.) and Robert Oliver, chief, congressional activities, CIO Legislative Dept.

N. J. CIO Asks Action On Jobless By Congress

THIRTY New Jersey CIO leaders recently came to Washington to urge the State's congressional delegation to seek prompt passage of a six-point program to halt growing unemployment.

Headed by Pres. Paul Krebs, the State CIO group presented unemployment statistics showing the imperative need for action by Sens. Smith and Case, both Republicans, and 11 of the 14 New Jersey members of the House.

The congressmen were given an up-to-the-minute figure on unemployment including the State CIO's own partial survey (see box) and the current report of the State Labor Dept. The latter more than 175,000 jobless, with growing unemployment forecast for the next few months—at least.

Krebs said there are "two types of (unemployment) problems," one resulting from plant shutdowns and the other from layoffs at plants still in operation.

HE ATTRIBUTED shutdowns principally to "plant migration to other areas, particularly in the low-wage South; cancellation or withdrawal to low-wage plants of government contracts; inability to meet competition from low-wage plants, particularly in the South; consolidation, merger or transfer of operations to other plants with modern facilities or lower wage costs."

Krebs said layoffs at operating plants were due to four principal causes:

"Lack of customers due to reduced purchasing power; reduced government contracts due to military cutbacks or shifts in orders to other plants; cautious buying by business because of general economic conditions; obsolescence of plants, machinery, mines or other non-human factors."

The New Jersey CIO president called for congressional action to increase the minimum wage from 75c to $1.25 an hour, and to eliminate Taft-Hartley obstacles to organization of southern workers.

THE SIX-POINT program also sought the removal from the Walsh-Healey government contracts law of amendments permitting establishment of minimum wages on government contracts by areas.

Also urged were an increase in personal income tax exemptions from $600 to $800, and federal standards requiring states to improve unemployment compensation so that most workers would be eligible for two-thirds of their average weekly wage for 39 weeks.

Situation

A total of 33,361 workers has been laid off in seven New Jersey industries in the past three years, according to a survey by the State CIO Council.

The closing or the moving out of the State of 69 plants made 10,968 of that total permanently jobless. The remainder—22,393—were laid off because of production cutbacks.

Vice Pres. McCarthy Of D. C. Council Dies

Thomas J. McCarthy, 54, vice president of the District of Columbia CIO Council and president of OWIU-CIO Local 403, died Jan. 30 in a train en route to a meeting of Oil Workers Dist. 7 in New York City.

He leaves a wife and three children. The funeral was held last week in Arlington, Va.

Textile Plant Runaways Called 'Great Danger' To The North

MIGRATION of textile plants to the South is "a portent of great danger" to the economy of the North, according to Vice Pres. Sol Stetin of the CIO Textile Workers.

In a letter to members of the congressional delegations from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, Stetin, who also is mid-Atlantic director of TWUA-CIO, declared that the depression-ridden textile industry has watched employers "rush to the land of economic feudalism."

In their wake, he said, they leave "unemployment for workers, hard times for small business and bankruptcy for other mills."

The textile industry employed nearly 1.3 million workers in 1948, Stetin said, but now employs less than 950,000, a loss of 330,000 U. S. jobs.

MILL LIQUIDATIONS in his area, he went on, have affected 190 plants and 56,000 workers since 1946. Pennsylvania was the heaviest loser with 26,000, New York was next with 20,000, and New Jersey lost 10,000.

"A device which has led to the closing of textile mills in New England and the Middle Atlantic states is the use by industry-hungry towns in the South of their tax exempt authority to float municipal bonds for financing new plants," Stetin pointed out.

"Bargain-hunting employers, including boisterous advocates of private enterprise, have exploited such community schemes for luring industry away from established locations and have abandoned their workers in obsolete plants."

TOO MANY Congressmen and Senators, said Stetin, are concerned mainly with the welfare of business on the theory that benefits will trickle down to the workers and all will benefit.

"Our emphasis is different even if our objective is the same. Business, in the final analysis is dependent on the people—the working people as producers and as consumers. If people cease to produce and consume, business will fail," Stetin reminded.

He urged a program that included establishment of a tripartite textile industry rehabilitation committee that would reduce the work week to 35 hours with 40 hours' pay, a $1.25 minimum wage, stockpiling of military fabrics, distribution of surplus textiles to the needy at home and abroad and tax revisions to discourage mill migration.

THE EISENHOWER Administration's disinterest in the problems of the industry was flayed by TWUA's Research Dir. Solomon Barkin in testimony before the Joint Committee on the Economic Report in Washington.

Barkin recalled promises of aid to distressed textile communities made by Candidate Eisenhower in 1952 and the subsequent failure of his Administration to consider tangible assistance.

He said the President's economic report took an "indefensible" position in recommending a minimum no higher than 90c. It would have little or no effect in the textile industry where the Labor Dept. has already found that the prevailing minimum wage is $1 for the cotton-rayon division and $1.20 for the woolen and worsted industry.

What Happens To People When Mills Close Down

IT'S UNREALISTIC to assume that declining employment in some industries will always be offset for expanding job opportunities in other industries, according to a study of Massachusetts textile workers whose jobs were lost through mill closings.

Rep. Rogers (R. Mass.) inserted in the Congressional Record the findings of Prof. William Miernyk of Northeastern University, Boston. Studies were conducted in five Bay State areas and in Providence, R. I., among workers whose plants had been liquidated between six months and two and a half years.

"We found that 43% of the displaced workers were unemployed at the time of our survey," Miernyk said. "Another 12% had withdrawn from the labor force, although not all of the latter were voluntary withdrawals.

"About 30% of the total had been unemployed continuously since their layoff. Men were more successful in finding jobs, but 33% of the men were unemployed when interviewed and 21% had been continuously unemployed since their layoff," he reported.

Defense Contracts Urged For N. Y. Jobless Area

THE 17 Democratic congressmen from New York have joined in calling on the Defense Dept. to channel contracts to the American Locomotive Co. and other distressed companies in surplus labor areas.

ALCO, which is under contract with the CIO Steelworkers, currently has laid off 8000 workers in Schenectady, Auburn and Dunkirk, which are surplus areas, as well as at other plants in the State.

The Democratic delegation said it was acting in cooperation with Gov. Harriman (D.) in seeking relief for that region of the State which has suffered "a general economic collapse."

"It should be the studied policy of the Dept. of Defense to spread procurement orders on a geographic basis," the congressmen said, "thus not only strengthening the economy generally throughout distressed areas, but also serving to keep intact skilled groups of workers, a crucial need in time of crisis."

ALCO, which produces diesel locomotives, also has facilities for manufacture of guided missiles, tanks and other important defense material which the group charged were "not being put to use for lack of procurement orders."

The statement was signed by Reps. Celler, Buckley, Keogh, Klein, Rooney, Powell, Multer, Delaney, Dollinger, Kelly, Donovan, Fine, O'Brien, Holtzman, Anfuso, Davidson and Zelenko.

County To Aid Jobless In Altoona

THE GOP-dominated Blair County (Pa.) Commissioners have adopted unanimously a series of resolutions to help some 5000 unemployed Pennsylvania Railroad workers in the county.

The resolutions were based on proposals made by a committee representing the 6100-member Railroad Workers Local 2017 of the CIO Transport Workers, which represents employes at the Altoona car shops, the biggest on the Pennsy.

The commissioners' action followed passage by the Altoona City Council, also Republican controlled, of resolutions also proposed by the local to assist the jobless PRR employes.

The commissioners implored the railroad, "as a first step, to call all its furloughed workers back to their jobs by stepping up the maintenance program and to keep their equipment in first class condition."

The Pennsy also was urged "to help attract new industries into this area by offering land sites from its vast and unused land holdings, plus free sidings and warehouse facilities."

IN ANOTHER effort to attract new industries, the commissioners resolved "to cooperate with the city of Altoona, if requested by the city, to negotiate with the PRR to obtain use of idle PRR reservoirs on a 99-year basis at the nominal cost of $1 a year.

The county officers also said they "stood ready" to make federal surplus food available. Surplus food distribution had broken down several weeks ago when Altoona stores refused to act as distributors, but a new system was being set up.

Leadership in the local's effort to help the unemployed workers has been furnished by Murray M. Gassman, TWU-CIO international representative and chairman of the local's committee on unemployment, who played a leading role in three mass meetings for the unemployed.

The commissioners also agreed to postpone collection of taxes from the jobless, if the State Legislature would enact the necessary measures; recommended a public works program to the federal government, and promised to try to get increased State and federal aid for the unemployed.

TWU Hires Accountant To Audit Transit Books

The CIO Transport Workers have retained one of the nation's top accounting firms—J. P. Main & Co.—to audit the books of the New York City Transit Authority, Pres. Michael J. Quill announced last week.

Quill maintained that the TA has "hidden assets" of $38 million in its financial structure which could be used for the benefit of TWU-CIO members employed on the city's transit lines.

Listen To Vandercook Every Night On ABC

Economic Report—

'Deeper, Longer' Seasonal Slide Predicted For Autos Late In 1955

INDUSTRY GROUPS predict that the seasonal slide in auto production this summer will be "deeper and longer," and as steel and auto go, so goes the nation's economy.

That's the not-so-cheering word in the current Economic Newsletter, published by the CIO Dept. of Education and Research.

Economic activity is still improving slightly, judging by 1954 year-end figures, the newsletter said, but "economic growth lagged behind the end of 1953."

"We think the upturn will continue for the early part of 1955, mostly because of the increases in automobile production. But lags in income levels and purchasing power, important underpinnings to the economy, lead us to believe that 1955's overall gains will be slight indeed.

"If so, the slight recovery foreseen for 1955 won't be enough to stop the threat of more unemployment and more part-time employment."

1. Production: The industrial production index for December rose to 130 from November's 129. That's 3% above December, 1953, but 2.5% under December, 1952. Steel production in December was 8.281 million tons, the highest for any month since November, 1953. It was 4.5% above December, 1953, but still 14.5% below December, 1952. Total steel production is at the lowest yearly rate since 1949.

Auto production for December was 735,000 cars and trucks. Estimates for 1955 rate production at 5.8 million cars, but the industry is scheduling two million cars for the first quarter *"which means that auto production is bound to drop by the middle of the year."*

2. Employment and Unemployment: December employment was 60.6 million and unemployment 2.8 million. For the whole year 1954, unemployment averaged 3.3 million compared with 2.4 million in 1953. New claims for unemployment compensation for December totalled 1.45 million (estimated), the highest since 1949. All told 1.772 million workers used up their benefits in 1954, a million more than in 1953.

3. Income: Wage and salary income went down $300 million in the last quarter and farm income is now $1.3 billion below 1953. But business, professional and rental income, dividends and interest rose $2.9 billion so that total personal income was up $1.7 billion over 1953. Total personal income after taxes went up $3.5 billion over 1953, but spendable per capita income went down. The rising population offset the rise in income with the result that per capita income went down from $1567 to $1561.

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

HAVE YOU COME ACROSS any of the "club plans" which have been spreading around the country recently? If not, you probably will. They are growing fast.

Savings Are Spotty From 'Club Plans'

The way these clubs operate, a merchandise company supplies the *"secretary"* (one of the women in the club) with a catalog. The club members each pay *"dues"* into the club's fund, generally $1 or $2 a week, select the merchandise they want, and the secretary sends in one order each week from the pooled *"dues"* for the week.

The company that supplies the merchandise gives each member a premium, and also gives the secretary a premium for each order. For example, in one of the largest plans, a member who pays $1 a week for 12 weeks gets $12 worth of any goods she selects, and her choice of a premium claimed to be worth "up to $3." The secretary also gets a premium worth "up to $3" with each order.

The idea has an advantage for people who would otherwise buy on installments. You escape any installment fee and the other evils of overcharging you often encounter in the more unscrupulous installment stores. Instead, the members pool their weekly payments and take turns ordering—a kind of mutual "layaway" plan.

But the premiums offered may or may not reduce the prices of the merchandise itself below what you would pay in the more reasonably-priced stores, discount-houses, co-ops, and mail-order catalogs.

One "club plan" catalog which this writer examined, offers "list prices" on electric appliances like vacuum cleaners, mixers, etc. Nowadays many stores give outright discounts of 15-25% off the list prices on such goods—not only regular discount houses, but many neighborhood dealers and even some department stores. Also, the consumer co-ops, large mail-order houses and department stores have their own-brand appliances often offering savings of 15-20% per cent from the list prices of nationally-advertised brands. *The premiums offered by the "club plan" would bring the list price of "hard goods" to about the same level as prices charged by many cut-price dealers these days.*

HOWEVER, ON SOFT GOODS like clothing, linens, blankets, etc., the savings claimed by the club plans are more dubious. The prices in the club-plan catalog are definitely higher than those of a large mail-order house with which they were compared.

For example, a foam-rubber pillow is listed in the club-plan catalog at $6.98; by the mail-order house, at $4.88 (30% less). Full-size sheets of the same brand are $6.98 a pair in the club plan; $5.28 in the mail-order catalog. A 12-piece towel set is $6.70 compared to $4.60. A five per cent wool blanket is $6.45 in the club catalog; $2.69 in the mail-order catalog.

Even considering that the club plan pays all shipping charges, and gives you a premium worth from $1 to $3 on a $12 order, you can still buy the same soft goods in some cases for less, and in other instances for the same money, from retailers who operate on lower-than-usual markups, or at department store sales.

This is not said to depreciate the club plan, but to point out that the claimed savings are better on some goods than others, and in general need to be comparison-shopped as carefully as you would any other retailer or catalog. Of course the secretary of the club does also get a break since she collects the equivalent of 20 per cent (in merchandise) on the members' purchases.

The club plan, actually is another way merchandise sellers are getting around the Fair Trade laws by which manufacturers set the retail prices on products. The past year has seen discount selling so widespread that in some lines fair trade laws are dying on their feet, except chiefly in drug stores where most pharmacists still refuse to make any price reductions on Fair-Trade drugs and medicines—not even on those expensive antibiotics parents have to pay for their children. But except for drugs, even department stores have started meeting the discounts offered by independent retailers.

(Copyright 1955 by Sidney Margolius)

Union Label Group Spurs Drive

A CALL to action "to protect our hard-won conditions" has been issued by the recently reorganized CIO National Union Label Committee in a letter to CIO unions, councils and regional directors.

ROSENBLUM

"The Union Label is no gimmick or gadget — it is a vital weapon to maintain our gains and to extend our membership," said the letter which was signed by Chairman Frank Rosenblum, Sec. Karl Feller and Dir. Harry Read.

The committee, with an expanded membership and reorganized "to meet such obstacles to labor union activity as Taft-Hartley and runaway shops," is embarking on a campaign to activate local Union Label Committees in every community.

The letter offered free copies of a new poster and leaflet depicting the Union Label of various CIO affiliates and telling the Union Label story. The committee also asked to be supplied with the names of active workers in localities to whom future materials could be shipped, and suggested an idea exchange on ways to intensify the use of the Union Label on products made by CIO members.

In addition to Rosenblum, who is secretary-treasurer of the CIO Clothing Workers; Feller, who is president of the CIO Brewery Workers and Read, who is executive assistant to CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, the committee includes:

CIO Rubber Workers Vice Pres. Joseph Childs, Sec.-Treas. Cecil Martin of the CIO Chemical Workers, Pres. Russell Taylor of the CIO Shoe Workers, Publicity Dir. Kenneth Young of the CIO Insurance Workers, Pres. John Blackburn of the CIO Lithographers, Sec.-Treas. Fred Fulford of the CIO Furniture Workers, Sec.-Treas. Frank Grasso of the CIO Paperworkers, Pres. Ernest Hebert of the CIO Barbers and Beauty Culturists, and Milton Weirauch, president of Dist. 4 of the CIO Electrical Workers.

Names Needed Of Label Workers

Key to the CIO Union Label Committee's campaign to activate local committees in every community is its request for the names of active workers to whom new materials can be shipped.

Dir. Harry Read, who is also executive assistant to CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, asked that councils and local unions send such names to him promptly at CIO headquarters, 718 Jackson Pl., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

CIO Supports 'Dimes' Drive

Full support by the Portsmouth, O., CIO Council of the March of Dimes campaign in Scioto County has been pledged by Council Pres. William R. Staiger.

Staiger, who is CIO chairman for the campaign, made that promise at a meeting at which plans were made for the role of the industry and labor division in the drive. The CIO Shoe Workers in the area, he said, "will hold a 'Polio Dance'."

—St. Louis Post-Dispatch photo

BROTHERLY LOVE—When Negroes moved into the St. Louis block in which Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Marcus live, some white residents moved out. But not the Marcuses; they stuck up a sign saying their house was not for sale and things quickly got back to normal.

Reuther, Other CIO Leaders Named Heart Fund Sponsors

APPOINTMENT of CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther as a national labor sponsor of the 1955 Heart Fund has been announced by the American Heart Association.

AFL Pres. George Meany also is a national labor sponsor. Members of the fund's national labor committee include CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe and Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, and the following CIO vice presidents, Emil Rieve, Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, O. A. Knight and Michael J. Quill.

A number of other CIO union presidents also are serving on the committee, including: Jacob S. Potofsky, Clothing Workers; Karl F. Feller, Brewery Workers; Joseph A. Fisher, Utility Workers; John J. Grogan, Shipbuilding Workers; Ernest Hebert, Barbers and Beauty Culturists; Ralph Helstein, Packinghouse Workers.

Also, Burl W. Phares, Glass Workers; Morris Pizer, Furniture Workers; Harry Sayre, Paperworkers; Sam H. Scott, Stone Workers; W. R. Steinberg, Radio Association; Willard S. Townsend, Transport Service, and Russell J. Taylor, Shoe Workers.

FDA Fund Cuts Harm Consumer, Says Cabinet Aide

CUTS in the budget of Food and Drug Administration in recent years have endangered the nation's consumers, according to Bradshaw Mintener, assistant secretary of the Health, Education and Welfare Dept.

This failure to keep up with the job of enforcing the Food and Drug Law "cannot continue," he said.

"The present level of appropriations," Wintener said, "places a limitation on efforts to protect the nation's health; a much greater limitation on efforts to prevent contamination of the nation's food and drug supply."

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

THE WEEK END beginning Jan. 28, I met with the presidents of the CIO Woodworkers and CIO Furniture Workers and their associate officers, as well as officers from the CIO Paperworkers, in Atlanta, Ga.

The purpose was to establish a joint organizing committee with these three international unions and National CIO. The committee is to operate in the several southern and southwestern states to organize the workers in he wood, furniture and paper industries. The headquarters will be located in the CIO regional office in Atlanta, under the capable direction of Carey Haigler, whom I appointed to head up the committee.

Each of the participating international unions appointed an assistant director and in addition, some of their best staff representatives.

We look forward in the months ahead to bringing into CIO many of the unorganized workers of the South. A top-notch staff has been assigned to work under Carey Haigler, and with the joint cooperation of all those involved we will do a good job.

THE LEATHER WORKERS Organizing Committee is making speedy progress in signing up leather workers all over the country. We have already signed one contract bringing about a 10c an hour increase in wages and other improved benefits to the workers.

By the response to our committee, we can see that the leather workers are tired of being pushed around by the Fur and Leather Workers Union with their Communist dominated officers. These workers are interested in trade union goals of better wages and better working conditions, not Communist ideology.

I want to take this opportunity to thank those local union officers and members who accepted the responsibility of leading the workers out of the Fur and Leather Workers Union back under the banner of CIO.

CIO REG. DIR. GEORGE DeNUCCI reports the following CIO election victories: Wilmington Casting Co., Wilmington, O., UAW-CIO was victorious by a 3 to 2 margin; Lincoln Plastic Co., Circleville, O., CIO Rubber Workers 33, no union 29; Morco, Inc., Cleveland, O., UAW-CIO 25, no union 17; Jeavons Japanning Co., Cleveland, O., the company agreed to recognize the CIO Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers after an in-plant vote by the workers.

Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett of IUE-CIO reports the following two IUE election victories: Collins Radio, Dallas, Tex., IUE-CIO 7, no union 3; Kaywood Corp., Benton Harbor, Mich., 50 employes involved, the company recognized IUE-CIO.

N. Y. Optical Local Gains In New Pacts

GENERAL PAY increases ranging from 5c to 25c an hour were won recently by Optical Local 408 of the CIO Electrical Workers for employes of nine shops in the New York City area.

An across-the-board hike of 25c an hour was obtained in a contract with the Grand Opticians, Brooklyn.

In addition to raises ranging from 5c to 10c an hour at a new plant — the Paramount Optical Manufacturing Corp., Woodside, Long Island—an inequity clause brought increases from 5c to 10c, it was reported by Sebastian J. Rebaldo, the local's business agent, who negotiated the pacts.

NEW BENEFITS also were obtained in agreements with Irving Karp, Jamaica, N. Y.; Fish-Schurman Corp., New Rochelle, N. Y.; J. H. Penny, Inc., Brooklyn; Eye Service, Inc., New York City; Ward Optical Manufacturing Corp., North Arlington, N. J.; May Manufacturing Co., Inc., Woodside, N. Y., and Barry Optical Co., Hempstead, N. Y.

Contracts were renewed for a year without changes with Square Optical Co., Shell Craft Optical, United Optical Group and House of Levoy, all of New York City, and Meyer Feingold, Jersey City, N. J.

Listen To Vandercook Every Night On ABC

IWA Locals Aid Victims Of Hurricane

By KENNETH YOUNG

JOHN ANTHONY, a member of New Bedford, Mass., Local 59 of the CIO Insurance Workers of America, is $700 richer as the result of efforts made by his fellow IWA-CIO members throughout New England.

Anthony lost his home and all his belongings during Hurricane Hazel.

As soon as local union officers learned of his plight, his problem became a local union affair.

Beside starting its own collection, Pres. Edward Twarog and Vice Pres. Harvey Blanchette of Local 59 brought the matter to the attention of the IWA's Southeastern Regional Council.

Council Pres. Arthur Higginson and IWA-CIO Rep. Fred Higgins got in touch with other locals affiliated with the Council, raising additional funds.

While the 36 members of Local 59 were raising $100, the council collected an additional $600. The entire amount was given to Anthony by the local during a brief ceremony.

Free Legal Advice

The New Jersey locals of the CIO Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union have arranged with a firm of attorneys to provide members with aid in their personal legal problems.

UAW Strike At Canadian Ford Ends With 11.25c Package Gain

THE LONG strike of 9000 members of the CIO Auto Workers at three plants of the Ford Motor Co. of Canada ended on its 110th day with an 11.25c package increase and a modified union shop.

Settlement was reached after a month of intensive negotiations during which the union bargaining team had the aid of UAW-CIO Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey.

Within hours after the agreement was initialed, preliminary work was under way on reopening plants at Windsor, Ont., and Oakville and Etobicoke, Ont., both Toronto suburbs.

Over the following weekend, the settlement was approved at meetings of Local 200 at Windsor, Local 707 at Oakville and Local 584 at Etobicoke.

The UAW-CIO members get a 4c hourly cash raise effective June 15, and 7.25c an hour, effective immediately, in fringe benefits including complete company-paid medical-hospital insurance for workers, their families and employes who retire in the future, a seventh paid holiday, and three weeks' vacation after 15 years' service. An 8c cost of living allowance was incorporated into base pay.

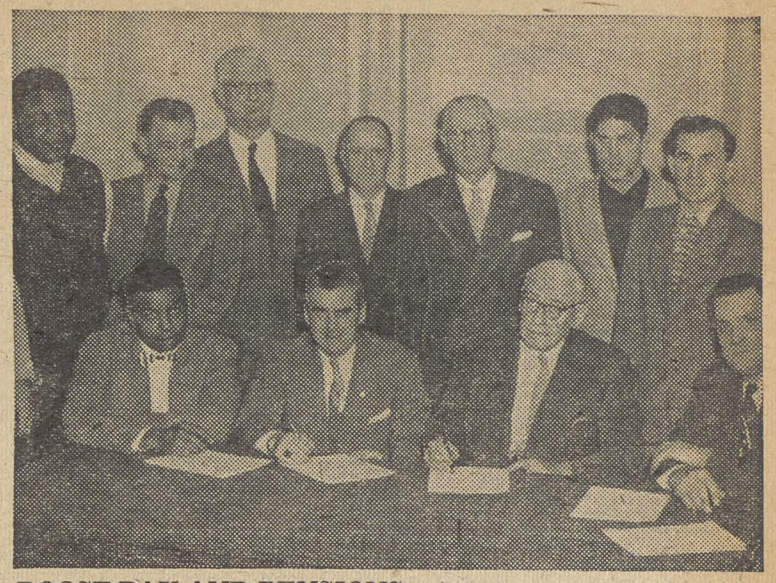
The modified union shop clause provides that all new employes must join the union. It replaces what is known in Canada as the Rand Formula, under which workers were required to pay union dues, but not to join.

In addition, the union obtained a Province-wide agreement covering all three plants. The pact expires June 1, 1956.

Mazey and Theodore Emmert, executive vice president of Ford, in a joint statement said the final negotiations were carried on "without acrimony or ill will."

Both parties, they added, sought not only to settle the strike but to provide "a foundation for a better employe-employer relationship in the future."

The new contract replaces one that expired a year ago. Its signing leaves the union free to reopen negotiations with Chrysler of Canada on an agreement that ran out last summer.



BOOST PAY AND PENSIONS—A new agreement for Raritan (N. J.) Copper Works employes is signed (from left) by Recording Sec. George Pryor and Pres. Joseph Miller, CIO Steelworkers Local 4985, Plant Manager L. W. Kemp, and Intl. Rep. Fred A. Clarici.

Steel Local Gains 6c At Copper Plant

A GENERAL 6c an hour wage increase, and an improved pension and insurance plan have been negotiated by the CIO Steelworkers at Raritan (N. J.) Copper Works.

USA-CIO Dist. 9 Dir. C. B. Newell said a pensioner having 30 years' service who earned approximately $350 a month will receive monthly benefits of $161 including social security.

The agreement also provides that an employe 60 years or more of age with at least 15 years' experience shall receive a pension from the company of $1.75 a month for each year up to 30 years plus social security.

A DISABLED WORKER may retire at $70 a month until he is eligible for retirement when he will receive the full pension. The company also provides each worker $1000 life insurance, and payments for all benefits will be made by the company.

UWUA Wins 8c Package For 25,000

A PACKAGE pay and pension increase of 8.8c an hour has been won for some 25,000 employes of the Consolidated Edison System, New York City, by the CIO Utility Workers.

UWUA-CIO Reg. Dir. Patrick J. McGrath estimated that the new contract under which these benefits were obtained would increase the company's payroll by $4,248,000 this year.

All maximum pay rates were raised 5c an hour retroactive to Jan. 2. Workers paid below the new maximums received an increase of 5c this month and will get another 5c in July, provided that does not bring them above the ceilings for their jobs.

A FURTHER adjustment of $2.50 an hour is provided for employes earning less than $2.10 an hour. Those with 25 years' service received a special increase of 5c an hour, instituted a year ago. Some 14,000 already get this premium and 1600 more will be eligible this year, McGrath said.

The 1954 improvements in social security and any further liberalization will be added to pension payments. McGrath said this change applies to the 3000 pensioners as well as those who will retire in the future.

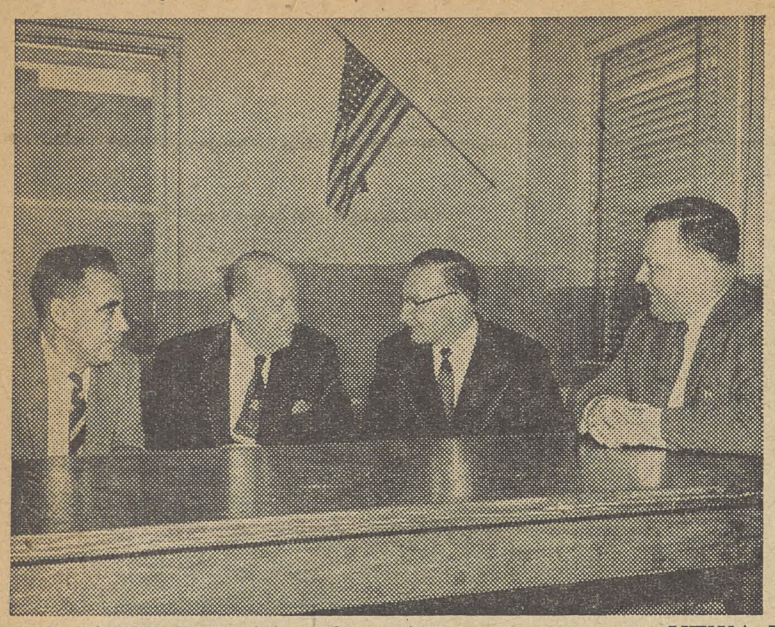
MATERIAL POSSESSIONS of John Anthony were blown away as Hurricane Hazel hit New Bedford, Mass., so his union, CIO Insurance Workers Local 59, went to his aid. Officers presenting $700 check to Anthony, at left, are Vice Pres. Anthony Blanchette and Pres. Edward Twarog (right).

Auto Production Race Dooms Jobs

The auto industry's "mad production race" will make heavy unemployment inevitable later this year, Douglas Fraser of the CIO Auto Workers told the Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report last week.

Fraser, administrative assistant to UAW-CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, said another recession might be forestalled by lifting purchasing power. Detroit's car production last month, he said, was 642,000 but the city had 85,000 jobless.

CIO, Three Unions Plan Joint Organizing In South



CIO JOINT Organizing Committee was set up by National CIO, Woodworkers, Paperworkers and Furniture Workers, to operate in South, at a meeting in Atlanta. At left (left to right) are UFWA Pres. Morris Pizer, CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe, IWA Pres. A. L. Hartung and UPA Southern Reg. Dir. Harry Scott. Center, IWA Vice Pres. Claude Ballard (left) and UPA Org. Dir. Lloyd Vaughan confer. Huddle at right shows (from left) UFWA Rep. John Fernandez and CIO Staff Reps. J. R. Light, E. L. Jackson and Ray Schnell.

By GERVASE N. LOVE

A JOINT campaign to step up organizing efforts in three of the South's major industries was set up at a meeting in Atlanta last week by the National CIO and its international unions in the affected fields—Woodworkers, Furniture Workers and Paperworkers.

It will be conducted by the CIO Joint Organizing Committee.

Assigned to it on a full-time basis are 28 organizers from the CIO and the three internationals. They are working under the chairmanship of CIO National Rep. Carey Haigler, a member of the CIO Steelworkers and formerly CIO regional director in Alabama.

Aiding him will be an assistant director from each of the unions: Jarvis L. Baughman from the IWA-CIO; Floyd Buckner from the UFWA-CIO and Harry Scott, southern regional director, from the UPA-CIO. Additional organizers will be assigned on a part time basis.

CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe, who presided at the Atlanta meeting, also announced that in a departure from current practice, CIO regional directors in the South will assist the campaign within their own areas when they can.

REG. DIRS. Charles H. Gillman from Atlanta, Paul R. Christopher from Knoxville and Robert W. Starnes from Dallas, all of whom attended, promised their help.

Riffe also said that local and state CIO councils will be asked to assist, and that aid will be sought of other international unions in some situations. He made it clear the door is open to other internationals which wish to participate.

Haigler's headquarters will be in the CIO regional office in Atlanta. Sub-regional offices are being set up in facilities of the CIO or the three internationals as follows:

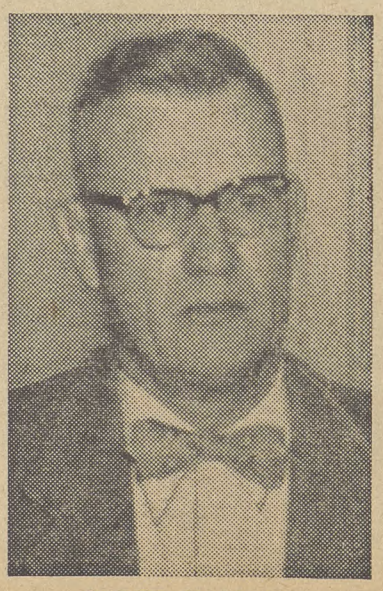
Tampa, Fla., for Florida and South Georgia; High Point, N. C., for North and South Carolina, Virginia and East Tennessee; Memphis, Tenn., for West Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi; Rome, Ga., for North Georgia, and Houston, Tex., for Texas.

ENTHUSIASTIC endorsement of the joint technique, under which organizers will concentrate on all unorganized plants within the jurisdictions of the three unions in the areas to which they may be assigned, was voiced by IWA Pres. A. L. Hartung, UFWA Pres. Morris Pizer and Scott.

The South was selected as the field of operation because of the large number of unorganized workers in the three industries. The size of the problem was pointed up by Pizer, who said that one-third of the furniture industry's 360,000 employes are concentrated in the South.

Riffe expressed the view that "the time is ripe for us to organize."

"People are thinking not of gains," he said, with reference to unemployment, "but of holding on to their jobs, and wishing they had a union to negotiate for them so they could have security. That's what they want, and we can give it to them."



CAREY HAIGLER

Unions Saved Sea Hospitals, Says Curran

THE CONFERENCE of American Maritime Unions was credited last week by Pres. Joseph Curran of the CIO Maritime Union with reversing the attempt of the Eisenhower Administration to scuttle the Marine Hospitals.

Set up about a year ago by a dozen CIO and AFL seamen's unions, CAMU battled the effort of the Administration gradually to abolish the hospitals, set up more than 100 years ago to provide medical care for merchant marine personnel.

CURRAN, who also is chairman of the CIO Maritime Committee, pointed out that Pres. Eisenhower has requested $34,378,000 for the hospital program for the fiscal year 1956, or $1,338,000 more than he sought last year.

"The Bureau of the Budget had advised the President to further cut the requested appropriation for the Marine Hospitals for fiscal year 1956," Curran said.

"However, the concerted fight by CAMU resulted in the overwhelming support of the program by U.S. senators, representatives, state governors, and city mayors. Fortunately, those legislators were able to convince the President to request an increase of the Marine Hospitals budget instead of a decrease.

"This is a notable achievement of CAMU and the activities of brothers on ship and in port."

NABET Wins 8% From ABC, NBC

A STRIKE of the NBC and ABC networks was narrowly averted last week as the CIO Broadcast Employees reached a last-minute settlement calling for an 8% wage increase for some 2200 members.

The majority of those covered by the settlement are radio and video technicians working for the networks and for 18 radio and TV stations owned and operated by NBC and ABC. Ratification of the agreement, which is effective Feb. 1, will be by secret ballot.

Printed copies of the proposed new contract, which also includes an additional 2% increase after 18 months, are currently being distributed to the full membership affected.

The negotiating team for NABET was headed by Executive Sec. George Maher and was composed of representatives from NABET chapters in New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Washington, San Francisco, and Hollywood.

A NABET strike that could tie up television and radio networks in Canada became a possibility last week after a Canadian federal conciliation board rejected the union's demands on the Canadian Broadcasting Corp.

The union planned to hold a strike vote for its 770 CBC members, most of whom are in Montreal and Toronto. The dispute had gone to the conciliation board after CBC and NABET failed to reach an agreement despite protracted negotiations.

Gravy Train Still Rolling For GM

HIGHER profits on lower sales—the new look in the U. S. business picture—are indicated in preliminary estimates on 1954 net earnings of General Motors.

Corporation officials announced earnings were $9.08 a share on the common stock, compared with $6.71 a share in 1953. This is an increase of slightly more than 35%.

Consolidated net sales for 1954 were estimated at $9.8 billion while in 1953 they were more than $10 billion.

Thanks to Eisenhower Administration tax policies, GM will get a whopping cut in taxes. Estimates run to about $835 million for 1954, compared to more than $1 billion, including $192 million in excess profits, taxes in 1953.

Nickel A Day Could Feed Every Hungry Man Abroad

AMERICA'S farm surpluses, which now cost the nation $256 million a year in storage bills, could be brought to the free world's hungry people at a cost of a nickel a day for each person given full feedings.

If used to add 500 calories a day to the meals of the many people whose diets are seriously deficient, the cost would be 2c a person or less.

Those figures are cited in a survey issued by 16 leading U. S. businessmen, members of the National Advisory Committee for CARE, who urge a worldwide "food crusade" to distribute surpluses as a major arm of American diplomacy.

Entitled *"Feast and Famine,"* the survey contrasts the facts of world hunger against the U. S. government's current holdings of nearly $6 billion worth of edible surpluses, or 26 million gross tons of food.

The annual storage expense, it notes, is nearly *"four times the cost of running our Congress.*

CIO Body Urges Deeper Delaware

PRES. FRANK FLATCH and Vice Pres. Jesse Daugherty of the Bucks County (Pa.) CIO Council joined in a White House visit last week asking for action to deepen the Delaware River channel.

Senators and congressmen from New Jersey and Pennsylvania met with CIO leaders and the Greater Philadelphia, Delaware, South Jersey Council, a group calling for such a federal project, in presenting the case to Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams.

Deepening the channel is essential to the economic progress of the valley and is of prime importance from a defense standpoint, the group said. Flatch pointed out that job opportunities would be greatly increased through ensuing industrial expansion.

CIO And AFL Negotiators Sign Agreement On Unity

—See Pages 1, 2, 3, 8

Merger Agreement Text See Page 2

The CIO News

Official Weekly Publication, Congress of Industrial Organizations

Washington, D. C., February 14, 1955 82 **Vol. 18, No. 7**

Joint Statement On Merger Pact

The following statement was issued Feb. 9 by AFL Pres. George Meany and CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther after the Unity Committee meetings in Miami Beach, Fla.:

The agreement reached today, Feb. 9, by the AFL and CIO Unity Committee sets the course for the attainment of a merger of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations into a united trade union movement.

This agreement—if accepted by the executive bodies of our two organizations, as we hope and expect—will mark the end of the division in the free trade union movement of our country that has existed for almost 20 years.

It is our belief that a united labor movement will be able to devote the talent and strength of our trade unions to greater service to the people of the United States.

At this time in our history, when this country and all the free world are beset by the challenge of Soviet Communist totalitarianism, a united labor movement will best be able to mobilize the working men and women of this country toward the defense of our free institutions, and toward the development of full employment and greater security for all the people.

We pledge that, as unity develops, labor in America will place itself at the service of the American public; and will, by its responsibility and sense of dedication to our democratic ideals, help build a better nation and a stronger free world.

This agreement will preserve the identity and integrity of the more than 140 trade unions now affiliated with the CIO and the AFL. They will continue, under this plan, to conduct their own individual collective bargaining with employers, as in the past. The agreement provides a mechanism for voluntary — not compulsory — merger of individual trade unions in the same field. Through arrangements to be worked out, the members of all affiliated trade unions and the general public can be assured that the swift progress made during the past two years toward the elimination of "raids" and "jurisdictional disputes" will be continued.

This agreement will be submitted to the AFL Executive Council for ratification on Thursday, Feb. 10, at Miami Beach, Fla. (and was ratified by the AFL Executive Council on that date), and to an early meeting of the CIO Executive Board, a date for which will be announced soon (and later was set for Feb. 24).

TIRED BUT HAPPY, AFL-CIO Unity Subcommittee reaches merger goal. From left, seated, AFL Pres. Meany and CIO Pres. Reuther; standing, CIO Steelworkers Pres. McDonald, AFL Bricklayers Pres. Bates, AFL Sec.-Treas. Schnitzler and CIO Sec.-Treas. Carey.

If both these bodies ratify the agreement reached today, committees from the AFL and the CIO will begin the task of writing a constitution for the merged organizations. That draft constitution will be referred for ratification to the Executive Council of the AFL and the Executive Board of the CIO later this year.

When and if they ratify the new constitution, it will then be submitted to the conventions of the two bodies for their approval. Then, a joint convention of the new organization will be called.

We are setting no time schedule for this process. We are hopeful that if the agreement and the draft constitution are ratified, the merged new organization can be established before the end of the year.

The members of the joint AFL-CIO Unity Committee express their pleasure that an honorable agreement, in a complex and difficult field, was so speedily obtained. We pledge our support to its ratification by our respective trade union organizations.

We feel confident that merger of the two union groups, which we represent, will be a boon to our nation and its people in this tense period. We are happy that, in our way, we have been able to help bring about unity of the American labor movement at a time when the unity of all the American people is most urgently needed in the face of the Communist threat to world peace and civilization.

Text Of AFL-CIO Merger Agreement

The text of the report and recommendations of the Joint AFL-CIO Unity Committee follows:

THE JOINT AFL-CIO Unity Committee is composed of representatives of the American Federation of Labor and of the Congress of Industrial Organizations who have been authorized by their respective federations to meet and explore the possibility of achieving organic unity between the two federations.

In June 1953, the Joint Committee submitted an interim report recommending that, as a first step toward unity, the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations should adopt a no-raiding agreement and that each federation should urge that its affiliated unions subscribe and become parties to a no-raiding agreement.

Both the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations accepted the report and recommendations of the Joint Committee, and on Dec. 16, 1953, a No-Raiding Agreement was executed by the two federations. On June 9, 1954, the No-Raiding Agreement was subscribed to by 29 unions affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations and 65 unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

At that time, Presidents Meany and Reuther issued a joint statement stating that the No-Raiding Agreement constituted a "cease-fire" and expressing their confidence that during the truce thus provided, the AFL-CIO Unity Committee would be able to solve the manifold problems involved in bringing about a merger of the two major labor federations. Since then one additional union affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations and 12 additional unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have adhered to the No-Raiding Agreement, making a total of 77 AFL unions and 30 CIO unions.

On Oct. 15, 1954, a further meeting of the Joint Committee was held. At this meeting the Committee agreed:

"It is the unanimous decision of this joint committee of the AFL and CIO to create a single trade union center in America through the process of merger, which will preserve the integrity of each affiliated national and international union.

"Further, the presidents of the AFL and CIO are authorized to appoint a joint subcommittee to draft a detailed plan to achieve this objective and to then report its recommendations to this committee at its next meeting."

Immediately following the meeting Pres. George Meany of the AFL appointed himself, Sec.-Treas. William Schnitzler and Vice Pres. Harry Bates as the AFL members of the joint subcommittee. Pres. Walter Reuther appointed himself, Pres. David J. McDonald of the United Steelworkers of America, and CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey as the CIO members of the joint sub-committee.

The joint subcommittee met and reported its recommendations to the AFL-CIO full Unity Committee. On the basis of the report of the joint subcommittee the AFL-CIO Unity Committee recommends to the two federations the adoption of the following agreement to bring about organic unity:

Agreement for the merger of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

1. AGREEMENT TO MERGE.

The American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations agree to create a single trade union center in America, through the process of merger which will preserve the integrity of each affiliated national and international union. They further agree upon the following principles and procedures to accomplish this end.

CIO Councils

State and city CIO councils and AFL state and city federations will have two years after the national CIO and AFL complete their merger to work out their own merger plans.

The unity agreement worked out by the CIO-AFL Unity Committee provides for the 24 month period for a "process of negotiation and agreement under the guidance of the officers of the merged federation."

Pending the outcome of these local and state merger arrangements, both AFL and CIO councils and federations will continue to be active.

2. PRINCIPLES OF MERGER.

(a) It is recognized, as a fundamental basis for the merger of the AFL and CIO, that each national and international union, federal labor union, local industrial union, and organizing committee (hereafter referred to as affiliated union) holding a charter or certificate of affiliation granted by either federation shall retain its charter or certificate and become, by virtue of the merger, an affiliate of the merged federation.

(b) It is further recognized and agreed that the integrity of each affiliated union in the merged federation shall be maintained and preserved. In order to effectuate this principle, the constitution of the merged federation shall contain a constitutional declaration for respect by each affiliate of the established bargaining relationship of every other affiliate and against raiding by any affiliate of the established collective bargaining relationship of any other affiliate. The merged federation shall provide appropriate machinery to implement this constitutional declaration.

(c) The parties further agree that, subject to the foregoing, each affiliated union shall have the same organizing jurisdiction in the merged federation as it had in its respective prior organization.

(d) The parties recognize that the above provisions may result in conflicting and duplicating organizations and jurisdictions. Where such is the case, affiliates of the merged federation will be encouraged to eliminate conflicts and duplications through the process of agreement, merger, or other means, by voluntary agreement in consultation with the appropriate officials of the merged federation.

(e) The merged federation shall be based upon a constitutional recognition that both craft and industrial unions are appropriate, equal and necessary as methods of trade union organization.

(f) The merged federation shall constitutionally recognize the right of all workers, without regard to race, creed, color, or national origin to share in the full benefits of trade union organization in the merged federation. The merged federation shall establish appropriate internal machinery to bring about, at the earliest possible date, the effective implementation of this principle of nondiscrimination.

(g) The merged federation shall constitutionally affirm its determination to protect the American trade union movement from any and all corrupt influence and from the undermining efforts of Communist agencies and all others who are opposed to the basic principles of our democracy and of free and democratic trade unionism.

The merged federation shall establish appropriate internal machinery with authority effectively to implement this constitutional determination to keep the merged federation free from any taint of corruption or communism.

3. GOVERNMENT AND STRUCTURE OF THE MERGED FEDERATION.

(a) There shall be established within the merged federation a department to be known as the Council of Industrial Organizations. Such department shall have the status of, and, in general, be comparable to, the existing departments of the American Federation of Labor, which departments shall be continued within the merged federation. This department shall be open to all industrial unions within the merged federation. All other departments in the merged federation shall be open to all appropriate unions.

(b) The executive officers of the merged federation shall be a president and a secretary-treasurer, who shall be elected at the regular conventions of the merged federation. Initially, the president and secretary-treasurer shall be elected from the unions now affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

(c) The Dept. of Organization of the merged federation shall be headed by a director of organization who shall be appointed by the President, after consultation with the Executive Committee, subject to the approval of the Executive Council.

Initially, the director of organization shall be selected from a union now affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations. The Dept. of Organization shall be provided the staff and resources necessary to conduct organizational activities in cooperation with the various affiliated unions, in the common effort to organize the unorganized into collective bargaining units which experience has shown to be the most effective and appropriate for the protection of such workers.

(d) The convention of the merged federation shall be its supreme governing body. The convention shall meet regularly every two years. The delegates of affiliated unions to such convention shall vote the per capita membership of the unions which they represent. State and local central bodies shall be entitled to one vote each at conventions.

(e) In addition to the officers set forth in Paragraph (b), there shall be 27 vice presidents, to be elected at the regular conventions of the merged federation. The vice presidents shall, with the executive officers, constitute the Executive Council.

The Executive Council shall meet not less than three times each year. It shall be authorized and empowered to take such action and render such decisions as will be necessary to carry out fully and adequately the decisions and instructions of the conventions and between conventions shall have the power to direct the affairs of the federation and to take such actions and render such decisions as are necessary and appropriate to safeguard and promote the best interests of the federation and its affiliated unions, including the organization of unorganized industries by means most appropriate for that purpose.

At the first convention of the merged federation, 17 of the vice presidents shall be elected from unions now affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and 10 shall be elected from unions now affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

(f) There shall be an Executive Committee which shall consist of the executive officers and six of the vice presidents to be selected by the Executive Council. The Executive Committee shall meet bimonthly and shall advise and consult with the executive officers on policy matters. Initially, three of the vice presidents constituting the Executive Committee shall be selected from unions now affiliated with the AFL and three of the vice presidents shall be selected from unions now affiliated with the CIO.

(g) There shall be a body known as the General Board which shall consist of the members of the Executive Council and the president or other principal officer of each of the national or international unions affiliated with the merged federation. The General Board shall meet at least once each year and shall decide all policy questions referred to it by the executive officers, and the Executive Council. The rules of the convention as to voting shall govern the General Board.

(h) The constitution of the merged federation shall provide for standing committees of the federation in appropriate fields of action. These committees shall have appropriate staffs and due recognition shall be given to unions now affiliated with the AFL and the CIO in determining the chairmanships of, and in staffing, such committees.

(i) The constitution shall provide for state and local central bodies of the merged federation. In addition, the constitution shall permit the Council of Industrial Organizations to maintain subordinate councils, as now provided for departments of the American Federation of Labor. Existing state and local bodies of the AFL and CIO shall be merged as provided for in Paragraph 6(g) of this agreement.

4. FINANCES.

(a) The merged federation shall succeed to all the assets of the American Federation of Labor and shall assume all of its liabilities and contractual obligations.

The merged federation shall succeed to that part of the net assets of the Congress of Industrial Organization which bears the same relationship to the membership of the Congress of Industrial Organizations (as measured by per capita tax paid as of the date of the 1954 Congress of Industrial Organizations convention) as the net assets of the American Federation of Labor as of the date of merger bear to the membership of the American Federation of Labor (similarly measured as of the date of the 1954 American Federation of Labor Convention).

The Council of Industrial Organizations to be established within the merged federation shall succeed to the balance of the assets of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, after all of its liabilities, both accrued and potential, have been provided for. The term assets shall include real estate held in trust for the respective federations.

(b) The per capita tax payable to the merged federation by national, international unions and organizing committees shall be 4c per member per month. The per capita tax of federal labor unions and local industrial unions shall be not less than 80c per member per month. The Council of Industrial Organizations, acting as a department of the merged federation, shall establish its own per capita tax, as shall all other departments of the merged federation.

5. EXISTING AGREEMENTS.

The AFL-CIO No-Raiding Agreement shall be preserved and, with the consent of the signatories, shall be extended for a period of two years from its present expiration date and amended to make it effective as between all unions signatory to it irrespective of their former affiliation.

The CIO Organizational Disputes Agreement shall be maintained in force as between the unions which have adhered to it. The AFL Internal Disputes Plan shall be maintained in force with respect to the unions which have adhered to it. A Joint Committee shall be established to formulate the means for incorporating these three agreements into a combined no-raiding and organizational and jurisdictional disputes agreement which can be effective as between all of the unions becoming signatory to it irrespective of their former affiliation and for the purpose of extending, by voluntary agreement, such provisions to all affiliates of the merged federation.

6. METHOD OF MERGER.

The merger shall be effected by the following procedure:

(a) This agreement shall be submitted for approval to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and the Executive Board of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

(b) Upon approval by them, a proposed constitution for the merged federation, reflecting the provisions of the merger agreement and containing such

(Continued on Page 8)

Joint Committee Approves Labor Unity Plan

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

LABOR UNITY—a merger of the CIO and AFL into a new organization — took a giant stride toward reality last week.

Agreement by the CIO and AFL Unity Committee on a merger plan was followed by statements from CIO Pres. Walter Reuther and AFL Pres. George Meany that the unity process may be completed this year.

In a joint statement, they said:

"The members of the joint AFL-CIO Unity Committee expressed their pleasure that an honorable argeement, in a complex and difficult field, was so speedily obtained. We pledge our support to its ratification by our respective trade union organizations.

"We feel confident that merger of the two union groups which we represent will be a boon to our nation and its people, in this tense period."

Final action on unity came after two days of meetings at the Roney-Plaza Hotel in Miami Beach, Fla. The next day, the AFL Executive Council ratified the argeement. The CIO Executive Board is scheduled to study it Feb. 24.

It took less than two hours of discussion by the full AFL-CIO Unity Committee to approve the merger agreement. That was the product of many hours of discussion and study by the six-man subcommittee, consisting of Reuther, Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and Vice-Pres. David J. McDonald, together with Meany, Sec.-Treas. William Schnitzler and Vice Pres. Harry C. Bates of the AFL.

Ratification

The merger agreement provides a basis for ratification, adoption of a new constitution, and an eventual founding convention of the new union organization.

A name for the new group will be determined in the course of later negotiations.

The agreement provides for specific constitutional provisions and supplemental internal machinery to enforce bans on raids and jurisdictional disputes; for a ban on discrimination on grounds of race, color, creed or national origin; and for keeping the new organization free of corruption and Communist or other totalitarian infiltration.

It was these principles and means of translating them into practical form in the new organization that had occupied a major portion of the discussions during recent months on the unity question.

'Greater Service'

Reuther and other CIO negotiators had maintained that raiding, the practice of racial or other discrimination and racketeering influences would provide no decent basis for unity.

In achieving complete agreement on these matters, the Unity Committee worked out a plan which, in the words of Presidents Reuther and Meany, will permit the united labor movement "to devote the talent and strength of our trade unions to greater service to the people of the U. S."

The Committee noted that at a time "when this country and all the free world are beset by the challenge of Soviet totalitarianism," a united labor movement "will best be able to mobilize the working men and women of this country toward the defense of our free institutions, and toward the development of full employment and greater security for all the people."

CONGRATULATIONS are exchanged by AFL Pres. George Meany (left) and CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther following approval of AFL-CIO merger plans by full membership of AFL-CIO Unity Committee at meeting in Miami Beach, Fla.

Staffs

The merger agreement set up machinery to bring about "just, fair and equitable provision" for uniting the staffs of the CIO and AFL into a single staff of the merged organization.

Initially, the agreement said, the headquarters and field staff of the CIO and AFL will be retained for the merged organization.

Later, a joint committee of the present executives officers of the CIO and AFL will seek to work out the staff integration plans.

Before television and newsreel cameramen, Reuther and Meany pledged themselves to work earnestly to bring about unity in the shortest possible time. Although they said they were setting up no precise time schedule, both voiced hope that the process would be completed this year.

That process is a mixture of ratification and constitution-writing.

Once the CIO and AFL executive groups have voted their approval, the joint Unity Committee will turn to the job of writing a constitution in the framework of the merger agreement.

When the constitution is written, it will be sent to the CIO and AFL executive bodies for ratification; and, assuming approval, to conventions of the two organizations. Once they have approved, the new constitution will come before a special joint convention, which will then become the founding convention of the new organization.

Under the merger plan, the new group will have only two executive officers, both from AFL unions, and it seems certain they will be Meany and Schnitzler.

The Executive Council will have 29 members, and will meet at least three times a year. In addition to the two officers, it will have 17 vice presidents from unions of the AFL, and 10 from CIO unions.

Executive Council

Meeting more frequently will be an Executive Committee of eight, who will be elected by the Executive Council. This group will include the officers and six vice presidents, three from CIO unions and three from AFL.

In addition, there will be a General Board, comprising the Executive Council and one principal officer from each union. The Board will meet once a year.

Unlike either the CIO or AFL, the new organization will have its convention every two years.

Reuther In Pledge

Reuther told newsmen that he will be "very happy to step down as president of the CIO" after the merger is completed, "and with my colleagues to give our support to George Meany as president of the new organization."

Both the merger agreement and the Reuther-Meany statement stressed the hopes of the new group to speed the work of organizing the unorganized.

Supervising the organizing activities will be a director of organization, who, the agreement specifies, "shall be provided the staff and resources necessary to conduct organizational activities."

The director of organization, who will come from a CIO union, will be appointed by the president, with the advice of the Executive Committee and the consent of the Executive Council.

Both Meany and Reuther stressed that a forward-looking unity move would serve to release talents and resources for great organizing activity.

Industrial Dept. Planned

AN INDUSTRIAL unions department—to be called a Council of Industrial Organizations—will be set up in the new merged labor movement.

The Council will be open to all CIO unions and to other industrial unions now affiliated with the AFL.

The Council will have the same status as departments like the Metal Trades or Building Trades which now exist in the AFL. The new Council will elect its own officers and decide how much per capita it will collect from affiliated unions.

However, this new "CIO" inside the new organization will not be a competing "trade union center," but one concerned specifically with the problems common to all industrial unions.

Summary Of CIO-AFL Merger Plan

NEW ORGANIZATION: CIO and AFL agree to create a single trade union center, through the process of merger.

- **PRINCIPLES OF MERGER:**

a. Each union affiliated to CIO or AFL will be an affiliate of the new organization.

b. Integrity of each union will be affirmed. The constitution of the new organization will contain a declaration for each union's bargaining relationships, and against raiding. Machinery will be set up to implement the constitutional declaration.

c. Present union jurisdictions shall be preserved.

d. Unions with conflicting or duplicating jurisdictions will be encouraged to work out their mutual problems, including through voluntary merger.

e. Both craft and industrial unions will be considered "appropriate, equal and necessary" forms of union organization.

f. The new organization will constitutionally recognize non-discrimination principles, and will set up machinery to implement the constitutional declaration against discrimination.

g. The merged federation will constitutionally fight all forms of corruption and communism, and will set up internal machinery to deal with the problem.

STRUCTURE:

a. A Council of Industrial Organizations, open to all industrial unions, will be set up on the same basis as other departments now functioning in the AFL.

b. There will be two officers, a president and secretary-treasurer, both initially from AFL unions.

c. A director of organization, from a CIO union, will be appointed by the president.

d. There will be a convention every two years.

e. The Executive Council will have 29 members—the president, secretary-treasurer, and 27 vice presidents; 17 of the vice-presidents will come from AFL unions, 10 from CIO unions.

f. The Executive Committee will have eight members, the president, secretary-treasurer and six vice-presidents—three from AFL unions, three from CIO unions.

g. A General Board, consisting of the Executive Council and one principal officer from each union, will meet once a year.

h. The constitution will provide for standing committees, with appropriate staffs.

i. There will be state and city local central bodies, with merger of CIO and AFL groups within a two-year period. In addition, the Council of Industrial Organizations may have state and local bodies.

EXISTING AGREEMENTS

The AFL-CIO No-Raiding Agreement will be preserved, and with the consent of its parties, will be extended for two years. The CIO Organizational Disputes Plan and the AFL Internal Disputes Plan will be continued. A committee will be set up to study integration of the three plans.

METHOD OF MERGER

a. The agreement will be up for ratification by the AFL Executive Council (Feb. 10) and the CIO Executive Board (Feb. 24).

b. The AFL-CIO Unity Committee will then draft a constitution for the merged organization.

c. The constitution will then be put up for ratification by the AFL Executive Council and the CIO Executive Board; and if ratified, to separate AFL and CIO conventions.

d. If approved by both conventions, a joint convention will be held, the first of the new organization.

Labor Unity

Before many months have passed, there will be unity in the ranks of American labor.

The fact will be the fruition of the thousands of pleas, expressed in union resolutions and speeches, for a uniting of the forces of democratic labor.

Labor unity will be good for workers, and will be a constructive force in the nation. And it will, unless we guess very wrong, kindle intense enthusiasm for the building of an even greater trade union movement.

The great burst of applause that came roaring through the doors of the conference room when the joint CIO-AFL Unity Committee adopted its merger agreement was an indication of the enthusiasm it had engendered among these veteran leaders. And the response from rank-and-file workers, and from friends of labor across the country, was equally fervent.

On its merits, the unity agreement is good. As the Unity Committee noted, it is an "honorable" agreement—it protects industrial unionism, the principle on which the CIO was founded almost 20 years ago.

The agreement provides a firm basis for preserving the integrity of unions—that is, it protects their existence and it protects them from possible hostile raiding efforts.

The agreement provides a firm basis for eliminating discrimination based on race, creed, color or national origin.

The agreement provides, further, a firm basis for eliminating racketeering and corruption and communism from the labor movement.

It was these principles—industrial unionism, no-raiding, non-discrimination, and high ethical standards—which the CIO and Pres. Reuther had voiced for many months as a necessity for effective unity.

Pres. Meany and the AFL members of the Unity Committee proved to be in complete agreement on these principles. Furthermore, there was complete agreement that these principles will be observed through the creation of effective internal machinery.

The words "new trade union body" are important. This is not, for the CIO, a "return to the house of labor"—as it used to be expressed in words that suggested the reform of an errant son.

On the contrary: the merger agreement specifically provides for a new organization (its name not yet chosen). It was truly an agreement, not a surrender—a recognition of reality by both sides.

What unity will mean is what we make it mean—and that should be more effective organizing of the unorganized; a husbanding of efforts and energies for projects to aid labor and the community; more effective activity to fight anti-labor laws and to seek passage of better laws and more effective political action.

Unity is, therefore, not a guarantee of future gains—but it holds the promise of progress, for the welfare of workers and of every section of the American population.

It will be an opportunity for a renewal, a continuation of the tremendous advances that have been made for workers in both the CIO and AFL during these past 20 years.

That opportunity, we feel sure, will not be missed—and the country can be thankful to the CIO-AFL Unity Committee that their statesmanship and wisdom has made it possible.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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President

JOHN V. RIFFE
Executive Vice President

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. . . And Now For The Unorganized

In Other Words—

Bargaining In Great Britain

A condensation of an article on collective bargaining in Great Britain by Victor Feather, assistant secretary of the British Trades Union Congress, appears below.

BY VICTOR FEATHER

SIX TIMES more production is lost in Britain as a result of industrial accidents than by strikes. For every day's production lost by strikes, more than 200 days' production are lost by ordinary illness.

The fact that Britain's industrial accident rate is low, and her safety regulations good, emphasizes the infinitesimal loss of production by *strikes. The equation is one day lost for 12 years worked.*

From the angle of industrial peace, collective bargaining machinery in Britain seems to be reasonably effective; and especially so when one remembers the economic stresses and strains to which it has been put, particularly over the last 20 years.

The collective bargaining machinery has been developing over the last 150 years, the period during which trade unions have been developing too. It is a voluntary process without government interference or intervention. The attitude of government, wisely; is to leave well enough alone and to let the unions and employers get on with the job of negotiating difficulties out of the way.

In this field, British governments have been glad to keep their fingers crossed and pray hard. Sure enough, this seems to pay a dividend, for it suits the unions and the employers well enough, and all is fairly tranquil.

But does this collective bargaining machinery deliver the goods?

Apparently so, though nobody ever gets exactly what he wants. (Indeed, if trade unionists did they would probably worry more, thinking perhaps they had underpitched their demand if it was 100% successful!) The average man in United Kingdom industry gets about 10 pounds a week (one pound equals $2.80), the equivalent of four pairs of good shoes or a suit. For this his working hours are 45 a week, his annual holiday with pay is now generally two weeks, plus the six bank holidays for which he is also paid.

All these arrangements are on the basis of voluntary collective bargaining. Britain has no labor code, no legal minimum wage or holiday laws.

Who puts the fuel into this collective bargaining engine? At times like this when trade is good, it is the work-people in unions who usually initiate claims (demands) for wage advances. When a union branch adopts such a motion it is transmitted to the area or district committee of the union. When it is approved or amended there, it goes to the national executive.

There is no industry which is organized solely by one union. Therefore, the national executive of the union whose branch set the ball rolling enters into discussion with the other unions within its industry, either through a loosely-knit federation of unions or through "the Workers' Side of the JIC."

This JIC is a Joint Industry Council. There is the Workers' Side consisting of the unions' representatives, and the Employers' Side, consisting of employers elected by their own industrial association. Each side has its own private meeting before going into negotiations.

Claim Formulated

The Workers' Side eventually formulates its claim, and although there may be only two unions (as in agriculture) or 38 (as in engineering) their different viewpoints are brought to a common denominator through discussion.

The secretary of the Workers' Side, one of the union officials, transmits the request to the Employers' Side secretary. As these two officials are also joint secretaries of the JIC, a meeting is called to discuss the claim.

The pattern of discussions usually is claim and argument by the unions, rejection or token offer by the employers; then a modified claim and an improved offer, and final acceptance.

The wage rate negotiated this way is known as the JIC rate, standard rate, fair wage or trade union rate. This rate is then normally applied by all the associated employers—while those who are not "associated" note what has been agreed in the negotiations, and automatically apply the increase to their own employes.

Industry in Britain has become more complex as the years have passed; so has the negotiating machinery. But however complex it may seem, it is crystal clear that collective bargaining in Britain is a democratic process.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THIS ADMINISTRATION has an unchallenged genius for picking enemies of federal government action to run federal agencies. The latest example is the selection of one Newell Brown to succeed the veteran William R. McComb as head of the Labor Dept's Wage-Hour Div.

Delay

At long last Sec. Hobby of the Dept. of "not-very-much" Health, Education and Welfare Dept. explained why she has helped delay federal aid for school construction. Such measures, she said, "take a long time to get money working."

Brown's visible assets are that he used to be secretary to White House Adviser Sherman Adams when Adams was Governor of New Hampshire, and that later he became director of the State's Div. of Employment Security.

His liabilities are more impressive. *If Adams and Labor Sec. Mitchell had deliberately sought to pick a fight with unions, they couldn't have found a personality more distrusted.*

Brown spent a good deal of time last year lobbying on Capitol Hill against changes in the unemployment insurance system which labor thinks are necessary.

In June he testified with a notable lack of enthusiasm on extending the coverage from plants with eight or more workers to plants with four or more workers.

Brown said that the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies, which he also represented, didn't oppose expansion of coverage as such. But he reported serious doubts as to whether pending bills would clear the way for federal uniform-benefits standards. If so, he said, his group would oppose them.

Lobbied For C. Of C. Bill

He was up on Capitol Hill in March, as well, testifying in favor of a Chamber of Commerce bill to rob the federal government of much of its funds for administrative services to the state unemployment compensation systems.

Labor favored expansion of coverage. Labor also favored—and still does—the idea of a minimum federal standards program under the jobless compensation law. Labor opposed the Chamber of Commerce bill to destroy federal administrative services. Brown fought the union position on two of these issues, was unenthusiastic about the other—so now he is rewarded by a job which gives him responsibility to enforce the very laws intended to prevent government contractors from chiseling on their workers.

It could not have been a surprise to Adams that New Hampshire CIO spokesmen, who know Brown well, promptly denounced his appointment.

Unions had a good deal of trouble with Brown when he took the viewpoint that Nashua (N. H.) textile workers thrown out of jobs could be compelled to take other jobs at inferior pay or lose their unemployment compensation rights.

A delegation of CIO, AFL and railroad labor leaders called on Adams in the State capitol and asked him to replace Brown.

Adams not only refused to replace Brown, but has now used his power to promote him into one of the Labor Dept.'s most sensitive divisions.

Any knowledgeable reporter knows that Mitchell, as Labor Secretary, is compelled to throw out of office various veteran New Deal and Fair Deal administrators. Republican patronage-hunters in Congress would eat him alive if he didn't; more important, they would make his whole department sweat for appropriations.

It is ridiculous for Mitchell to accept a Newell Brown as wage-hour administrator, however, and still express irritation that *"labor"* doesn't give the Administration *"credit"* for the good things it does.

The Administration simply can't enforce federal labor laws effectively by turning over their execution to people whose predisposition and experience make them states' righters, Chamber of Commerce champions, enemies of the whole idea of federal *"intervention"* in economic matters.

'Disgracefully Inaccurate'

Practically all the big metropolitan newspapers and the wire services persisted in calling Mr. Eisenhower's belated school aid scheme a *"a $7 billion program."* It wasn't, and the definition was disgracefully inaccurate.

The White House program provided exactly $200 million in grants, to be spread across three years at an average rate of about $67 million a year. This contrasted with Sen. Hill's proposal of $500 million a year for two years.

The rest of the Eisenhower money, totaling $900 million, was proposed in the form of loans, every penny of which would have to be repaid by the states or local school districts.

And the $7 billion grand total, representing what the White House hoped would be "stimulated," was simply a gleam in somebody's eye.

LISTEN TO THE CIO RADIO PROGRAM

John W. Vandercook **AND THE NEWS**

every weekday evening on the ABC Network

Technicians—

Professionals Can't Eat Prestige, Carey Tells Drexel Engineers

ENGINEERS and technicians have found they can't eat "prestige" and that the honorary title of "professional" doesn't guarantee them economic security.

They have also found that *"the problems of trade unionism, to one extent or another, also involve them,"* said Pres. James B. Carey of the CIO Electrical Workers, in an address at the Annual Engineers' Day of Philadelphia's Drexel Institute of Technology.

Carey, who attended Drexel part-time in the early thirties, told the group of the reciprocal action of IUE-CIO local and the professional engineers during a dispute with the Arma Corp. in New York. During the 5000-member local's 10-week strike in the summer of 1953, he related, *"700 professional engineers refused to violate the picket lines."*

Then, said Carey, who is also CIO secretary-treasurer, the Engineers' Association was forced into a strike and the IUE members announced they would not cross their picket line.

"The result was that the Engineers' strike lasted only over the week end," he added, "and concluded with a wage increase and other benefits, plus preservation of the union shop which management had attempted to take away."

The significance of the Arma story, the establishment of IUE locals of engineers and the rapid growth of the Engineers and Scientists of America, he pointed out, is that the 500,000 practicing engineers and scientists employed by American industry "now realize the extent to which they are involved and affected by legislation, by labor's political action, by collective bargaining advances, and by the prospects of the guaranteed annual wage."

"There are more than economic concerns involved," Carey continued. "With the advent of unions, management quickly lost its right to interfere in the private lives of its employes.

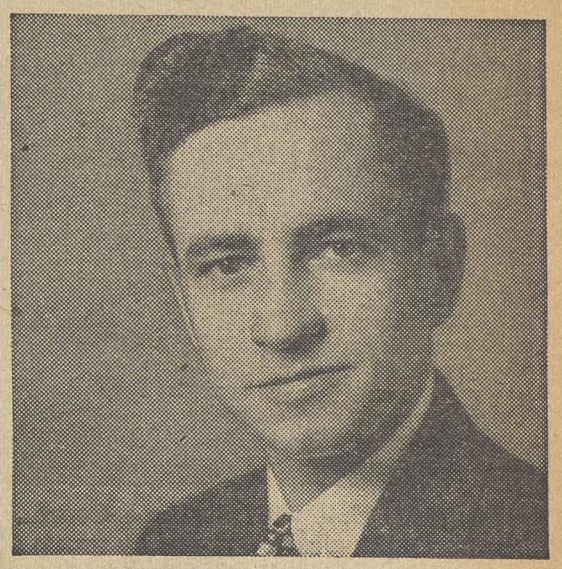
"But where unorganized engineers, technicians and second-level management are concerned, industry executives still exercise a feudalistic control over the lives of their associates."

Times Have Changed

He referred to a recent Harpers Magazine article by the "conservative economist," Peter Drucker, which cited the vice president in charge of personnel at a large company who "advocates in all seriousness that young executives present their fiancees to the company for inspection and approval before being allowed to marry them."

"Take my word for it," Carey told the group, "It's been a long, long time since any Philco or RCA or General Electric executive had any idea of telling a production worker to bring in his girl friend for inspection and approval before being allowed to marry her.

"But looking at it seriously; here, of course, is an example of how union members have won personal freedom by collective action. They can call their lives their own today—which many engineers and lower-echelon executives cannot."



JAMES B. CAREY
Engineers Need Unions

He also sounded a warning about the *"wave of anti-intellectualism that has swept the country during the past two years."* Engineers and scientists have been among the first victims of this *"frightening, blind drive toward conformity,"* he recalled.

In both the industrial and the academic worlds, he noted, "individualistic thinking and unorthodox views on almost any subject constitute grounds for banishment or discharge."

"The ironic part of it is that the very executives who advertise so lavishly for your services as engineers . . . are often the very same executives who are spearheading the campaigns of anti-intellectualism in this country," Carey declared.

"For this reason, engineers and scientists need more than the highly skilled scientific education they receive today.

"They need intellectual equipment and intellectual armor against political and economic reaction as much as they need intellectual armor against scientific reaction."

With anti-intellectualism rampant, Carey added, "the turmoil of our lives has become inseparable from yours."

"The turmoil we speak of is, of course, the turmoil of the political and economic world which we live in and which we create," he continued.

"But if you, as engineers, had to work with a machine or a piece of scientific equipment that operated as inefficiently, as wastefully and as erratically as our economy today—you would inevitably either junk it or rebuild it until it did function efficiently.

"We of the democratic labor movement invite you, the nation's future engineers and scientists, to help us rebuild our economic machine so that it may produce an expanding political and economic democracy for all of us."

Newspapers Rap 'Right-To-Scab'

EDITORIALS in two of the nation's leading newspapers recently blasted the "right-to-scab" law drives under way in a number of states.

The Detroit Free Press and the Rocky Mountain News in Denver both take the position that such statutes inhibit the process of free collective bargaining.

Says the Free Press: "Unions were formed and have prospered because they meet a need. They are in accord with democratic process, and they are here to stay.

"And when we speak of the right to work, none of us must overlook the point that an organization is a group of individuals and that they, too, have a right—the right to express themselves through their organization and to benefit by that expression of will so far as collective negotiation will permit.

"The great need is for government, whether federal or state, to do nothing which will make difficult good relations between labor and management. Statutes, which put restrictions on the kind of an agreement an employer and his employes may arrive at, have an ever-present ability to do that."

Labor and management are getting along "very well," said the Rocky Mountain News, "and the less the state or any other governmental agency has to get into the picture the better."

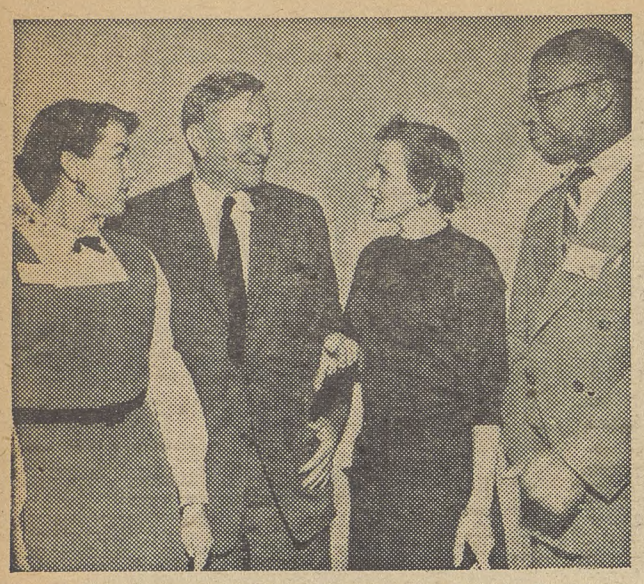
It protested the State Chamber of Commerce, of which the paper is a member, wasting "time and energy" in pushing the "controversial 'right-to-work' bill," when there are "so many pressing problems confronting Colorado."

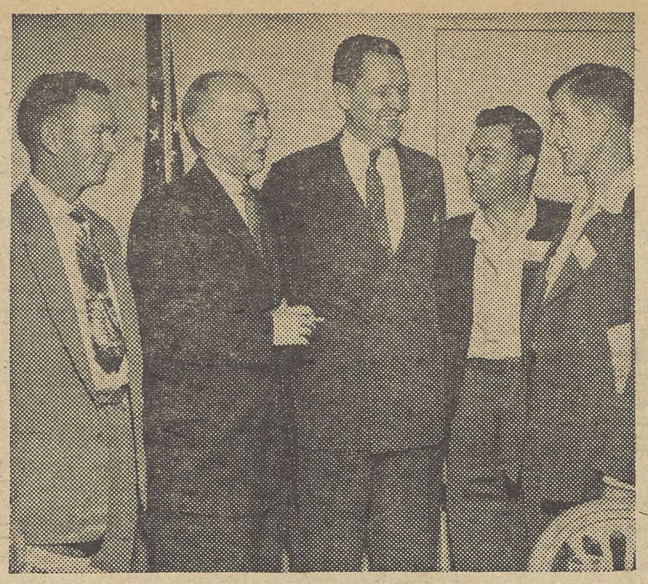
"The fact that the Chamber finds it necessary to send out leaflets to businessmen all over the State is a pretty strong indication that there is no pressing demand for this type of legislation from the business and industrial leadership of Colorado," the editorial says.

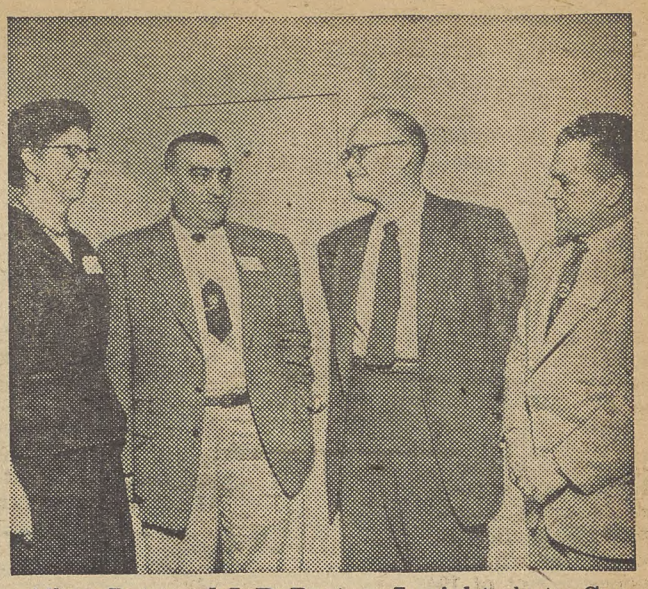
"Manager Don Keim of the State Chamber was critical of State Sen. Will F. Nicholson of Denver, chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, two years ago and accused him of keeping the measure 'from getting out of committee.'

"The voters obviously are a good deal less disturbed than Keim. At least, Sen. Nicholson ran right at the top, ahead of all the Democratic candidates and the other three Republicans for the Senate."

TWUA Members Meet Their Congressmen







INFORMAL chat with Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas is enjoyed by group of CIO Textile Workers in Washington last week for 6th annual Legislative Institute. In left photo, from left, Jean McCollum, Douglas, Jeannette Lieber and Charles Morton. Alabamians meet their congressmen in center photo. From left, Hershel Westbrook, Rep. Rains, Rep. Elliott, Alban Pate and J. B. Porter. In right photo, Sen. Neuberger (D. Ore.) (second from right) discusses legislation with Claudia DeMonte, Aquini Rossi and James Holloway after meeting.

WAR on the China mainland would be "a great disaster," some 30 delegates to the sixth annual Legislative Institute of the CIO Textile Workers were told last week in Washington.

Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, addressing an evening meeting of the group which gathered from 10 states, declared the U. S. must bring all of its political forces to bear on the Formosan crisis "before the military situation gets away from us."

The jurist admitted his doubts about the success of a military adventure against the Chinese mainland. No military power except the U. S. is capable of defeating Red China, Douglas said, but he reported his fears "if a white man's army" should invade it.

It would compare, he said, to our reaction if a Chinese or Japanese army invaded California. Every difference would be dropped in the concerted effort to push "the invader back into the sea," Douglas continued.

The visitors came from TWUA locals from Maine to Alabama. In a crammed schedule of meetings from breakfast to late in the evening, they saw the nation's capital from the halls of Congress to the pleasant hospitality of the Philippine Embassy. For each, it was the first such institute and its valuable lessons should be translated into effective action back home.

'Liberal'

Sen. Morse (Ind. Ore.) has never been shy about speaking his mind against the Eisenhower Administration. Here is how he described it to delegates attending the CIO Textile Workers Legislative Institute last week.

"The Administration's greatest success has been in making a liberal out of Ulysses S. Grant."

Sen. Neely (D. W.Va.) promised he would help in taking the union-busting provisions out of the Taft-Hartley Act. He added that he would exercise "great care" in confirming appointees to the NLRB.

He stressed that this would be especially true in the naming of an NLRB general counsel from whose decisions there is no appeal. Neely said this gives the counsel "autocratic power" unique in government.

Commenting on the change in NLRB since the advent of the Eisenhower Administration, the Senator said he fears the Taft-Hartley Act "is going to be far less favorable to labor than ever before if the board remains the same."

Discussing the merger between CIO and AFL, Neely said it would give labor the unity to fight against such things as right-to-scab laws in the states.

Members of Congress gathered with the institute delegates at breakfast and evening meetings. Others addressed the visitors at special sessions in the Capitol buildings.

Among those to meet with the TWUA group were: Sens. Sparkman (D. Ala.), Humphrey (D. Minn.), Neuberger (D. Ore.), Hill (D. Ala.), Douglas (D. Ill.), Morse (Ind. Ore.), Smith (R. Me.), Gore (D. Tenn.), Lehman (D. N.Y.); Reps. Lanham (D. Ga.), Nelson (R. Me.), Burnside (D. W.Va.), Bolton (R. O.), Mollahan (D. W.Va.), Rains (D. Ala.), Elliott (D. Ala.), Weir (D. Minn.), Fogarty (D. R.I.); TWUA Washington Rep. John Edelman, TWUA Political Action Dir. Al Barkan, Paul Sifton, legislative representative of the CIO Auto Workers, CIO Intl. Affairs Dept. Dir. Victor G. Reuther and TWUA Education Dir. Lawrence Rogin.

Ike's School Construction Plan Called 'Too Little, Too Late'

LIKE SO many things put together in a hurry, the President's school construction program submitted to Congress last week fell far short of adequacy.

The Administration was stung into action by congressional impatience with promises of conferences and studies of an admitted crisis in the nation's school system and the tragic lack of classrooms. Eisenhower sent his message to both houses a week ahead of schedule.

REPUBLICANS loyally saw it as a panacea for the trouble, Democrats labeled it *"too little and too late."* The nation's headline writers seized on the $7 billion figure in the message, proposed by the President as the amount of federal aid.

Neither the message nor the stories below, unfortunately, justified so large a figure or the hopes that it raised.

Like so many other Administration statements, "seven billion for more schools," was a gimmick; a sales slogan for a shoddy item.

STRIPPED of window dressing, the Eisenhower Administration scheme actually makes immediately available about $200 million to communities in dire need of school buildings.

To qualify for this aid, the communities almost have to submit to a means test certified by their state government and prove they are so bankrupt they could not undertake construction on their own.

The rest of the money would come through federally-guaranteed loans. The school districts and communities would float bond issues—another windfall for the banks and insurance companies — which would be backed by the Treasury.

Borrowing would be done by educational Authorities, although this device to circumvent debt ceilings has been held unconstitutional in a number of states. The practice has the almost unanimous opposition of educators and their professional associations.

Ignored

Ignored by the Presidential message on schools was the fact that local communities now are spending more than he proposes to meet the current demand for expanded classrooms.

About $2.25 billion is being spent annually with almost no federal aid, and the classroom shortage is still estimated at 340,000 rooms with everything pointing to a higher figure due in the next few years.

Where it has been tried, it has been found to be a costly way of building schools and makes cooperation difficult between school boards, administrators and the members of building Authorities.

Sen. Clements (D. Ky.) said the Eisenhower program "puts the burden on the states to assume additional debts which they cannot repay. . . . (it) does little or nothing to get at the heart of the problem, which is furnishing additional funds to the states."

"The $7 billion federal program is essentially a $6,750 million state program," Clements declared.

Congress is presently studying a number of measures designed to alleviate the classroom shortage, and Washington observers believe these will get closer attention than the Eisenhower proposal.

Chairman Hill (D. Ala.) of the Senate Labor Committee, which will take up the measures, asserted the Administration program seems *"to offer interminable delay on the one hand or a meager dole on the other."*

Hill is the author of a measure to spend $500 million a year for two years in federal grants for school building. He called the Administration's three-year, $200 million grant program, *"a paltry sum."*

Rhode Island CIO Asks Sick Pay Hike

RHODE ISLAND, which pioneered in coupling cash sickness payments with unemployment compensation, now seeks additional benefits under the program "to meet the high cost of hospitalization" not fully covered by private insurance plans.

More than 240 delegates to the 17th annual convention of the State CIO Council last week gave rousing endorsement to the resolution to improve the cash sickness benefit program. A score of other resolutions dealing mainly with Rhode Island issues featured the two-day sessions at the Narragansett Hotel in Providence.

Political action came in for considerable discussion and a PAC resolution revamped the structure of the State Political Action Committee. The Council was authorized through PAC to make all future endorsements and political decisions for CIO within its jurisdiction.

CIO Research Dir. Stanley H. Ruttenberg told the convention that strike-fear stockpiling of cars has helped lift the steel industry out of a slump because of stimulated demand for steel.

He forecast, however, there would be another million or 1.5 million unemployed by the end of the year because of the always-growing population seeking employment.

The convention pledged its support to unions seeking the guaranteed annual wage. Lawrence Spitz, sub-area director of the CIO Steelworkers, said it is no longer considered "a far-fetched dream."

"We recognize there are seasonal industries that will have difficulty," said Spitz, "but surely in the basic industries it is feasible and desirable."

The delegates supported a resolution calling upon Gov. Dennis Roberts and the General Assembly to permit union dues check-off from the salaries of State employes. They also endorsed a $480 annual wage increase for employes in the State's institutions and a 50% increase in their step rates.

Periodic discussions regarding Rhode Island and New England problems with other CIO Councils in the six-state area will be held, according to another resolution which pointed up a desired legislative program.

Pres. Frank Benti was elected to another term. Others named included Michael Tamburro of the Rubber Workers, secretary-treasurer; Thomas Policastro, Steelworkers, first executive vice president, and Aquini Rossi, Textile Workers, second vice president.

Reuther Hits 'Gaps' In Economic Report

By EUGENE A. KELLEY

A CHARGE that Pres. Eisenhower's economic report to Congress "failed to meet the Administration's legal obligation" was made last week by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther. He asked that the Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report demand that the President fulfill that obligation.

Reuther's bitter criticism of the "glaring gaps and omissions" in the Eisenhower message found support among committee members.

For two hours he testified in the Senate caucus room, scoring the lack of a positive program for attaining *"maximum employment, production and purchasing power"* as required in the Employment Act of 1946 which requires a Presidential economic message.

He said he was *"disappointed and disturbed"* at these significant omissions and assailed the *"banker mentality"* that pervades the Administration's thinking. They were, Reuther charged, "unable to differentiate between confidence and complacency."

"GAPS AND OMISSIONS" — CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther assailed the shortcomings of the President's economic message in critical testimony last week before the Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report in the Senate caucus room, scene of 1954 Army-McCarthy hearings. At right is CIO Research Dir. Stanley Ruttenberg.

'Phantom Problem'

The CIO head called for the Administration to display *"vision, understanding and realism"* and warned that the problem was *"not of national solvency but of national survival."*

He blamed Treasury Sec. Humphrey and the President's fiscal advisers for *"putting on the brakes"* before the U. S. achieved recovery and inflation was anything but "a phantom problem."

"I am most troubled because I firmly believe that the Administration is selling the American people short, that its petty, half-hearted economic programs are based on an hypnotic preoccupation with statistical indexes of the long-run past, rather than with the tremendous strides towards economic abundance that present American technology and ingenuity are making possible," Reuther said.

"They are driving the U. S. economy down the highway of the future, not looking where they are going but at the rear view mirror. They know where we have come from, but not where we are going," he added.

Senators and House members of the committee, whose chairman is Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.), broke in on Reuther's testimony frequently, to probe for further detail on a point he had made or to second his statements.

Rep. Kelley (D. Pa.) noted the lack of economic guideposts in the Presidential message, adding:

"The authors of this report exercised more than normal ingenuity in missing the point."

Agreement with Reuther was expressed by Rep Bolling (D. Mo.), who said the report was lacking "quantitative statements on the goals we should achieve."

'Head In The Sand'

Television cameras and glaring lights were trained on the CIO head as he assailed the report for continuing "the Administration's past policy of digging its head in the sand when confronted by economic problems."

Reuther criticized "constant preoccupation with inflation some 40-odd months after the peak of the post-Korean inflation has passed—at a time when a realistic appraisal of the current situation would lead one to believe that present levels of production and employment may not be sustained beyond the next few months."

He declared that the auto industry's current spurt may be "the shortest boom in history." Car production in March, he said, would be at an annual rate of nine million cars when the most optimistic forecasts see only six million cars being sold.

Reuther pleaded for "vision" to disencumber a dynamic, expanding economy of free labor, free industry, free agriculture and free government.

"This," he said, "is the new revolution. The Communists are a bunch of reactionaries, they are living in the past.

"What we do in America with an economy which is freedom's greatest asset will be the decisive factor in the world's struggle against Communist totalitarianism."

Leisure

If all-out war is avoided and manpower output continues to rise, more leisure may await U. S. workers through a shorter work week, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther told the Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report.

"The 30-35 hour work-week, the 2.5 or 3-day week-end, and extended vacations—these may become accepted and widespread within the coming decade, as we adjust our economy and system to the new technology," Reuther suggested.

Persuasive

Nodding assent at a point made by CIO Pres. Reuther in his testimony before the Joint Committee, Sen. Flanders (R. Vt.) remarked:

"In the words of the judge who examined St. Paul 'Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian'."

Better Deal Urged For Low Paid

SPECIAL attention must be focused on the millions of U. S. families making less than $3000 a year, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther warned the Joint Committee.

These low income groups, he said, constitute a vast potential market for goods and services. Thus far they have received the smallest share of the benefits of our new technology. Their inability to buy the goods produced in increasing volume will become even more serious as technology grows.

He urged the committee to prepare studies of the problems of the lower income families "with a view towards devising public and private programs to improve their purchasing power and living conditions."

It is of no constructive purpose, Reuther added, "to state the obvious, with incredible hesitation and caution, as the Economic Report does, when it says: 'A small and shrinking, but still significant, number of American families have cash incomes under $1000 per family. By current standards, most of them must be considered poverty-stricken'."

Since "a mass production economy requires mass consumption," Reuther maintained, collective bargaining can help build strength into the economy's mass consumption base. He called for substantial wage improvements, and noted that the CIO Auto Workers which he heads will seek a guaranteed annual wage this year.

As other stimuli for the nation's economy, he called for federal action in these fields:

- Tax revision with an increase in the present personal income exemption to $800 and eventually to $1000.
- Increasing the federal minimum wage to $1.25 an hour and extending its coverage to additional millions.
- Modernization of the present inadequate unemployment compensation system.
- Adoption of a national health insurance program with federal aid to medical education, hospital construction and consumer cooperatives in the field of medical care.
- Housing goals of two million new units a year.
- Improved farm programs to strengthen the income position of the family farmers and increase consumption of agricultural goods.
- Low interest loans to encourage small business and to sustain high levels of residential construction so badly needed.
- Adoption of a comprehensive public works program "as a continuing program to keep the structure of society strong . . ."
- A national full employment program to lift the national economy from stagnation with supplemental assistance to chronically distressed areas.

"A share of our productive know-how should also be made available to the vast underdeveloped areas of the world, where over a billion people live in unbelievable poverty and slums," Reuther said. "It is our national obligation to assist these peoples to achieve material progress, freedom and national independence."

Prompt Action Required When Employment Slips

LETTER by letter, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther spelled out what he meant by full employment to the Joint Committee because, he said, too many people talk about it without defining what they mean.

Indeed, he said, it is likely that there are those in business and government who would consider the present state of affairs —with over 5% of the civilian labor force unemployed—as full employment.

"To me," Reuther continued, full employment means a level of economic activity at which job opportunities are available for all persons willing and able to work."

People, he added, in an economy like ours, must be free to move from job to job and section to section. Such people would be temporarily unemployed.

He said that maintaining full employment would require government action when economic activity starts to decline and when unemployment rises above the 2.25% to 2.50%—about 1.5 to 1.7 million at present—for any period of successive months.

"A FULL employment policy," Reuther said, "requires that the government be prepared at all times with a series of programs to stimulate demand — ranging from stimulating consumer income through monetary, credit and tax policies to public works programs.

"It likewise requires vigilance and flexibility, a willingness on the part of the government to act positively and decisively on the economic front."

"That is my understanding of full employment. It is also my understanding of the general scope of government responsibility under the Employment Act of 1946."

Administration Chided On Automation Blindness

THE JOINT Congressional Committee was urged by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther to undertake a full-scale study of automation and its implications. He was sharply critical of the Administration's failure to examine the potential impact of the new technology on U. S. social, economic, cultural and political life.

Such a study, Reuther argued, and proposals for private and public policies, would be welcomed by industry, labor and the American people as a whole, "to help guide us through the transition to the world of abundance that the new technology is bringing forth."

Reuther testified before the joint congressional body:

"We are now at the start of what scientists tell us is the second industrial revolution.

"Automation makes possible the automatic office, as well as the automatic factory, with the likelihood that entire plants, offices or departments in much of industry and commerce will be operated by electronic control mechanisms within the coming decade or two."

BUT, Reuther continued, "what we get from the Economic Report and the Administration generally, is an avoidance of any mention of this tremendous potential for rapid economic growth and improved living conditions."

Much of Reuther's testimony was devoted to the growing use of automation in industry and business. He told in some detail of the wonders being worked by complex machinery at such diverse tasks as making engine blocks or maintaining inventories.

Listen To Vandercook Every Night On ABC

Stagnant Economy—

Unemployment Reaches Highest Point Since Last July

EMPLOYMENT in January dropped by 538,000, and unemployment rose by about the same amount to its highest point since last July, the Commerce and Labor Depts. reported last week.

The nation's jobless total is now 5.2% of the labor force, the figures show, with unemployment totalling 3,347,000. Total employment is 60,150,000.

Other figures **"demonstrate conclusively the stagnation of our economy,"** a CIO spokesman pointed out. Non-farm employment in January, 1955, he said, is lower than either January, 1954 or 1953.

Employment in manufacturing industry, he added, has shown a steady decline, so that the January, 1955, figure is lower than that for January, 1954, 1953 or 1952. Manufacturing employment is the same in January of this year as it was in January of 1951, he noted.

He castigated the *"White House optimists who concocted the Presidential economic message,"* and said that *"planned optimism won't put people to work."*

The facts of manufacturing and non-farm employment don't square with the President's *"politically-inspired"* message, he declared, adding that *"The President's gleeful analysis bears no relation to the economic facts."*

The Commerce and Labor Dept. report also included a new seasonal index of basic unemployment trends. This showed, it said, that unemployment has been declining since last summer. The Census Bureau used its new electronic calculator, Univac, to figure out the index.

Evidence of the extent of unemployment continued to come from a number of localities around the country. In Cumberland, Md., the Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report was told, there are presently 6500 people out of work. This group represents 14.4% of the entire work force.

The 1500 railroad workers in the area who are laid off make up 30% of the work force in that industry. Coal mining, textiles, railroads in some areas and the farm machinery industry are suffering acute unemployment problems, the committee learned.

In Pennsylvania's Allegheny County, of which Pittsburgh is the seat, payments to jobless workers zoomed to more than $30 million last year, the State Bureau of Employment Security reported. The total was second highest in history, and more than tripled 1953 payments.

In the state as a whole, payments ran up to more than $267 million, well over double 1953's figure.

Every employment area, the State Bureau said, showed a marked increase in benefit payments.

The Texas Employment Commission reported cash payments to insured unemployed workers in 1954 totaling $23,720,398, the largest ever paid in any calendar year.

It was nearly $10 million more than the previous high mark in 1946, just at the end of World War II. The average benefit was $17.68.

In The Legislatures

Four CIO Councils Fighting 'Right-To-Scab' Legislation

CIO COUNCILS in four key states are currently engaged in fighting right-to-scab legislation and are pressing for unemployment and workmen's compensation improvements introduced in many legislatures.

The open shop bills have been filed in the Legislatures of Indiana, Ohio, Kansas and Colorado, and conservative lobbyists are flooding lawmakers with letters favoring them. One bright spot is California, where Council Sec.-Treas. John A. Despol reports the deadline for introducing the proposal has passed.

The legislatures of a number of states are considering unemployment and workmen's compensation increases.

Arkansas

The House passed overwhelmingly a boost in unemployment compensation benefits from $22 to $26 a week and upped the number of weeks from 16 to 18. The maximum amount of workmen's compensation has been hiked to $13,500 from $8000 and weekly benefits are increased from $25 to $30.

California

The California CIO Council is sponsoring legislation to provide prepaid health insurance in the State. It is also backing a number of election reform measures, one of which would establish a commission to propose fair election practices.

Colorado

The Colorado CIO Council has had drafted and found sponsors for a number of key items in its legislative program. Chief among them are unemployment and workmen's compensation increases, election law reforms, a minimum wage bill and a fair employment practices amendment.

Georgia

Gov. Griffin (D.) has given official blessing to a series of increases in workmen's compensation benefits, but, says the Georgia CIO Council, "they fall far short of labor's proposed bill." The Administration bill would increase weekly benefits from $24 to $32 while CIO, AFL are asking $35.
and the Railway Brotherhoods

Texas

The Lone Star State is faced with a spate of anti-labor legislation, with Dixiecrat Gov. Shivers calling for a ban on strikes or picketing for recognition if a union does not "in fact represent a majority of the employes of the firm."

The bill introduced to implement his recommendation spells out no method to determine majority representation, permits the employer to fire all strikers, and directs district judges to enjoin the fired strikers from picketing.

Also re-introduced, the State CIO Council reports, is the "Ford Motor Co. Bill of 1953." This would prohibit a worker laid off because of a parts shortage, due to a labor dispute in another plant owned by the same employer, from collecting unemployment compensation benefits if he has an interest in the dispute.

Board Launches PAC 1955 Dollar Drive

Receipt books for PAC's 1955 dollar drive have already been distributed to international union secretary-treasurers, following launching of the drive by the CIO Executive Board at its last meeting in Washington.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther reviewed PAC's work in 1954 with the board and called attention to the need for activity this year looking toward the 1956 national races.

Equally as important for this year, PAC Dir. Jack Kroll noted, are the more than 600 city and county elections.

Action of the Executive Board, Kroll said, was based on the realization that local elections this year touch on issues with which American citizens are concerned.

Merger Body Proud Of 'Honorable Unity'

THE CIO-AFL Unity Committee was obviously pleased with its agreement on merger.

A round of applause swelled out from the meeting room as it was adopted.

The formal agreement was "proudly and unanimously submitted by the committee."

"The adoption of the agreement will bring about honorable, organic labor unity," the committee said. "It will contribute to the strength and effectiveness of the trade union movement and to the economic well-being of working men and women throughout the land.

"It will materially benefit the entire nation. It will add strength to the free trade union movement of the world. It will realize a long cherished goal."

Present at the meeting which adopted the merger agreement were: CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther. Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey; Executive Vice-Pres. John Riffe; Pres. David J. McDonald, Steel; Pres. L. S. Buckmaster, Rubber; Pres. Joseph N. Curran, Maritime; Pres. O. A. Knight, Oil; Pres. Emil Rieve, Textile; Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky and Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum, Clothing; Gen. Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg; Robert Oliver, assistant to Pres. Reuther; and R. J. Thomas, assistant to Executive Vice Pres. Riffe.

(Unable to be present were Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, Communications, attending a meeting of his union's Executive Board in Omaha; and Pres. Michael J. Quill, Transport, attending pre-convention meetings of his union in New York.)

AFL Pres. George Meany; Sec.-Treas. William Schnitzler; AFL Vice Presidents Matthew Woll, Photoengravers; Harry C. Bates, Bricklayers; William Doherty, Letter Carriers; Dan Tracy, Electrical Workers; William McFetridge, Building Service; David Dubinsky, Garment Workers; Charles MacGowan, Boiler Makers; Al Hayes, Machinists; and AFL Gen. Counsel Albert Woll.

URW Legislative Institutes Set For Capital

A SERIES of three legislative institutes for union members to be held in the nation's capital has been announced by CIO Rubber Workers Sec.-Treas. Desmond Walker.

Each institute will be a four-day session conducted by the URW-CIO Education Dept. Delegates from locals will visit with senators and congressmen, observe the Congress in session, be briefed on CIO's current legislative program and attend a reception at a foreign embassy.

The fee is $25 per student, Walker said, and locals are responsible for expenses and lost time for delegates. The institutes will be held Feb. 13-17, 20-24 and Feb. 27-Mar. 3.

Text Of Agreement On Merger Of AFL And CIO

(Continued from Page 2)

other necessary and appropriate provisions as may be agreed to, shall be drafted by the Joint AFL-CIO Unity Committee. The proposed constitution of the merged federation shall, consistent with the merger agreement, preserve the essential features of the present AFL and CIO constitutions and the basic rights and obligations of the affiliates of both federations.

(c) The proposed constitution shall be submitted for approval to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and the Executive Board of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

(d) Upon approval by them, this agreement and the proposed constitution, and such other agreements as are necessary to accomplish the merger, shall be submitted to separate conventions of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

(e) Upon approval by the separate conventions of the two federations of the merger agreement and the proposed constitution of the merged federation, a joint convention shall be held. Such joint convention shall constitute the first regular biennial convention of the merged federation.

(f) Initially, the headquarters and field staff of the AFL and the CIO shall be retained as the staff of the merged federation. A special committee shall be established of the present executive officers of the AFL and CIO which shall, in conjunction with the executive officers of the merged federation, make just, fair and equitable provision for the integration of the staffs of the AFL and the CIO into a single staff for the merged federation.

(g) Merger of existing state and local central bodies of the AFL and CIO shall be accomplished within two years after the date of the merger of the two national federations by the process of negotiation and agreement under the guidance of the officers of the merged federation. Pending the conclusion of such agreements state and local central bodies of both the AFL and CIO shall be permitted to continue to exist as state and local central bodies representing the respective local unions now affiliated to such central bodies.

CONCLUSION

The members of the Joint AFL-CIO Unity Committee proudly and unanimously submit and recommend the foregoing agreement to both federations.

The adoption of the agreement will bring about honorable, organic labor unity. It will contribute to the strength and effectiveness of the trade union movement and to the economic well being of working men and women throughout the land. It will materially benefit the entire nation. It will add strength to the free trade union movement of the world. It will realize a long cherished goal.

LABOR UNITY in Canada is shown by Windsor, Ont., CCL-CIO and TLC-AFL leaders as they prepare the script for a jointly sponsored weekly program, now in its eighth year. From left, seated, Albert Rutt and Ken Owen, both of CCL; Herb Henderson and E. Lee McMillan, both of TLC; standing, Sec. Sam Lyons, Windsor CCL Council; Pres. Sam Sasso, Windsor TLC Council; Gene Kersey and Martin Coutts, both CCL; Announcer Croft McLellan and Bud Davies, both TLC.

Windsor CIO, AFL Unite In Broadcasts

ONTARIO and five U. S. states have been hearing labor's story for almost eight years on a Sunday radio program sponsored jointly by the Windsor, Ont., Council of the Canadian Congress of Labor-CIO and the Trades and Labor Council, AFL.

The states are Ohio, Michigan, New York, Indiana and Illinois.

"We, in Windsor, realized some years ago that we needed somehow to let the public and our members know the truth as labor saw it, of labor, of government, and world affairs," explained Sec. Sam Lyons of the CCL-CIO Council. "To hire experts in public relations was out of the question locally.

"So we decided to tackle the job ourselves. The result is a labor radio program, conducted entirely by volunteers."

Lyons pointed out that the program "Windsor Labor Speaks," is broadcast by 50,000-watt Station CKLW.

"The range of this station is great," he said. "All of industrial Ontario from Windsor as far as Manitoulin Island, all of Michigan and deep into Ohio, and touching three adjoining states, is at our service.

"The program is arranged, cast, written and played entirely by members who are volunteers. Again, too, this committee is a joint committee, composed of members of TLC and CCL unions. This is the eighth year of operation, 52 weeks a year.

"This didn't come about the easy way. The CCL boys had an advantage in being able to take some study in basic and advanced radio techniques at the FDR Labor School.

"The knowledge gained was shared with our TLC brothers, but the five easy lessons we had don't make radio commentators, script writers or newsmen.

"The one sure way is to work at it as you learn. Learn by mistakes, take advice, and work some more. The management and the staff from technicians and announcers to the top of the house are our friends and sincerely give advice and help."

Pres. J. P. McKay of the Windsor TLC-AFL was chairman of the radio committee until his death last year. The committee is now headed by Ken Owen of CCL.

Labor's World—

CIO Denies 'Scuttling' Of French In North Africa

THE CIO has denied that U. S. unions are trying to scuttle French leadership in North Africa, a charge voiced last week by a deputy in the French National Assembly.

Victor G. Reuther, assistant to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, repudiated the accusation that the CIO had thus advised the General Union of Tunisian Workers (UGTT).

"CIO's advice was not directed against France, its people or its government," Reuther's message to the union said. He also is director of the CIO Dept. for International Affairs.

On the contrary, he pointed out, CIO has always fought against racial discrimination in the U. S. and has protested Russian oppression of workers behind the Iron Curtain.

"We found it natural to express our solidarity with the working people of Tunisia and their legitimate aspirations," he said.

"It is fortunate that an organization like UGTT exists which has given the world an example of a popular movement capable of blocking the advance of the Communists, in spite of the provocations of blind colonialists seeking at any cost to return to the 19th century."

ICFTU

The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions is appealing to all affiliated organizations for renewed donations to its Regional Activities Fund.

The fund, to which the CIO has contributed $160,000, finances activities designed to help free trade union movements in economically underdeveloped areas. Since it was orginally established in 1951, affiliated organizations and international secretariats donated nearly $800,000.

This was used to establish a chain of regional offices and information and advisory centers in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean area.

Staffed almost entirely by people from the regions concerned, these centers have worked *"to plant the flag of free trade unionism in parts of the world where democracy and freedom are confronted by a daily challenge to their ability to contribute to the struggle for better lives for the people,"* said ICFTU Pres. Omer Becu and General Sec. J. H. Oldenbroek.

South Korea

A pledge by the ICFTU to assist in the democratic reconstruction of the Korean trade union movement is being fulfilled with the arrival of Norwegian trade unionist Sigurd Kvilekval on a mission to that war-torn country. Kvilekval, a working railwayman, will spend several months advising with the Korean Federation of Trade Unions, an ICFTU affiliate.

N. Y. State Asked To Hike Wages $500

A $500 yearly wage increase for all New York State workers highlights a legislative program which the CIO Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee will present to Gov. Averell Harriman and the Legislature.

The program was approved recently by the membership of the new Local Union of State Employes, No. 382, GCEOC-CIO. The local will attempt to achieve in the State what GCEOC-CIO has achieved in New York City—effective bargaining and grievance machinery.

THE LOCAL also called for a $2600 yearly minimum wage and a health insurance plan for state workers modeled on the New York City plan with the cost divided evenly between the employes and the State.

The program also included deduction by the State of all group insurance premiums without the intervention of any employe organization, and payment by the State of half of the cost of life insurance.

The local asked the repeal of the Condon-Wadlin Law banning strikes of State workers and optional retirement after 25 years' service at half pay.

Meeting

The Caribbean Area Div. of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT), the arm of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions in the western hemisphere, will hold its second meeting Apr. 6-8 in Trinidad.

The area administrative Committee, which picked the time and place, at a meeting in Bridgetown, Barbados, also approved a union education program for the area and acted on constitutional amendments to be presented to the Trinidad sessions.

Integration Ruled Illegal In Delaware

DELAWARE took a backward step in school integration last week as the State Supreme Court ruled that the Milford School Board had "no legal right" to admit Negro children to a previously all-white school.

THE DECISION was based on the fact that the Milford action had not been approved by the State Board of Education. The State body had called for submission of desegregation plans by local school boards, but expressly forbade integration without its prior approval.

The Delaware court noted that the U. S. Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation nullified Delaware's laws on the subject. But, it added, the higher body did not require immediate desegregation.

Race-baiter Bryant Bowles, who founded the National Association for the Advancement of White People, made anti-integration speeches in Milford. Parents of white students forced the resignations of school board members at the time.

CIO on ABC
Monday thru Friday
John W. Vandercook
AND THE NEWS

CIO Councils In Action

"SEE-IT-FOR-YOURSELF" state government institutes are being held by several CIO councils, including those of Michigan, Indiana and Texas.

- **The Michigan CIO Council** will hold its fourth annual series at the State Capital at Lansing and has scheduled the institutes for Feb. 22-24, Mar. 8-10 and Mar. 22-24.
- Two one-day legislative conferences already have been held by the **Indiana CIO Council** at Indianapolis, and two more are planned for Feb. 16 and Feb. 23. The conference held last week was especially for CIO women members, although men also were welcome.
- **The Texas CIO Council** calls its institutes at Austin "workshops." Delegates recently visited legislative committee hearings on anti-union bills.
- Plans were being considered by the **Georgia CIO Council** for a series of three-day political education institutes to be held at Rome, Americus, Atlanta and other cities when requests are received from local unions.

Investment

The Indiana CIO Council recently told its affiliates that it knows that "locals have more financial problems than two years ago, but every effort should be made to have representation at these Legislative (Conference) Days in the State capitol (at Indianapolis)."

"Look upon it as an investment in good citizenship and in our legislative program," the Council continued. "If the interest shown at these Legislative Days would make possible an extra $2 in unemployment insurance benefits, for example, would you consider it as an expense . . . or an investment?"

- A feature article outlining the work of the **St. Joseph (Mo.) CIO Council** and an editorial praising the Council's community activities appeared in recent issues of St. Joseph News-Press.
- Pres. James Miller of the **Buffalo CIO Council** was scheduled to appear last week before a joint legislative committee at Albany to seek the continuance of rent control. The Council reported that vacant houses available for renting were less than 1%, and the Housing Authority has 6200 families on a waiting list for accommodations in projects.
- Appearing for the **Cleveland CIO Council** at a public hearing, Jerome Pollack, consultant to the CIO Auto Workers Social Security Dept., said that a 10% increase in Blue Cross hospitalization charges would be justified, but hospitals must be required to practice reasonable economies.
- "There is no good and sufficient reason why Muskegon County (Mich.) cannot qualify under the surplus foods program," said the Community Services Committee of the **Port Cities CIO Council** in Michigan, where several counties are already participating in the program and the State Council is seeking to have additional counties included.

The Women's Angle—

CIO Women Are Using The Winter To Intensify Political Activity

By ESTHER MURRAY

AT THIS mid-winter season many people, like some animals, seem to be hibernating. They take advantage of the winter lull to restore their energies for spring.

Mrs. Murray

Not so our CIO women. A deal of intensive activity is reported from all parts of the country.

And most of us have realized, of course, that the most fruitful and constructive activity is political activity. We merely apply our natural interest in the well-being of our families beyond the confinement of our own four walls to that of our city, county, state, and nation.

In quite a few places this flurry of activity is sparked by the approaching municipal and local election.

CIO women in these cities and states are getting ready to do their share as responsible citizens. This involves helping people to register so they can vote, helping people to become aware of the issues, and generally stimulate as much interest as possible in the elections.

But these women, as well as the vastly growing number of politically active CIO women elsewhere, realize that political activity is not just voting.

Political action to them means taking a continuous interest in what takes place in the Board of Education, the County Building, the City Hall, the State Capitol, and the agencies of our federal government. There is no mid-winter lull in these places, and the decisions taken there more often than not affect all of us.

There are many indications that everywhere this growing political interest on the part of CIO women is being more fully integrated with other CIO political activity.

IN OREGON, for instance, the CIO State Council authorized and actively promotes a move for the appointment of a woman to the PAC committee of every local union, every congressional district PAC and, of course, the State PAC itself.

The new woman member will be responsible for developing programs for wider family participation in PAC activities.

One of the first of these, significantly, will be a trip to Salem, Oregon's capital, where our women will spend a day to watch their State government at work.

In the State of Washington the Seattle CIO Board and the King County CIO Executive Board are planning a family participation conference early in spring. Our people there are already hard at work preparing for the affair which is anticipated with much enthusiasm.

IN WASHINGTON, too, "legislative observation days" are being organized to take CIO wives and women members to the State Capitol.

In Spokane, the growing political interest of CIO women has resulted in a demand for an all-day leadership meeting on family participation in political activity. The session will be held in March. Our people in Spokane are also working on plans for special activities which will attract wives to the forthcoming CIO state convention.

A number of members from Idaho, who had occasion to observe this busy activity and planning in Spokane, indicated much interest. They hope to intensify family participation efforts in their State, too.

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

NEWEST TREND in commercial accident and health insurance is toward so-called "deductible," "catastrophe" or "major medical" insurance. In this type of policy you pay the cost of illness up to a certain amount. Over that the company pays the cost up to the limit set in the contract. This is much like the familiar deductible collision insurance on a car.

Pros And Cons Of Catastrophe Insurance

Unfortunately, they are seriously incomplete.

Prices of such deductible insurance are naturally less than for more comprehensive policies, since you pay all ordinary medical expense. Here is a typical policy:

It pays 80% of the insured family's medical expense up to a limit of $5000, but not those expenses of a sickness which are less than $250, $500 or $1000, according to the policy bought. The cost for a family of the $250-deductible policy is $91.20 if the oldest person in the family is not over 34; $112.80 if between 35 and 49, and $176.40, if betweent 50 and 60.

The real problem is that the average wage-earner's income of $3700 a year leaves him only $185 for all medical expenses, assuming he spends the typical 5%. But if you spend $100 a year for catrastrophe insurance, you have only about $85 left for all other medical expenses—ordinary illnesses, dental bills, ordinary medicines, etc. *It is impossible, of course, to cover ordinary illnesses and dental care for $85 a year.*

BY CONTRAST to the typical $100 a year cost for catastrophe insurance, the comprehensive medical-care plans which provide care for ordinary illnesses as well as disasters, like HIP in New York, Labor Health Institute in St. Louis, the Kaiser Foundation plans in the Far West, and others, provide quite complete family services for $135 to $200 a year.

However, such plans are not yet available in all areas. Where your family has no access to one, here is a guide to evaluating the possibility of securing any help from different forms of catastrophe insurance:

1. Provide basic care first. Catastrophe insurance is only to be considered if you have your basic medical expenses—the ordinary care you need—provided for by a welfare plan or other surgical and hospital insurance, or if you have enough income to make sure you don't have to stint on the ordinary care.

2. Dread disease insurance. If you are concerned about disastrous illnesses, catastrophe insurance may be better insurance than policies protecting you against just one dramatic illness, as polio insurance does, while ignoring all the others.

Even the so-called "dread disease" insurance policies provide broader coverage than merely polio insurance, at slightly less cost. For example, one company has a dread disease policy which covers eight other illnesses besides polio at a cost of $12—only $2 more a year than the polio policies many families buy. *This is not a recommendation, but a comparison of alternatives.*

3. Less costly versions. If catastrophe insurance does seem at least a better alternative than no protection at all, then consider buying it in a group to get a lower cost, and also the possibility of using the new Blue Shield version of catastrophe insurance.

The Blue Shield version of catastrophe insurance is another way to save on it, although the defects are still there. Blue Shield in Massachusetts, California and Texas now offers supplementary catastrophe insurance covering specified illnesses for Blue Shield members, and Blue Shield plans in New York and other regions will make available such coverage soon.

Larger families: Catastrophe insurance may have more advantage for larger families than small ones, since the family policy generally pays benefits for each member, although not more than the specified limit in a 12-month period.

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News Guild Strike At Brooklyn Eagle Enters 3rd Week

THE STRIKE of some 300 CIO Newspaper Guild members at the Brooklyn Eagle is in its third week. With the AFL craft unions respecting the picket lines, the newspaper suspended publication.

In an effort to avert the walkout, the Guild offered to submit the main issues to arbitration, but management rejected the proposal.

Main issues are wages, vacation and severance pay. The Guild asked a $5.80 weekly increase, which the publisher has granted the craft unions and which seven other New York City papers recently gave the Guild.

National Fine Arts Center In Capital Urged By CIO

CREATION of a federal commission to draw plans for a fine arts center in the nation's capital was urged last week by a CIO spokesman.

"As an organization which represents the working people of America, the CIO knows that the people of the U. S. have a deep and sincere appreciation of music, art, literature and other cultural activities," Thomas H. Burke, chief of congressional liaison in the CIO Legislative Dept., told the House District Committee.

"We have constantly supported all efforts on a local level to support city art museums, orchestras and dramatic groups.

"To us it seems a national disgrace that the richest and one of the most culturally articulate nations of the world has not provided a national opera house and fine arts center in the nation's capital."

A companion measure also under study by the committee would establish a program of grants to states for the development of fine arts programs.

Burke pointed out that U. S. funds have been spent abroad to aid the arts while they have been allowed to deteriorate in this country. The Soviet Union, he said, has "won a decided advantage from the deficiency of our fine arts program."

The U. S. people are entitled to a fine arts center in Washington and "will not permit the narrow, selfish interests of a few nearby Chambers of Commerce to deny the nation this birthright," he said.

Sponsors of the measures include Rep. Thompson (D. N. J.), Morrison (D. La.), Blatnik (D. Minn.), Celler (D. N. Y.), Metcalf (D. Mont.), Morano (R. Conn.), Rhodes (D. Pa.), and Weir (D. Minn.).

VERY PLEASED is nurse Frances Meservy as she accepts $25,000 for Huntington, N. Y., Hospital, from Pres. Emil Lindahl of the Nassau-Suffolk CIO Council. He presented the money on behalf of the Long Island Industry Fund, to which both management and labor contribute.

Shoe Union Wins 20-Year Holdout

The CIO Shoe Workers have scored an impressive victory in Fitchburg, Mass., where employes of a firm, unorganized for 20 years, voted by more than 2 to 1 for the union.

In an NLRB election at the Comfort Slipper Co., the vote was: 237 for the Shoe Workers and 109 for "no union." Angelo Georgian, USW-CIO national director, said the firm had conducted a hard, anti-union campaign which failed.

Murray Fund Gives $2500 To Child Labor Committee

PRESENTATION of a gift of $2500 to the National Child Labor Committee by the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation was announced last week by Arthur J. Goldberg, foundation director and CIO general counsel.

The committee itself, he said, will match the donation and use the combined fund "for the purpose of providing educational opportunities for migrant children in Pennsylvania."

In presenting the gift to Sol Markoff, associate general secretary of the committee, Goldberg said the foundation trustees felt the committee "is doing significant and necessary work in the field of child education, and that the foundation is pleased to play a small part in the program."

The foundation was created to honor the memory of the late president of the CIO and the CIO Steelworkers.

THE CHILD labor group will use the fund established by the foundation gift and its own appropriation to sponsor a demonstration school program to give educational services to the children of migrant workers.

The project will supplement the inadequate schooling they receive at home, Goldberg explained, and in addition will demonstrate to State officials what needs to be done for the children of farm workers who are essential to the State's prosperity and economy.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

I WANT TO TAKE this opportunity to comment on the fine organizational activity of some of our CIO unions. The only way to build a bigger and stronger trade union movement is through the efforts of the member unions.

I know that all of our organizations are striving to grow in strength and size, and the reason I make mention of the following is because they consistently report for this column's purposes election victories and organizational gains.

There is seldom a week in which I don't get from Sec.-Treas. Al Harnett, of the IUE-CIO, a report of IUE election victories. Consistently for the past year the IUE-CIO has been winning election after election and by doing so has just about destroyed the discredited UE. The IUE is to be especially congratulated on its recent victories in the South, where organizational activity is the toughest.

As reported by Organization Dir. Lloyd Vaughan, the CIO Paperworkers have won eight straight victories since November 1954. These wins have occurred in various parts of the country, which necessitated the skillful handling and moving of staff to meet each situation.

The CIO Furniture Workers have recently come up with major wins in Tennessee and in Pennsylvania, and have currently pending a number of elections which they have every confidence of winning.

CIO Rep. Syd Rose, now assigned to the CIO Broadcast Engineers, has reported a number of NABET election victories in recent weeks in San Francisco, Los Angeles and Las Vegas.

We have, of course, been reporting election victories of our other unions as we get them, and we want to continue getting the good news of more and more election victories. Each victory means more united workers who, in their combined strength, can get better wages, improved working conditions, pensions, hospitalization and all those things working people everywhere strive for.

Reg. Dir. Angelo Georgian of the CIO Shoe Workers reports that the Shoe Workers won an important election victory at the Comfort Slipper Corp., Fitchburg, Mass. Of 383 eligible workers, 237 voted in favor of the CIO Shoe Workers to 109 for no union. Until this victory, this company had been unorganized for the past 20 years. Georgian was ably assisted by USWA-CIO Rep. Clyde Mitchell.

Organization Dir. Vaughan announces that the CIO Paperworkers are continuing to win NLRB elections. Their two most recent victories were at the U. S. Envelope Co., Cup Div., Worcester, Mass., UPA-CIO 31, no union 29, 1 challenged, with UPA Reps. Henry Carroll, Edward Moore and John Galluccio, and CIO Reps. John Radzyminski and Paul Harding participating in this campaign and responsible for the victory; and the Emery Carpenter Container Co., Chicago, Ill., UPA-CIO 15, no union 3. Credit for this drive goes to UPA Rep. Joseph Hyrczyk and Pres. Ernest Janes of UPA Local 1209.

Textile Workers' Parley Foregoes Wage Demand

NORTHERN cotton-rayon and woolen and worsted workers voted last week to forego demands for wage increases from textile employers, accepting the recommendation of the officers of the CIO Textile Workers.

TWUA-CIO Pres. Emil Rieve told delegates from approximately 500 local unions, representing 100,000 workers that he made the recommendation to a day-long conference in Boston *"with a heavy heart."* Then he blasted the "selective prosperity and selective depression" that brought about the decision.

"Textile workers need a pay increase," Rieve declared. "The communities that are supported by the buying power of textile workers also need such an increase. Not only has there been no raise in wages since 1951; there have actually been wage cuts. This is a grave injustice to the workers and a serious blow to the economy of textile areas."

What made the circumstances especially unfair, Rieve continued, "is the fact that other workers, over the last four years, have won wage increases and fringe benefits amounting to as much as 40c an hour."

"Apparently we are condemned in this country to a period of selective prosperity and selective depression," Rieve said, "with some groups of citizens prospering and others suffering. This cannot go on, and it need not if Pres. Eisenhower and his Administration would pay heed to our many proposals for the textile industry."

The cotton-rayon agreements with northern employers expire Apr. 15. The woolen and worsted contracts run out on that date and later. The employers have the option of re-opening.

Executive Vice Pres. William Pollock of TWUA noted some pickup in the woolen branch of the industry, but said that the worsted business is still in the doldrums.

Gen. Sec.-Treas. John Chupka told the delegates to the woolen and worsted parleys that the last 12 months have seen the union forced to take "a backward step" for the first time in 13 years.

Chupka, TWUA woolen and worsted director since 1943, announced that pressure of other duties made it imperative for him to turn over this responsibility to James W. Bamford, formerly the assistant director.

Resolutions were adopted favoring a $1.25 minimum wage and opposing any reduction in textile tariff, "which would result in further shrinkage of the industry and endanger the safety of this country."

Guaranteed Annual Jobless Pay Maritime Union Contract Goal

GUARANTEED annual "employment insurance security" will be sought for some 32,000 members of the CIO Maritime Union when negotiations for a new contract with U. S. shipowners are begun this spring.

NMU-CIO Pres. Joseph N. Curran said that the plan would "supplement the $21 unemployment benefits and guarantee to the unemployed regular (merchant) seamen $40 a week in periods of layoffs."

"We are going to propose that the shipping companies pay for this by setting aside, say, $1 a day per man," he said. "We will finance this about the same way we finance the hospital plan, the pension plan and the retirement plan.

"The conditions of the shipping industry, its very structure, make it difficult to plan an annual wage. But we can improve our unemployment insurance. We can bring larger cash payments to bona fide seamen on the beach, and if we plan for it and fight for it, we will get it.

"The chronic complainers and die-hards will oppose us on this proposal, but you will recall that the die-hards and the Communists fought us on the idea of the 40-hour week and the pension plan. But we got both.

"I am convinced that we can fight for guaranteed annual employment insurance security and get that, too.

"We have under NMU contract 23,000 jobs. By servicing these jobs properly we must provide more men to take relief jobs because of vacations, quits, illness, lay-ups, etc.

"I believe that this would make it possible for from 30,000 to 32,000 men to have guaranteed employment for a year."

Curran said that the proposal requires considerable study. He added that an improved standard of "quits" would be necessary, and that he did not favor including in the plan a person who quits after but a few trips.

"We must plan in terms of seamen who make going to sea as a career," he continued. "We are not trying to work out a guaranteed plan for 'traders,' 'scenery bums,' and the like.

"We are not trying to eliminate all the casuals. The industry needs casual seamen. In time we will clarify our thinking and set standards by which the casual who is contributing something to our industry will be included in our plan for a guaranteed annual security wage."

Negotiations will start this spring on a contract to replace the one expiring June 15.

Summed Up

NMU-CIO Pres. Joseph N. Curran summed up the union's plan to seek "guaranteed annual employment insurance security."

"We might not obtain all we want in a year, but we can start fighting now. We can lay the foundation. We didn't get the 40-hour week for a number of years.

"We are saying to the industry: If you can't guarantee a year's work then guarantee us an annual employment security wage. Guaranteed security is what we are asking."

Wayne Star In Anniversary ACWA Play

A HALF-HOUR dramatic program dealing with the 40-year history of the CIO Clothing Workers and starring David Wayne will be broadcast over the NBC radio network at 6 p.m. Feb. 27.

Featured in the story of the rise of ACWA "from the days of sweatshops and struggle to the present years of security and dignity" will be Everett Sloane and Aline MacMahon.

"Journey From Yesterday" is the title of the radio drama. It tells the story of Emma and Joe Goshen, who began working in the men's clothing industry in the early 1900's.

As Emma and Joe's son, Wayne, who currently stars in *"Teahouse of the August Moon,"* the Broadway production, will narrate the dramatized history of ACWA's progress.

The script was written and produced by Lynne Rhodes, ACWA radio and TV director. Harry Frazee will direct the NBC public service broadcast.

Industrial Deaths Hit Record Low

The year 1954 saw fewer fatal industrial accidents than any in the 18 years for which records have been kept, Labor Sec. Mitchell said last week. The Bureau of Labor Statistics estimated that 14,000 workers were killed in the course of their employment during the year, compared to 15,000 in 1953.

IUE Dist. 4 Gains 15,000

SUCCESSFUL organizing campaigns resulting in chartering of 17 new locals, with a total membership of over 15,000, were reported by Dist. 4 of the CIO Electrical Workers at its recent Executive Board meeting.

"These organizational gains were the chief reasons why Dist. 4's membership did not dwindle in 1954, despite the mass layoffs and serious unemployment problems which have hit the industry in the New York area," said Dist. Pres. Milton Weirauch.

He paid tribute to the "excellent work" of the entire district staff and to the "outstanding cooperation received from the officers and members of the district's affiliated local unions."

Joint Labor Group Raps C. Of C. Slur

THE DELAWARE Joint Labor Policy Committee has issued a sharp retort to the recent speech by Pres. Clem D. Johnston of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce at the annual dinner meeting of the Delaware Chamber at Wilmington.

Johnston called on the Eisenhower Administration to investigate "abuse of union power," in restraint of free enterprise.

"It is very strange," DJLPC said, "that Mr. Johnston accuses unions of price fixing to the detriment of the free competition which he so dearly loves, and yet fails to cry out against businessmen who fix prices through the Fair Trade Law, though that is equally in restraint of free competition."

DJLPC, to which the Delaware CIO Council belongs, said that it was concerned "whether the move on the part of the State Chamber, in bringing to Delaware this spokesman for the law of the jungle, is designed to bring an end" to good relations between unions and employers.

Pros Asked To Evaluate Biased Poll Laid To GM

PROFESSIONAL opinion researchers have been asked to evaluate a poll on the guaranteed annual wage reportedly being taken by Opinion Research Corp. for General Motors.

The request came from CIO Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther, who charged that some of the questions asked are "biased or designed to elicit answers that could be interpreted as damaging to the union whether the respondent replies 'yes' or 'no.'"

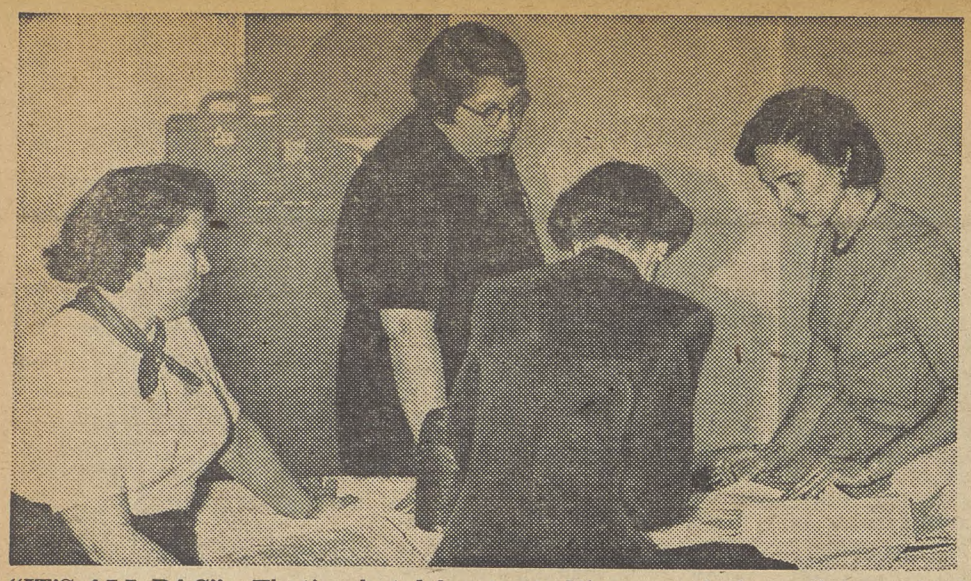
Reuther mailed copies of the five-page questionnaire to more than 400 universities and others engaged in the survey profession, asking for their opinions. Neither ORC or GM would confirm or deny any connection with the poll, he said.

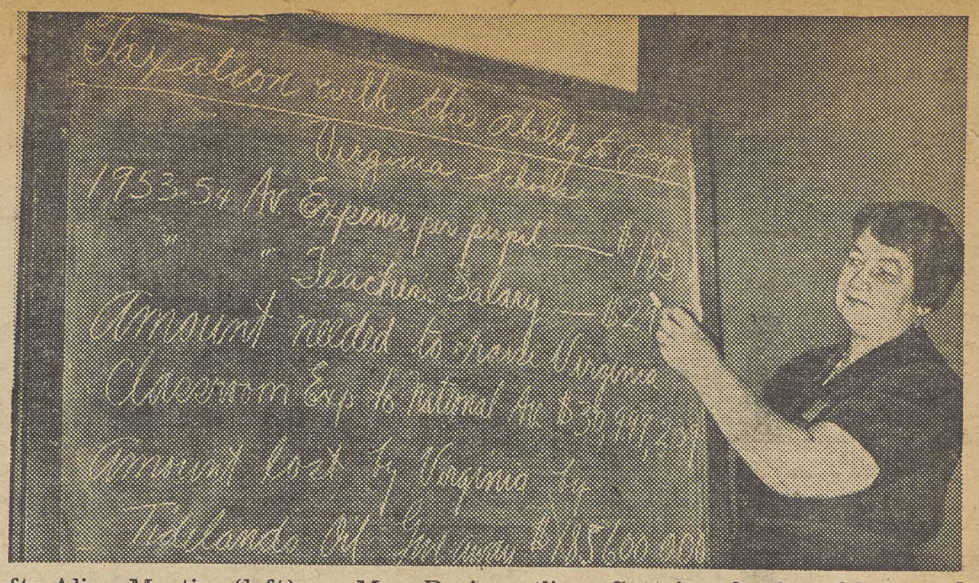
"There are some rather surprising omissions," he noted. "For example, no questions are asked which would reveal whether the respondent favors or opposes the guaranteed annual wage.

"All of us who see the value of sound polls have reason, therefore, to be disturbed by surveys of a type which cast doubt on the validity of the technique and the good faith of its practitioners."

HE ASKED that the opinion researchers "take such action as may seem appropriate to maintain the integrity of and public respect for opinion surveys generally."

Some 13 of the 65 questions dealt directly with the guaranteed annual wage. Two were concerned with what a union ought to give up if it wanted the GAW—"wage increases for a year or two" and overtime pay rates. Four others sought responses on whether the GAW would be good or bad for business.





"IT'S ALL PAC"—That's what delegates to Virginia CIO Conference on Family Participation in Political Action concluded about taxes, schools and the poll tax. At left, Alice Martin (left), Mrs. T. A. Paris and Sara Mae Judy help Lettie Harrell prepare report on discussion. At right, Mrs. Paris outlines State's school problem, and shows how off-shore oil giveaway cost Virginia school children $185,600,000.

In Virginia—

What Every (CIO) Woman Knows: PAC Is A Must

By ED LASHMAN

"I DIDN'T get interested in politics until my two daughters got to be about five years old. That's when I began to realize the importance of citizenship."

That comment by one delegate in a discussion group at the second annual Virginia CIO Council's Family Participation Conference on Political Action, in Richmond, seemed to crystallize the feeling of union families that politics has a vital effect on their homes and their daily lives.

WITH THE impelling objective of helping make their families' lives a little better and their communities better places in which to live, some 95 delegates, guests and advisers buckled down to a tough routine of discussions, conferences and reports.

It was issues that concerned the conferees, said Chairman Aileen Mercer and Co-chairman Margaret Loury of the CIO Communications Workers. They spent the better part of two full days and one evening learning about schools, taxes and Virginia's complicated voting laws, including the restrictive poll tax.

"It's the first time we've had a chance to learn about these things," one of the women pointed out.

Then, with a note of determination in her voice that bode no good for opposing politicians, she said "we're going to take what we've learned back home."

Everybody complains about taxes, but these union delegates and family members said they felt they had a responsibility "to pay taxes." We want better things that taxes pay for, but we want to pay the right tax," they agreed.

'Homemakers'

There was little doubt that the women who were delegates to the Virginia CIO Council's Family Participation Conference on Political Action take their politics as a serious part of home life.

"That's one reason we don't want to be called housewives," one delegate said. "Who wants to be a wife to a house? We're homemakers and politics affects our homes."

It was a graduated income tax based on ability to pay that they felt was the answer to the problem of needed new revenues for state services. They were particularly opposed to a sales tax in Virginia, one of the very few states now free of that burden. As one woman said:

"The entire income of most working people goes to buy the necessities of life, so the working man pays a tax on 100% of his income. But a sales tax covers only part of what a rich man makes, since he only spends a small portion of his income to live."

Probably of most conern to the conference was the problem of schools. Almost every delegate had a story to tell of overcrowded classrooms, part-time schooling, underpaid and under-trained teachers, and "dilapidated" and "unsafe" rural schools.

They laid plans for community activities in which they could participate so they could help improve the schools. They talked of ways to change Virginia's help-the-rich tax laws. And they worked out methods for poll tax, registration and get-out-the-vote campaigns.

Conference speakers seemed to echo the issues and techniques the delegates themselves discussed. Mrs. Florence Kerr, vice president of the Women's National Democratic Club, told them that women must be active in politics because "it is basic to their lives and their families." Rep. Edith Green (D. Ore.) said that women become interested in political action when issues are translated into pocketbook terms they can understand.

Rep. Mollohan (D. W.Va.) predicted congressional action on federal aid for public school construction and said that if the nation could afford $101 billion for highways over the next 10 years, "surely it can afford $1 billion for schools over the next two years."

One member of a discussion group summed up the way union families can best solve the problems that beset their communities.

"It's all PAC," she said.

Meet Set By Religion And Labor Group

THE CONVENTION of the National Religion and Labor Foundation to be held in Detroit Feb. 21-22, will mark the organization's 25th year.

Delegates will hear several outstanding religious, labor and civil rights leaders at sessions in the Tuller Hotel.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther will speak at a luncheon meeting on Feb. 22.

"At a time," the convention call said, "when our scientific know-how and our natural resources make security and abundance possible, millions of our brothers around the world are starving. An economy of monopoly and scarcity stands in the way of plenty.

"There are still powerful and ruthless forces that would betray or destroy the labor movement. Our civil liberties are in constant peril . . .

"It is both fitting and proper at such a time that all of the social forces whose avowed purpose it is to fulfill the will of God in preserving and expanding the welfare of the people should get together and plan to effect their mission."

Thurgood Marshall, attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will receive the Social Justice Award For 1954. Speakers will include National Dir. Leo Perlis of the CIO Community Services Committee.

Auto Local Gets Guarantee Of 40-Hours 'Call-In' Pay

A CONTRACT providing for 40 hours call-in pay, one of the features of the CIO Auto Workers Guaranteed Annual Wage plan, has been signed by the UAW-CIO with a small Michigan machine shop.

The Rado Manufacturing Co., of Fenton, Mich., which signed the one-year agreement retroactive to Jan. 11, will guarantee every hourly employe beginning work on a Monday a full 40 hours' pay, even if he works less than that for the week.

The guarantee does not apply, however, if the worker receives advance notice on the Saturday before the work week that he is not to report on Monday.

Announcement of the pact, which affects 40 employes who are members of Local 524, was made by UAW-CIO Reg. Dir. John Carter.

The agreement also provides for a 5c hourly wage increase and an improved health and accident insurance policy.

Rado does sub-contracting for the AC Sparkplug Div. of General Motors Corp., principally machine castings.

Hiring Bias Charged To Armour's

A FORMAL complaint charging Armour & Co. with discriminatory hiring practices has been filed by officers of the CIO Packinghouse Workers.

UPWA-CIO Vice Pres. Russell Lasley and Dist. Dir. Charles Hayes charged the meat packing firm with violation of Presidential Executive Order 10577, barring government contracts to firms practicing discriminatory employment policies.

INVOLVED are 10 Negroes who applied for stenographic jobs at Armour's general offices in Chicago in November and December 1954, and January 1955. All were informed the company was not hiring, the UPWA said, but three white applicants were offered jobs immediately during the same period.

Backing the union's position were the six Chicago area Democrats, Reps. Dawson, O'Hara, O'Brien, Kluczynski, Murray and Boyle. The complaint was filed with the President's Committee on Government Contracts, headed by Vice Pres. Nixon, named in the executive order as the enforcement agency.

The union said it believes the action is the first major test of the order relating to office personnel.

Steel Areas Plan College Scholarships

TWO COLLEGE scholarships for children of CIO Steelworkers have been announced by USA-CIO district directors in Cincinnati and Cleveland.

Al Whitehouse, Dist. 25 director, in Cincinnati, said the district's Scholarship Foundation will award a $2500 annual scholarship to the son or daughter of an area member. The first award will be made Mar. 26 and will be for use in any accredited college or university in the U. S. or Canada.

DETAILS of the Dist. 28 program were not announced, but Acting Dir. Frank N. Hoffman said that 79 USA locals in the area have endorsed the plan.

Application blanks for the Dist. 25 scholarship are available at the district office in Cincinnati. After the student fills one out, his high school principal enters his academic standing, and his relationship to the steel union is certified by a responsible official of the local involved.

Judges for the 1955 Dist. 25 scholarship are Bernard W. Fuhr, director of student counseling, Harry M. Gerlach, director of admission, and Earl V. Thesken, director of extension, all of Miami University in Oxford, O.

The $2,500 will be turned over to the university or college to be held in trust for the student after he or she has been accepted.

Connecticut Employs 130 Negro Teachers

About 130 Negro teachers are employed in public schools in 30 Connecticut towns, the State Commission in Civil Rights reported recently.

Red Unions Want In! Page 2

The CIO News

Official Weekly Publication, Congress of Industrial Organizations

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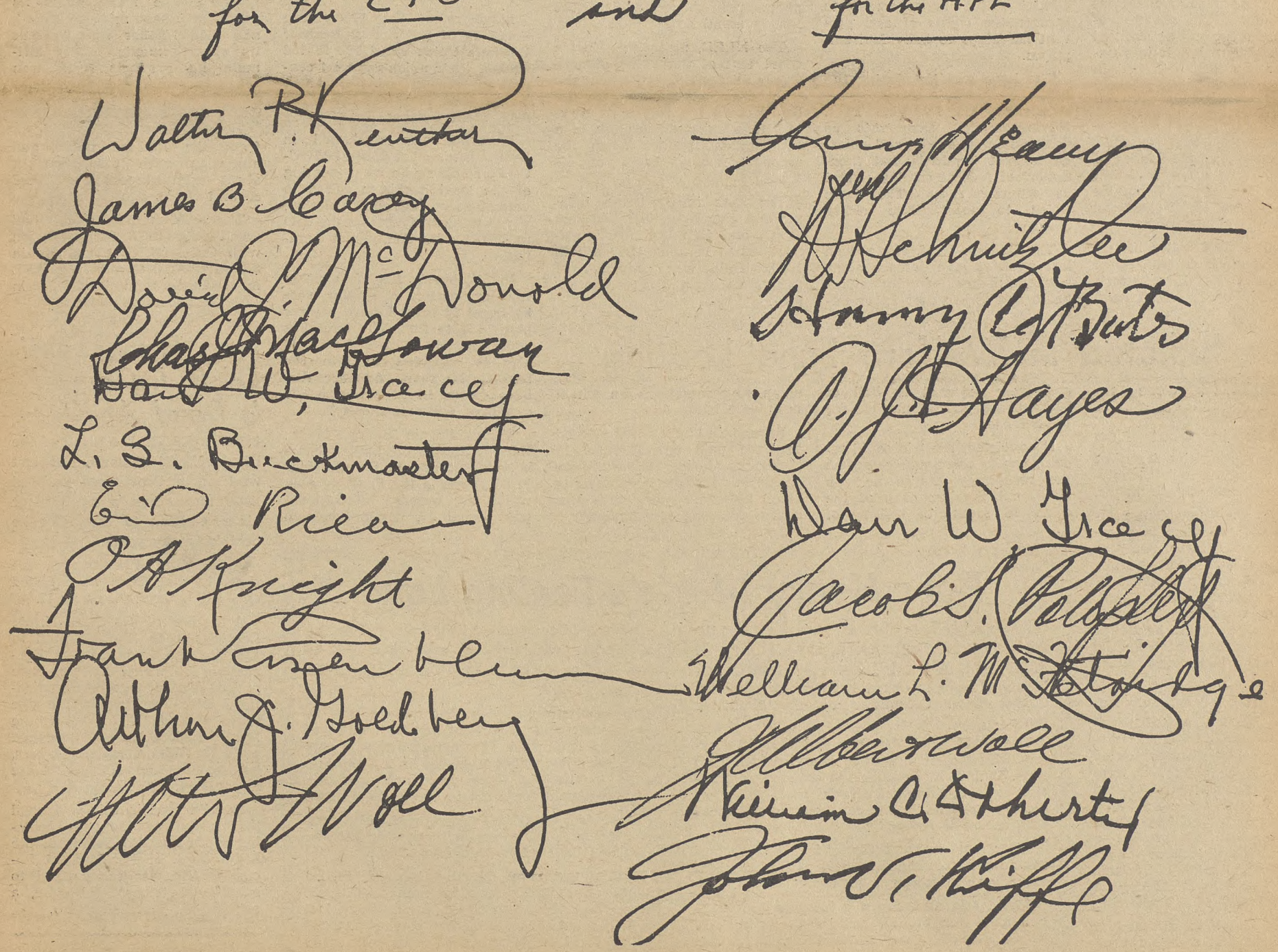
CONCLUSION

The members of the Joint AFL-CIO Unity Committee proudly and unanimously submit and recommend the foregoing ~~xxx~~ agreement to both federations. The ~~xxxx~~ adoption of the agreement will bring about honorable, organic labor unity. It will contribute to the strength and effectiveness of the trade union movement and to the economic well being of working men and women throughout the land. It will materially benefit the entire nation. It will add strength to the free trade union movement of the world. It will realize a long cherished goal.

for the CIO — and — for the AFL



SIGNATURES of members of AFL-CIO Unity Committee at end of 10-page recommendation they unanimously approved at Miami Beach session make the document an historic one. The CIO Executive Board will meet Thursday formally to ratify the agreement. **(Story on Page 3.)**

Note To All—

CIO Warns Unions On New Red Infiltration Tactics

A WARNING that the Communist party apparently has a program "of infiltrating its remaining organizations into the AFL and the CIO" in order to evade the Communist Control Act was sent all CIO affiliates last week by CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg.

He cautioned CIO unions that they "must be careful to distinguish between genuine rank-and-file rebellions against the Communist leadership" of such unions, and the "camouflaged attempts" of the red leadership itself "to seek shelter within the covering cloak of CIO affiliation."

The Communist Control Act, he recalled, was passed last year, and "in effect establishes a presumption that a union affiliated with the AFL, CIO or any other established anti-Communist federation or organization, is not Communist-dominated."

"Whatever may be our views as to the desirability of this legislation as a whole," he continued, "we in the CIO must necessarily be proud of the congressional finding which is embodied in this presumption that unions affiliated with the AFL or the CIO are not Communist-infiltrated..

"It seems clear to me that this legislative presumption would not have been enacted were it nor for the firm and uncompromising record of both the AFL and the CIO in refusing to countenance the use of the good name of either federation by a Communist-dominated union.

"The CIO, of course, has always taken the position that our finding of Communist domination of the unions expelled from the CIO does not constitute an accusation against all of the members of such unions.

"We have, therefore, welcomed the movement of the loyal membership of these unions from their Communist-dominated organizations to legitimate labor organizations."

Goldberg pointed out that the act provides an incentive for the leadership of such unions to bring about a different kind of movement.

This he described as "the organized admission, by merger or other devices, of the Communist-dominated unions, with at least part of their leadership and organization intact, into legitimate AFL or CIO unions."

The need for carefully distinguishing between legitimate rebellions and Communist infiltration plans, he stressed, *"is our continuing obligation as a result of the line which Congress has drawn by enacting the statutory presumption."*

The AFL Executive Council, at its recent meeting in Miami Beach, Fla., warned the Meat Cutters that it faces probable expulsion if it insists on going through with plans for a merger with the Communist-dominated Fur & Leather Workers.

The Council in addition turned down, for the second time within 60 days, the Meat Cutters' request for approval of the merger. Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman of the union indicated he will try again at the Council's next meeting.

Security Risk Plan Scheduled For Overhaul On Two Fronts

THOUGH it may raise hob with the numbers game the Eisenhower Administration has played with the security risk program, the Justice Dept. last week indicated that it is about to revamp it to protect the constitutional guarantees of individuals.

No specific recommendations were announced in advance of the revised setup to be presented to the President, but it was understood that those charged in the future with being security risks will be allowed to challenge their accusers in person.

The changes, long overdue, came about in the face of mounting criticism. Assistant Atty. Gen. William E. Tompkins gave the first tipoff that an overhaul was in the works.

He said a staff under his direction had made an analysis of the program at Eisenhower's behest and would recommend

"In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right . . . to be confronted with the witnesses against him . . ."

Sixth Amendment to U. S. Constitution.

administrative improvement to protect the rights of and prevent hardships to individual employes.

The issue was hot during the 1954 campaign, when GOP spokesmen led by Vice Pres. Nixon assailed Democrats as "soft on communism" and pointed to "not hundreds, but thousands" of federal employes fired as security risks. The facts failed to substantiate either charge.

The Defense Dept. also moved last week to give defense plant workers faster security clearances and to see that fewer unnecessary security risk suspensions occur.

Sec. Wilson set up a special Pentagon office to handle cases of workers whose jobs require knowledge of secret information. The department's general counsel, Wilber M. Bracker, told reporters there had been "more than a desirable number" of workers suspended under current procedures—about 4000 in the last 18 months.

The NLRB, meanwhile, lost a court test of the value of non-Communist affidavits when the U. S. Court of Appeals said the board could not refuse its services to a union on grounds of a false affidavit, even when the union members knew of its falsity.

The case involved the independent Fur & Leather Workers Union and Ben Gold, its president, when he took the oath in 1950. Gold was convicted of false swearing and is free on appeal.

Biggest Tannery Bars Fur-Butchers Merger

WORKERS in the world's largest tannery, the A. C. Lawrence Co. plant in Peabody, Mass., last week overwhelmingly rejected the proposed merger of their union with an AFL affiliate and cleared the way for a quick vote to join the CIO Leather Workers Organizing Committee.

Members of the 1700-strong Local 33 of the Fur & Leather Workers Union voted 720 to 196 against their union's special convention recommendation last month that it merge with the AFL Meat Cutters.

Balloting was conducted in two halls near the plant. LWOC-CIO officials said a mass meeting of the local has been called to vote on secession from the union, which was expelled from the CIO in 1950 for its Communist domination.

In Woburn, Mass., another tannery center, a similar vote by Local 22 turned down merger plans 432 to 319. The local has approximately 950 members, and also is expected to join the LWOC-CIO soon. Another Woburn group, Local 295 with 500 members, will vote shortly.

Meanwhile, in Salem, Mass., the NLRB was conducting hearings to set a date for elections in 80 plants in the Peabody area which are covered by contract with Local 21, whose secession from the Red-led union and affiliation with CIO brought about establishment of LWOC several weeks ago.

The 3800-member local had voted 1300 to 8 for affiliation with CIO. NLRB examiners in Salem refused to allow the AFL Meat Cutters to intervene in Local 21's election plans.

Better Living, Inc., Had Better

Better Living, Inc., had better live better, the Federal Trade Commission warned last week.

Better Living, Inc., is a Philadelphia firm which sells aluminum storm windows, doors and awnings. The FTC claims its prices have been misrepresented, and filed further charges that its advertisements falsely intimate its products have won prizes in competitive contests.

Three Indicted In Welfare Fund Looting

INDICTMENTS were returned against three men last week in what New York State authorities described as a vast kickback racket involving welfare funds of AFL unions.

The men were named in a 17-count charge alleging they received $299,000 in a two-year period from Louis B. Saperstein. Saperstein is under sentence of five years for criminal contempt. A former small-time Newark, N. J., insurance agent, he moved into the "big money" when he went into the insurance welfare field.

Named in the indictments were:

George Scalise, ousted president of the AFL Building Service Employes, who was sentenced in 1940 to a 10-year prison term for stealing union funds; Sol Cilento, former secretary-treasurer of an AFL Distillery Workers Union and at present a trustee of the union's social security fund; Anthony Carfano, onetime associate of Al Capone and a prohibition era racketeer.

Scalise failed to appear for arraignment and a 13-state police alarm was sent out for him. The other two pleaded not guilty and were released in bail of $10,000 each pending motions for the defense.

If convicted, the trio could receive one to three-year terms on the conspiracy charge and an additional year on each of the other 16 counts of bribery of union representatives on which they were indicted.

Saperstein himself was alleged to have paid out $540,000 in kickbacks during a seven-year period in which he was handling union insurance plans with premiums totalling $15 million.

Pres. Frank Benti Of R. I. Council Is Dead At 47

PRES. FRANK J. BENTI of the Rhode Island Council died last week in a Providence hospital little more than a week after his re-election to the office he held for many years.

Although in ill health for some time, he had been hospitalized only a few days. He was 47.

A native of Garfield, N. J., Benti went to Rhode Island in 1937 for the former Dyers Federation, of which he was vice president in charge of organization, after working in the dye shops of Lodi, N. J. When the Dyers Federation was merged with the CIO Textile Workers, he became Rhode Island State director for TWUA.

Benti served in this post until his appointment as labor member of the board of review of the State Dept. of Employment Security. He was reappointed to subsequent terms. His wife, a son and his parents survive.

Poor Henry III—He's Feeling Low

INDUSTRIAL profits are not keeping up with economic expansion, Pres. Henry G. Riter, 3rd, of the National Association of Manufacturers, mourned last week to the Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report.

The NAM head "heartily endorsed" the recent Eisenhower economic report which CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther has assailed as *"continuing the Administration's past policy of digging its head in the sand when confronted with economic policy."*

Riter, not unexpectedly, objected to recommendations for improved and expanded social security and unemployment compensation.

There was no concern evident in the NAM statement for the 3.3 million U. S. workers whose immediate concern is finding a job and eating regularly.

Instead, Riter bemoaned the failure of profits to keep pace with economic expansion. This he considered as the major unfavorable item in the business picture.

"Signs are multiplying that we are well on our way upward" after last year's *"transient"* recession, Riter said. He regretted that profits after taxes have fluctuated within a $1 billion range for the past seven years and used this as an argument for a cut in corporation taxes.

The NAM, he added, favors a $9 billion cut over the next five years, with the top rate on firms and individuals dropped to 35%.

Riter's testimony blandly ignored record profits on reduced sales by numerous U. S. firms. The B. F. Goodrich Co., for instance, last week pointed to a record net income of $38.8 million for 1954 despite a 6.5% drop in sales. The firm's 1953 net was $34.2 million.

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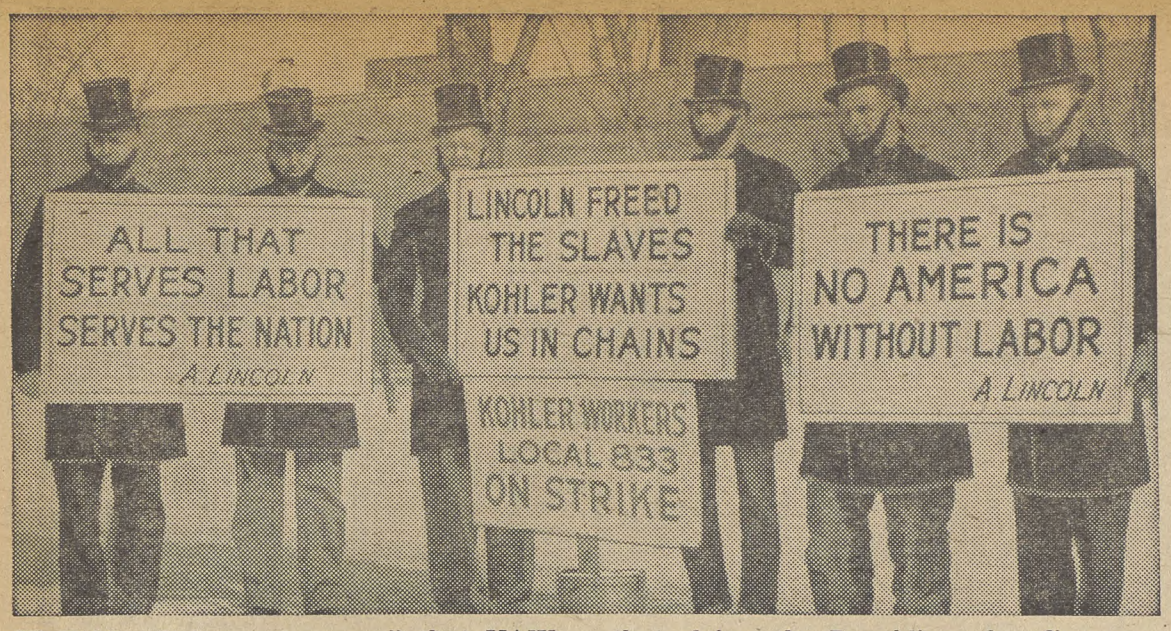

IT WAS "fitting and proper" that UAW-CIO pickets at Kohler Co., near Sheboygan, Wis., should be dressed like Lincoln on his birthday. Wisconsin is one of the states that claims the Republican founding convention. From left, Reuben Schroeder, Rilbert Never, Karl Kotnick, Curtis Schroeder, Ed Kalupa and James Seubert.

Charge Kohler Caused Strike Forces NLRB Hearing To Halt

THE NLRB is preparing new charges of unfair labor practices against the Kohler Co., near Sheboygan, Wis., where a strike of CIO Auto Workers Local 833 is in its 11th month.

George Downing, NLRB trial examiner, adjourned a hearing at Sheboygan on earlier charges when George Squillacote, board attorney, asked time to prepare new charges against the plumbing supply firm.

The new accusations will be that the company caused the strike and prolonged it by unfair labor practices.

The NLRB last April unanimously found that the firm had engaged in acts of interference, restraint and coersion in violation of the Taft-Hartley Act, but the company refused to obey the order to stop these practices.

Despite the flaunting of the law, the Army last November awarded the company a $2 million contract for shell casings, an action which caused the CIO Executive Board this month to call for congressional investigation of Defense Dept. procurement policies.

Surplus

The Sheboygan County, Wis., Welfare Board has approved distribution of federal surplus food. It invited the St. Vincent de Paul Society to determine the eligibility of applicants for the food and to distribute it.

The action will be referred to the April meeting of the full board for its approval to continue the program. The step was taken after a drive for the program was started by the Sheboygan County Farm-Labor Political League and was continued by the Sheboygan County CIO Council, AFL Central Labor Union, and the Committee to Feed the Needy.

The testimony of Herbert V. Kohler, the company president, probably was the reason the NLRB attorney decided to bring new charges.

Again Kohler boasted—as he had at a hearing before the Wisconsin Employment Relations Board—that the firm bought tear gas and clubs prior to the strike. Possession of such munitions is illegal under the Wisconsin law, as the CIO Executive Board pointed out.

"I don't know," "I wasn't there," "I'm not sure," and "I don't recall" were replies that peppered Kohler's testimony as he was questioned about negotiations.

REPLYING to a query as to whether he had instructed his chief negotiator, Lyman Conger, to make any concessions to avoid the strike, Kohler replied, **"I doubt it. I'm not built that way."**

He appeared on the verge of losing his temper when he was questioned on the company's rejection of the proposal of his nephew, Gov. Walter Kohler, Jr., of Wisconsin, that the strike issues be submitted to arbitration.

"I wouldn't let an arbitrator order a UAW pension plan in my company," the company head said, " . . . or a hospitalization plan that would cover an employe's dependents whether he had five kids or 12."

Kohler flatly rejected a UAW request that he personally get into the negotiations.

Reciprocal Trade Bill Hits Rough Going

ROUGH going marked the first few hours of House consideration of the reciprocal trade continuation bill last week.

Only the strongest persuasion and cajolery caused enough members to change their position after first clobbering a motion to bar amendments.

LEADERS of both parties took the floor to plead for adherence to the "closed" rule, under which this type of legislation usually comes up for discussion.

The final vote to bar amendments and permit debate was a triumph for Speaker Rayburn (D. Tex.), who steadfastly backed the position shared alike by most Democrats and the Administration.

In quick succession the House refused, 207 to 178, to consider a gag rule barring amendments. Then it balked, 193 to 191, at considering a rule allowing amendments. After heated exchange a third vote reversed the original action, 193 to 192, and approved the closed rule, clearing the way for debate.

Despite the no-amendment vote, opponents of the measure awaited another chance to revamp the bill on a recommittal motion before final passage.

Bitter-end high tariff spokesmen were joined by congressmen from areas with specific industry problems in the attempts to block any revision of the bill reported out by the Ways and Means Committee.

Chairman Cooper (D. Tenn.) disputed charges that the expanded trade program—which had general CIO support—would endanger American industry.

The CIO supported the program in testimony given recently by Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey. He cited a CIO convention resolution favoring reciprocal trade, while at the same time protecting the position of basic U. S. industries.

Pres. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers also testified, recalling that he served as a public member of the Randall Commission which made a detailed study of tariff problems last year. He recommended the program with special provisions to aid workers, industries and areas affected by changes in tariff policies.

Steel Operations At 88.2% Capacity

The nation's steel mills are scheduled for operation at 88.2% of capacity this week, the American Iron & Steel Institute reported. Tonnage-wise, this would mean the best week since Oct. 26, 1953.

Last week's output was 86.8% of capacity, somewhat below the advance estimate. However, it made for the biggest output since Nov. 2, 1953.

CIO Board Acts Feb. 24 On Unity

By AL ZACK

STEP NO. 2 in the quest for labor unity is scheduled to come Thursday, when the CIO Executive Board meets in special session in Washington.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther has summoned all board members to the extraordinary meeting to consider the merger agreement adopted unanimously by the AFL-CIO Unity Committee at Miami Beach on Feb. 9.

Less than 24 hours after that session, the AFL Executive Council, which had been in recess during the unity talks, gave its *"unanimous and enthusiastic"* approval to the pact.

George Meany, AFL president, told the press after the council session that all members except Dave Beck, president of the Teamsters Union, had been present when the unanimous vote was taken.

MEANY, who will have the support of Reuther and other CIO leaders for the presidency of the new federation, told newsmen that Beck in a telephone conversation had declared himself in favor of merger *"without reservation."*

"The difficulties that were present are now behind us," Meany said. "It was a very enthusiastic and unanimous approval."

In an impromptu Washington press conference, only a few hours after he had signed the merger agreement, Reuther repeated his forecast that the new federation would *"not be based on stagnation, and sitting back to enjoy our new status."*

"We hope to take advantage of this opportunity to organize the millions of unorganized workers still in the country, and bring them the benefits of organization," Reuther had said in Miami while Meany had nodded in agreement.

If the CIO Executive Board puts its stamp of approval on the merger, this is the timetable of future events:

- A meeting of the CIO-AFL Unity Committee to draft a constitution for the new federation.
- Meetings of the CIO Executive Board and the AFL Executive Council to act on the proposed constitution.
- Separate conventions of the CIO and AFL to consider both the proposed constitution and the merger agreement.
- If all these steps are passed, then the first convention of the new federation will be called.

Earlier, the AFL had scheduled its next convention for Sept. 15 in Chicago, while the CIO set its convention for Oct. 17 in Buffalo.

Merger Pact Gets Praise Of Beirne

"FULL ACCORD" with the report and recommendations of the AFL-CIO Unity Committee was voiced last week by Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the CIO Communications Workers, a CIO vice president.

Beirne, a member of the committee, was unable to attend the merger meetings in Miami Beach because of a CWA-CIO Executive Board session. He wrote CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther that he had carefully reviewed the recommendations, and congratulated both the full committee and the subcommittee.

"I want you to know that I am in full accord with the document the Unity Committee approved and I have not one single modification to suggest," he wrote. "I think it is excellent as written."

Beirne will be unable to attend this week's meeting of the CIO Executive Board because of previous commitments, but said his vote would be recorded as favoring approval if he could be present.

"The merger agreement is a remarkable document that should, without question, serve as a strong, agreeable base for drafting a constitution," he declared.

Master Pact Set By URW At Goodyear

RATIFICATION of the terms of a master agreement with the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. is expected soon by 10 locals of the CIO Rubber Workers.

The new contract was concluded in Cincinnati after more than a month of negotiations, and covers all matters except wages and the pension and insurance plans. More than 28,000 production and maintenance workers are covered by its terms.

Union spokesmen said about 20 improvements were incorporated in the new agreement, most of them of a technical nature. The vacation program was liberalized and provision was made for make-up pay for union members called to jury duty. The pact will continue for two years, until Feb. 10, 1957.

Supplemental agreements to cover strictly local problems will be worked out within the next 10 days. The pension and insurance provisions will be up for review on the Apr. 1 expiration date.

Wages will not be a factor in Goodyear negotiations until the URWA-CIO's Policy Committee meets early in the summer to set goals.

Locals covered by the new Goodyear agreement are located in Akron and St. Mary's, O., Loe Angeles, Jackson, Mich., Gadsden, Ala., Windsor, Vt., New Bedford, Mass., Topeka, Kan., Muncie, Ind., and Lincoln, Neb.

IUE Wins 4-8c From Underwood

A 10-week strike of the CIO Electrical Workers at the Underwood Corp. in Bridgeport, Conn., ended when the 1600 employes approved a new contract.

The agreement includes a 4c-8c hourly wage increase, full arbitration and an improved job program.

Long Run—Short Run

We noted in the press recently that Pres. Ben Fairless of U. S. Steel isn't worried about automation and can't see why anyone else should be worried. Automation, as Mr. Fairless sees it, is a blessing.

Well, it is obvious that automation will never pose a personal problem to Mr. Fairless. He's not going to be laid off temporarily because of any developments in automation.

When you aren't personally involved, it is awfully easy to have this detached attitude. It is quite true, as the CIO has often pointed out, that the technological advances which come under the heading of automation are certain to improve America's ability to produce, over the long run.

But it is certainly not enough to tell a hungry worker that, in the long run, his kids will be better off because of the automatic machine that has put him out of work and eliminated the family's pay envelope.

And the worker who is worried about automation knows instinctively that the automatic factory will not be a blessing to his kids if they starve to death waiting for the "long run" to end.

It's just so we can all enjoy the great blessings of automation that the CIO believes we ought to start planning now—not wait until we have economic disaster before we begin to demonstrate concern.

Benefits Of Unity

The nation's press has often indicated a good deal of editorial ignorance and lack of thinking in its comments on labor matters. When it has, we've been outspokenly critical.

But on the important subject of labor unity, many editorialists have displayed mature thought as indicated by collection of editorial quotations appearing elsewhere in this issue.

By and large, the nation's press has correctly appraised the proposed merger as a step which promises good for workers, the labor movement and the nation as a whole.

Corn-Plaster 'Cures'

After much delay and only as a result of political prodding by the Democrats, Pres. Eisenhower has belatedly sent Congress a message about the nation's school crisis.

The President has diagnosed the situation as cancerous. He has prescribed a corn plaster as the remedy.

In this, as in so many instances, the White House seems to be afflicted with "Ike-itis"—a disease characterized by a tendency to inch forward a tiny bit, when a bold step is required.

We trust the Congress will give this half-hearted effort on schools the quick brushoff it deserves.

A Wise Vote

The House of Representatives took a courageous forward step last week in voting higher salaries for members of Congress and the federal judiciary. It remains now only for the Senate to take similar action, compromising any difference there may be in the amounts recommended by the two bodies.

CIO regards congressional pay increases—the first since 1946—as "an investment in good government that is long overdue." The mounting costs of maintaining homes in Washington and in his district offered grave financial problems to many congressmen. The alternative, to have Congress become a "rich man's club," would offer scant hope for legislation of benefit to all Americans.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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President

JOHN V. RIFFE
Executive Vice President

JAMES B. CAREY
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Watch Out . . .

In Other Words—

. . . Desegregation Is Coming

Everywhere in the South, people are saying that desegregation of schools is coming, writes George S. Mitchell, executive director of the Southern Regional Council. Excerpts follow.

By GEORGE S. MITCHELL

A FEW WEEKS ago I was thumbing a ride from one South Carolina city to the next. A white man, who had a job in a textile mill, gave me a ride. He brought up the subject of the Supreme Court's decision on the public schools. I didn't.

He wasn't pleased with the pronouncements of various Southern governors.

"It looks to me like when a tree has been cut off and is falling over at you, ain't no time to hold it back," he said.

I thought he was a wise man. And wiser than many who hold high place in the South today.

Still, he is by no means unique. In travels about the South, I get a good many chances to put in soundings as to popular opinion. Everywhere you get the phrase, *"it's coming."*

And the man who has made up his mind that a major change is on its way has little purpose to resist.

Still, it is a very great change for large parts of the South; and it is not going to be an easy matter to bring it about.

An old friend of mine has worked for years on what he calls the *"puddle"* theory. He says that there is dry ground and there is low ground, and the task is to dry up more ground and shrink the low ground. That is good strategy.

The difficulty is that law knows nothing about puddles. The law as now interpreted by the Supreme Court is workable fairly soon in those parts of the South in which both white and Negro population have achieved a basic equality in well-being.

Those are areas in which farm ownership or secure tenancy is pretty general for everybody, or areas in which, for historical reasons, the Negro population is particularly small, or areas in which industrialization has for a long time provided reasonable wages and the habit of trade union cooperation between white and Negro workers.

There are already a few spots of this kind in the South in which school segregation has been diminished. And it is in these areas that one would look for the readiest compliance with the court's decision.

There are other areas in which the institutional basis of society is different; tenancy is heavy and the work population on the land is insecure and dependent; the proportion of Negroes is high; and industry has hardly appeared.

These are the areas in which getting rid of public school segregation is going to be most difficult.

The best recommendation made so far is for the churches to take the lead in local discussion groups between white and Negro citizens which will attempt to get agreement as to the best way desegregation can come about.

Such little meetings, held in a spirit of friendliness and mutual respect, will show that the gap between white and Negro thought in most communities is smaller than is rumored.

And those who meet will go on to find the facts about the local schools and how many teachers and how many children and where, and how much transportation and at what cost, and in what areas the schools could be first and most readily put together.

With the facts, the little group could move on to a plan. And if even a few people in the town have a plan, word of it will reach the school officials and they, reaching out for support in implementing the law, can move the more readily with the knowledge that some people in the community have agreed on a course for the change.

There is another job for the churches, too.

In every Southern home within the fairly near future the time will come when the mother, dressing the children to get them off to school, knowing that that is the day when the two groups of children will first be together, can communicate to her children her own prejudices and fears if she has them; or can greatly aid the whole matter.

I think only the churches can teach her this new attitude. And unless the change is made, there will be inevitable setbacks in the educational process the schools are for.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE ABSOLUTE BEST GUESS on why the Republicans decided on a San Francisco convention next year is their absolute conviction that Mr. Eisenhower will run again and their desire, therefore, for a short, sweet meeting that will use up the necessary number of ceremonial days without boring the television audience to extinction.

This presents the Democrats squarely with their hardest question — how do they operate, technically, so as to cut down the President's enormous personal prestige, which might elect him again even though the country doesn't trust his party.

The eternal evidence is persuasive that the last-minute switch to San Francisco was a White House idea.

Gallantry

Sen. Neely (D. W. Va.), like a knight of old, charged to the rescue at hearings on the Administration's school aid program when Sen. Bender (R. O.) asked H-E-W Sec. Hobby about charges she had "buffaloed" Pres. Eisenhower into it.

"I resent any woman being compared to a buffalo," gallantly declared Neely, "and particularly Mrs. Hobby. She has the voice of a nightingale and the countenance of a bird of paradise."

Mrs. Hobby blushed prettily.

The city had scarcely been mentioned as a potential convention site until National Chairman Leonard Hall and other Republicans went to the White House for a decisive powwow. Chicago and Philadelphia were the contestants, and powerful money-saving urgencies seemed to dictate that Chicago would be the choice, since both parties conserve cash by holding their conventions in the same locale.

But Len Hall emerged from the President's house muttering suddenly about San Francisco, which had not even matched the financial bids of Chicago and Philadelphia, and sure enough—three days later—San Francisco was it.

It is inconceivable that a West Coast city—any West Coast city—would be chosen for a national convention if the party leaders expected any protracted news-making fight.

Time Differential

The time differential—two hours between the West Coast and Middle West, three hours for the East—makes coverage difficult for afternoon newspapers in most population centers.

The television problem is murderous. Anything that happens at 10 p.m. in San Francisco is on the screens in the East at 1 a.m.

Can it be imagined that party leaders anticipating intense public interest in hotly contested issues and personalities would plan to confine convention sessions to humdrum five-hour single meetings each day in a city that, for all forms of journalism, is inconvenient?

The San Francisco choice makes sense if it is assumed that Eisenhower is the nominee, that Eisenhower is the platform, that there won't be any fights within delegations or within the resolutions committee.

It makes sense if it is assumed that the Republicans wisely decided to get their show on and off the electronic circuits as expeditiously as possible, primarily because it won't be much of a show.

So far as the Democrats are concerned, the modest proposal might be advanced that the way to operate against Mr. Eisenhower's "shining personality" is to blame it, bluntly, for the mistakes for which it is responsible.

Mr. Eisenhower, of course, is a good man. He wants to contribute to saving the world from nuclear incineration and he is changing his foreign policy away from the GOP campaign slogans about "dynamic liberation" to the more sensible previous Democratic idea of mere "containment" of the Soviet Union.

It is absurd, however, to maintain the fiction that the President is simply the victim of bad advisers in mistakes he makes in domestic policy, and that he can't be held responsible because, after all, he is just an inexperienced general unfamiliar with civil affairs.

The pattern of his domestic programs and of his appointments to office is no longer to be blamed on *"inexperience."* It reflects something in his character and persistent concept of the federal government.

Why, for example, is he willing to advocate a huge highway program, involving enormous federal expenditures, but is implacably hostile to smaller federal expenditures to meet the desperate plight of the schools?

On the one hand, he thinks of highway construction as a military project and therefore *"proper"* for federal expenditure. On the other, he simply can't get the idea that it is "proper" for the federal government to invest in the health, welfare and education of is citizens.

The Eisenhower anti-public power policy, anti-union policy, anti-conservation policy, pro-banker policy may have been fed him by advisers. But he picked the advisers, and he won't let anyone with different ideas get to him, and he bears inescapable personal responsibility for turning back the clock of social progress within the United States.

A few refusals by the Senate to confirm some of his reactionary nominees for administrative offices would help. A bold stand by Democrats in rejecting his school-aid and health programs, and broadening these programs according to their own ideas, would help draw the issues clear.

Then the Democrats would have something to talk about at their own Chicago convention—and something that might get the attention of the people.

From Under A Rock—

Merwin K. Hart, Tory Lobbyist, Ballyhooing Right-To-Scab Acts

By EUGENE A. KELLEY

FROM UNDER a rock, a new-old ally slithered its way to the side of the right-to-scab forces in Colorado recently.

The story is a real western thriller, with good guys and bad, except that for a while, pardner, you couldn't hardly tell which was which.

It all started when members of the State Legislature in Colorado (and Montana, Wyoming and Idaho, too) awoke one morning to find themselves on the mailing list of an outfit called the National Economic Council, Inc.

From its busy offices high in New York City's Empire State building, the doughty warriors of the NEC came charging like the U. S. cavalry to save the Golden West from an unspeakable menace called Consolidated Labor, Unlimited. Except, of course, they did it by mail.

Well, sir, if you think cattle rustlers were bad, you should have read what the NEC said about this Consolidated Labor feller and a member of his gang. Name of Eisenhower.

By A Coincidence

Just about that time, by a coincidence, you might say, one Colorado legislator filed a so-called right-to-work bill. Again by coincidence, it was just about identical with one introduced two years ago by the State Chamber of Commerce.

Some of those thoughtful hoss-trading westerners must have wondered about the motives of an eastern outfit being so kindly as to take an interest in them and their State's affairs. Hearty western hospitality is fine in its place, but unsought advice sometimes arouses reasonable suspicion.

Especially when the advice comes from Merwin K. Hart, president of the NEC.

For Merwin has been around a long time and a lot of people, congressional committees included, have been suspicious of him.

The letterhead of NEC sent to those western legislators reports it's the organization's 25th anniversary. Under Merwin's name as president is an imposing list of names of NEC vice presidents and other officers, directors and advisory committee members.

Most of the names look as they could have been culled from any town's phone book. There are a couple of names with Dr. before them, although it is not clear whether the degree is in chiropractic or an honorary doctorate in the humanities, which last seems highly unlikely, considering the organization.

Two names do stick out because they are 'way up near the top, a retired Marine Corps lieutenant-general, P. A. del Valle, and a retired vice admiral of the Navy, C. S. Freeman. Both are vice presidents, and presumably took on the job to help meet the grocery bills since these ranks get only about $992 a month in retirement pay from the U. S. taxpaper.

But Merwin K. Hart is NEC's top star. He is the shining light of NEC and he has rightfully acquired front rank among America's hate merchants. Merwin belongs in such company as Gerald L. K. Smith, John T. Flynn and the other unreconstructed, isolationist reactionaries.

Merwin's product is poison and in all the broad expanse of the western states there is no creature, horned or scaled or furred, whose venom is as toxic in the bloodstream of a democracy.

Hart was one of the founders of America First, which bitterly opposed U. S. preparedness even while the armies of Hitler and Tojo were on the march. He has championed the cause of Franco and openly praised the Falange.

It is difficult to recall an un-American, undemocratic movement with which Hart did not have a link. And best of all, from Hart's viewpoint, they all make money for him.

There is always a dreadful sense of urgency in Hart's letters sounding the alarm against communism, labor monopoly, rent control or whatever his pet hate of the moment happens to be. The need for action is always then and there.

A congressional committee in 1950 took a searching look at lobbying activities and paid special attention to the NEC.

"Merwin K. Hart," the committee reported, "has devised a method whereby large contributors can sponsor hundreds of subscriptions to council publications and at the same time enjoy that deep satisfaction which can come only to those who have made a tax-deductible gift to a charitable or religious institution."

Some of the nation's biggest firms and wealthiest individuals have come through with gobs of cash to finance anonymous subscriptions to NEC publications or material in which Hart had an interest.

Such Generosity!

The same congressional committee, which was headed by the late Rep. Buchanan (D. Pa.), noted that Hart invited a member of the duPont clan *"to subscribe for 500 sets of these publications at $10 each . . ."* The record showed that in three years this duPont contributed more than $31,000 to Hart's dubious activities.

Small wonder, then, that Hart's handiwork turned up in the mail of the western legislators. Consolidated Labor, Unlimited, is his latest whipping boy. His readers are urged to guard against repeal of right-to-scab laws in the nearly a score of states where they exist, and to fight for their passage in the states still free of this plague.

Here is a free tip to Merwin, the old advice-giver: stay out of the West.

Some states still pay a bounty on coyote pelts.

Potofsky Hails Urban League—

'On The Right Road To Liberty'

DISCRIMINATION of any kind weakens democracy, Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers told the joint annual dinner of the National Urban League and the Urban League of Greater New York.

The ACWA president was presented with the League's Teamwork Award for 1955. His message was read for him by his assistant, Howard E. Samuel, because of Potofsky's absence due to illness.

The League, Potofsky advised, is meeting successfully present day problems confronting the Negro and other minorities as Abe Lincoln sought to meet their problems in his time. Fortunately, he said, we have made such progress in resolving the problems of discrimination and segregation that we can avoid the passions that marked the Lincoln era.

"The National Urban League," Potofsky stated, "is doing an effective job in that area of our community existence where it counts most. Your officers understand fully, as do enlightened labor leaders, that economic discrimination and lack of opportunity in our industrial life are barbarous forms of discrimination against the Negro and other minorities.

"It has been our joint mission to obtain general acceptance of the Negro within the economic fabric of our lives, as an equal, to create job opportunities for him, to upgrade his skills and to raise steadily his living standards."

The Cause Of Bigotry

Potofsky said that from the first, "we in the Amalgamated and CIO have taken the view that equality for racial minorities is our strongest weapon in the struggle against discrimination in America. We know that economic insecurity, competition for jobs, the appeal of anti-union interests who seek to divide, are responsible, in the greatest measure, for prejudice, bigotry and discrimination against minorities."

This step was taken "out of a deep faith and trust in the democratic life," Potofsky said.

"There can be no room in a democracy for superior and inferior classes of people," he continued. "Our only differences are between individuals and the differences are those of merit, talent and character. Anything else than this is a flaw on the face of democracy, and we of organized labor, who can survive and flourish only in a democracy, have a special responsibility in the struggle to wipe out such flaws."

Until discrimination in all its forms is completely abolished, Potofsky concluded, *"we have an obligation to re-dedicate ourselves to a continuance of the fight. . . . I am convinced that we are on the right road and that our efforts will be crowned with ultimate success."*

Pictures Tell Story Of AFL-CIO Merger Pact

THE WORLD gets details of the merger agreement as CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg reads it to the press. Some members of AFL-CIO Unity Subcommittee are seated, from left, AFL Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, AFL Bricklayers Pres. Harry C. Bates, AFL Pres. George Meany and CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

OBVIOUSLY PLEASED with merger pact are AFL Pres. George Meany and CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther as they walk down corridor of Miami Beach, Fla., hotel, following announcement of the agreement.

ALSO HAPPY over the outcome was the AFL-CIO Unity Committee, most of whom are shown here with their aides. Seated is the entire subcommittee, plus AFL Vice Pres. Matthew Woll (left) and AFL Vice Pres. David Dubinsky (at extreme right).

CIO STEELWORKERS Pres. David J. McDonald (right) shares funny story with AFL Vice Pres. W. C. Doherty.

CIO SEC.-TREAS. James B. Carey dressed for occasion.

JOKE is enjoyed following the merger agreement announcement by (from left) Schnitzler, Bates and Carey.

From The Nation's Press—

Editorial Comment On AFL-CIO Merger

The proposed merger of the CIO and AFL into a single, new federation drew extensive editorial comment from the nation's press. Excerpts from some of the editorials follow:

New York Times

The agreement of the joint negotiating committee of the AFL and CIO, proposing a merger of the two organizations, is a feat of statesmanship and—especially on the CIO side—of personal forebearance and a willingness to forego short-run gain for long-term advantage.

The probable effects of the proposed merger make interesting speculation. Strangely enough, the most obvious one has no roots in the text of the merger agreement: a stronger and more aggressive role in the nation's political life. Presumably there will no longer be cases where CIO and AFL unions back different candidates for the same office. Even where both groups would have supported the same candidate without a merger, their pooled efforts are likely to be more effective.

Fears of a "tighter labor monopoly" would seem to be illusory. But in so far as the merger will reduce jurisdictional disputes and amalgamate competing unions in the same field, the machinery of collective bargaining will be strengthened—to the probable advantage of both management and labor.

New York Mirror

. . . Organized labor is now mature and powerful, economically and politically.

With maturity must come responsibility. The better organized labor unions now issue audited annual reports which are available for the members and the public. Leadership has become professional. Some labor unions still persist in being sanctuaries for racketeers and gangsters and it is to be hoped that these nasty elements will be

—Miami Daily News
"Nice Work"

eliminated by a responsible trade.

It is, on all sides, admitted that it is sounder to have one large responsible labor organization, free from Communists and racketeers, than to have raiding and jurisdictional disputes. In numbers and financial soundness is strength; out of decent procedures will come respect.

Washington Post and Times-Herald

The unity achieved by the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, after 20 years of conflict and hostility, is an act of labor statesmanship. Leaders of both groups subordinated their differences, their pride and their ambitions to the welfare of labor as a whole. The patient and constructive efforts of the AFL-CIO Unity Committee are an effective demonstration of the maturity and responsibility that labor has achieved.

The agreement that George Meany, now president of the AFL, should head the new organization was implicit in the membership rolls. The AFL will contribute about 10.3 million members to the new group, compared with upward of five million for the CIO. Nevertheless, it required a good deal of high-mindedness on the part of Walter P. Reuther, president of the CIO, to step aside in favor of Mr. Meany . . . he has earned high standing in the ranks of labor for making possible a unity that should rebound to the benefit of all organized workers.

Washington Star

The AFL and CIO have agreed upon a broad and promising foundation for the merger of these two great labor organizations. If the plan works, the ending of the 20-year split between these two largest union groups should bring benefits to the memberships and contribute perhaps to a long-term stability of labor-management relations.

New York Daily News

. . . The merger agreement minced no words in publicizing its views of those two important Cs—communism and corruption. It affirms its "determination to protect the American trade union movement from any and all corrupt influence and from the undermining efforts of Communist agencies."

To those non-weaseling syl-

—From St. Louis Post-Dispatch
Hearts and Flowers

"What's Good for General Motors—"

lables we say Amen and hope they're never forgotten . . . Our best wishes to Messrs. Meany and Reuther as they take up those new responsibilities.

Wall Street Journal

Because a company grows big it does not automatically become a monopoly, as we have from time to time pointed out. By the same token, the merger of the AFL and CIO will not by itself enhance the monopoly status of organized labor.

True, there will be the appearance of greater monopoly. The new amalgamation, now approved by the leaders of both groups, will number some 15 million people, the overwhelming majority of union membership in this country. In certain spheres, notably "political action," the massive amalgam may be able to sound almost like a monolith.

. . . The mere fact of combining the groups, while it may give labor a louder voice, will not necessarily make more monopoly than there already is. That will come by leaving labor unions beyond the law that proscribes monopoly.

Pittsburgh Press

The agreement to merge the AFL and CIO, if it goes through, will be an historic event for labor and perhaps for the nation.

It is far from revolutionary, however. Labor unions have been cooperating, locally and nationally, in many respects for a long time. Doubtless they would go on doing so even had this federation not taken place.

Bigness is not of itself evil. But great power calls for great responsibility. It will be best for labor and best for the nation if the leaders of the new "big union" keep that important truth foremost in their minds always.

Christian Science Monitor

Whatever else it may be, the agreement . . . stands as one of the tallest milestones in labor history. Experienced observers feel confident, so well have the committees bridged the major obstacles, that acceptance by the conventions can be taken for granted.

The interests of labor, industry and the public are all so deeply concerned in the nature and stability of this coming merger that it seems insufficient to appraise the development from separate standpoints.

For the first time since 1935 the bulk of the American labor movement is banded together in one structure. And a much stronger and more mature movement it is than 20 years ago when the CIO formed and split off from the old AFL on the now-accepted doctrine that today's economy demands organization by industry as well as the historic organization by trade.

On balance, unification of the two big groups seems to express a growing maturity and a sense of responsibility on the part of both. The nation should welcome it.

Brickbats And Bouquets Greet Unity Announcement

COMMENT, pro and con, from friends and foes of organized labor followed announcement of the merger of CIO and AFL. As might be expected, the friends favored unity, the foes were less enthusiastic.

Some samples:

Chairman Hill (D. Ala.) of the Senate Labor Committee: "It's good. It's good for the members of the unions, good for labor-management relations, and good for the country."

Sen. Lehman (D. N.Y.), a member of the Senate Labor Committee: "I congratulate both organizations. I think it is a great move. I favored it for a long time, and I'm happy it has been accomplished."

Sen. Ives (R. N.Y.), also a member: "I've always felt it would be a good idea to have the major labor organizations of this country united. In fact, I've been urging it for years."

Rep. Wainwright (R. N.Y.), member of the House Labor Committee: "They are just as much entitled to get under the same roof as General Motors is entitled to consolidate Cadillac, Buick and Chevrolet under the same roof. I think it's a good thing for labor and makes bargaining easier for management."

Rep. Kearns (R. Pa.), a Labor Committee member: "If they have good leadership we will have good labor-management relationships."

On the other hand—

Rep. Gwinn (R. N.Y.), a reactionary member of the committee: "I don't believe we have any evidence to show that great concentrated power of any group, especially a political group, is good. More especially, if that group is designed to exercise monopolistic power and compulsion."

Pres. Henry G. Riter III of the National Association of Manufacturers: The merger "should be outlawed for the same reasons that business monopolies have been banned. Already unions constitute a dangerous monopoly . . . and the merger would mean that their monopoly would become even more potent." But it "could have a beneficial effect of eliminating costly jurisdictional strikes."

House Votes Congress, Judges First Pay Increase Since 1946

THE HOUSE voted itself a $10,000 a year pay increase—its first since 1946—last week. Members of the federal judiciary also get raises under the measure, which passed 283 to 118.

It now goes to the Senate, where general sentiment favors a raise of only $7500 annually.

A compromise between the 66.6% hike voted by the House and the 50% endorsed by the Senate is expected. Under the House measure, members of Congress would be paid $25,000 a year.

Present base pay is $12,500 a year, plus a $2500 taxable expense account. The new base pay would be $22,500 with the expense account unchanged. Until 1946 congressmen received $10,000 annually.

Members of the Supreme Court would get $10,000 more a year and other federal judges would be increased $7500 annually. The additional cost of all increases is estimated at about $4 million.

CIO had endorsed the pay increases. Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey was a member of a public committee which recommended the measure after a study last year.

Power

Spokesmen of both parties hammered at the Dixon-Yates power deal, sanctioned by Pres. Eisenhower, to "raid" TVA territory.

Sen. Langer (R.N.D.) said the President would be "hallowed in the Bankers Club of New York as the most generous President in history" if he continued his role "as the willing handmaiden of the power monopoly." Langer told an Atlantic City meeting that he would demand a full investigation "of the power industry and the private monopolies of the utilities."

Sen. Gore (D. Tenn.) charged that "large vested interests" are raiding the technical staff of the Atomic Energy Commission to get on the inside of atomic power development.

Gore cited in particular the case of Gen. Kenneth D. Nichols, AEC general manager, who is quitting his $20,000 a year job to go into private industry. He said the former Army man would have an increased earning power because he took with him "a kind of knowledge which is extremely hard to come by."

Meanwhile, the AEC refused to cancel the Dixon-Yates contract although testimony has been given to Congress showing the contract has diverted the group's attention from its vital defense role. The deadline for cancellation of the contract without penalty to the government passed last week.

Statehood

A bill admitting Alaska and Hawaii to statehood cleared the House Interior Committee last week, 19 to 6, after an amendment was tacked on permitting 40% of northwestern Alaska to be set aside for military purposes.

The GOP has opposed statehood for Alaska while favoring admission of Hawaii. Democratic party opinion is mixed.

TWU Plans Campaign For 30-Hour Week

LEADERS AND SPEAKERS at the CIO Transport Workers convention are (from left) Pres. Michael J. Quill, New York City Labor Commissioner O'Grady, Executive Vice Pres. Matthew Guinan, Mayor Wagner, Sec.-Treas. Morris Iushewitz, New York City CIO; TWU Sec.-Treas. Gustav Faber and Pres. Louis Hollander, New York State CIO. In right photo are some of the delegates from the Railroad Workers, whose merger gave TWU 40,000 new members. They received a hearty welcome, at their first convention, from other delegates.

Special To The CIO News

THE CIO Transport Workers set a 30-hour week as its destination in ground and air transportation at the ninth biennial convention in New York City last week.

The convention also was marked by vigorous debate concerning terms for AFL-CIO unity. **(See separate story.)**

Out of this came a resolution instructing officers of the union to press for "unqualified assurances" in the final merger agreement on banning of discrimination, raiding and racketeering and on promoting organizing and political action.

500 Delegates Present

More than 500 delegates representing 170,000 members in municipal transit, railroads and airlines attended the five-day meeting.

Pres. Michael Quill declared that the program to establish a 30-hour week was necessary to meet onrushing developments in the fields of atomic power and automation.

"This program not only makes sense for TWU members in all divisions," he said, "but if American wage earners are to be gainfully employed 52 weeks a year, the 30-hour week should be the goal for all organized labor."

On the merger issue, the discussion involved several CIO officials who had been invited to address the convention as well as the delegates themselves.

Merger Debated

Among the former were Pres. Joseph N. Curran of the Maritime Union, CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe and New York State CIO Pres. Louis Hollander.

The issue was raised in a convention eve press statement by Quill in which he expressed "reservations" concerning the unity plan negotiated at Miami Beach.

He cited what he said was an absence of "guarantees" against discrimination, raiding and racketeering. He also expressed a desire for assurances that the fighting spirit of CIO would not be submerged in the new organization and recommended that it follow a course of independent political action.

In adopting the resolutions introduced by the union's Intl. Executive Board, the convention defeated an amendment offered by Sec.-Treas. Gustav Faber.

It called for completion of the merger and pledged a fight "within the united labor movement" to achieve the goals outlined in the original resolution.

Curran gave the convention a detailed report on the merger agreement and its background. He declared that the agreement represented a "tremendous job" on the part of the CIO Unity Committee.

CIO Group Lauded

"As a result, American labor now stands on the threshold of one of its most important days," he declared.

Curran's favorable estimate of the job done by the CIO merger committee was followed by words of praise for the sincerity and ability of AFL Pres. George Meany.

Riffe—who also praised the work of the Unity Committee—reminded the convention that the merger still had to go through several stages before it was consummated, including the writing of a constitution and action by CIO and AFL conventions.

He pointed out that there was no certainty that unity would be achieved out of these negotiations, but added there was reason for confidence that any final document that would be accepted would contain assurances "clearly written" against discrimination, raiding and racketeering.

Hollander predicted that CIO-AFL unity would result in the organization of 15-to-20 million additional workers in the United States within the next 10 years. He supported prompt merger on the terms of the agreement.

"Certainly there are things to be corrected," he declared. "But you can't fix a leaking pipe until you're in the house—and then you call a plumber."

Wagner Cheered

New York's Mayor Robert F. Wagner was cheered when he told the delegates that he was going to present suggestions for reorganization of the Dewey-inspired city Transit Authority to Gov. Harriman within a few weeks.

A convention resolution condemned the authority for "bungling" and called for replacement of the five-man "dollar-a-year, once-a-week" board with a three-member board of managers made up of full time, salaried transit experts.

The union also adopted a civil rights program outlining a course of action for TWU locals against discrimination at the plant and community levels. It called for adoption of federal and State Fair Employment Practices laws, anti-lynching and anti-poll tax legislation and full enforcement of the government contracts act.

Other Speakers

Other speakers included CIO Reg. II Dir. Michael Mann, and New York City CIO Sec.-Treas. Morris Iushewitz and Herbert Hill, speaking for Thurgood Marshall, counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, unable to attend, sent greetings in which he declared: "If we are united in our determination to achieve the great program of CIO, we will make 1955 an historic year of trade union victories."

In a subsequent message, received during the debate on merger, Reuther asserted that the proposed merger agreement "provides a sound, honorable and principled basis for labor unity."

The convention also received greetings from Pres. Eisenhower, former Pres. Truman, ICFTU Sec. J. H. Oldenbroek, Gov. George M. Leader of Pennsylvania and Mayor Joseph S. Clark of Philadelphia.

Unity Agreement Pros And Cons Discussed In Vigorous Debate

CIO-AFL MERGER plans were the subject of considerable discussion—much of it charged with emotion—during the Transport Workers Union convention.

TWU Pres. Michael Quill led a day-and-a-half debate on the unity. It wound up with passage of a resolution that refused to endorse the merger agreement worked out by the CIO and AFL Unity Committees.

Quill, a member of that committee, did not attend the Miami Beach meeting which produced the agreement because he was involved in TWU pre-convention work.

Quill Critical

In an interview on Sunday, Feb. 6, the New York Times quoted Quill as expressing some reservations about the agreement, but that if he had been at the Miami Beach sessions, he would have signed it.

On Feb. 9, however, he branded the agreement as a "surrender" and argued that its section on no-raiding, racketeering and discrimination were not sufficiently strong.

His speech contained a number of personal references to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, many of them highly critical—including a strong suggestion that Reuther "quit the presidency of the United Automobile Workers and give us full-time leadership within the merged movement and not leave us to the wolves."

Quill said he recognized that Reuther is a "good president" and an "able man" who is "giving up a headache" rather than a sacrifice in stepping down from the CIO presidency after a new merged labor organization is created.

But he charged that Reuther was leading the CIO into a "blind alley merger" and "surrender," and that he had allegedy failed to protect the principles for which CIO has always stood.

From Detroit, Reuther issued this statement:

"May the Lord forgive Brother Quill, for he knows not what he doeth.

"The proposed merger agreement between the AFL and CIO, unanimously agreed to . . . provides a sound, honorable and principled basis for labor unity, provided people in positions of leadership and responsibility demonstrate the capacity and the willingness to make paramount the good of the whole labor movement and the welfare of the millions of rank-and-file members.

"I urge Brother Quill to use the opportunity he will have to discuss and debate the proposed merger agreement at the CIO Executive Board meeting Feb. 24."

Another comment on the convention came from Pres. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers—a member of the CIO Unity Subcommittee—in relation to press reports of a talk to the convention by CIO Executive Vice-Pres. John V. Riffe.

While Riffe expressed hope that merger could eventually be consummated, he told the delegates that he was "not at all sure" that unity would be achieved, according to the New York Times.

Guarantees Cited

The news story quoted Riffe as saying he wanted strong guarantees in the merger, and that he could not "go along" with merger if they were not present.

McDonald, noting that Riffe holds a position as a steel union international representative, said he wanted to "clarify the situation by emphasizing that in his remarks on unity, he (Riffe) does not speak for the United Steelworkers."

McDonald said that the statements attributed by the Times to Riffe "are the opposite of the official position of the United Steelworkers." He added that, "as is well known, our union has been one of the most enthusiastic supporters of the organic unity of the CIO and AFL."

As a member of the unity committee and sub-committee, McDonald said:

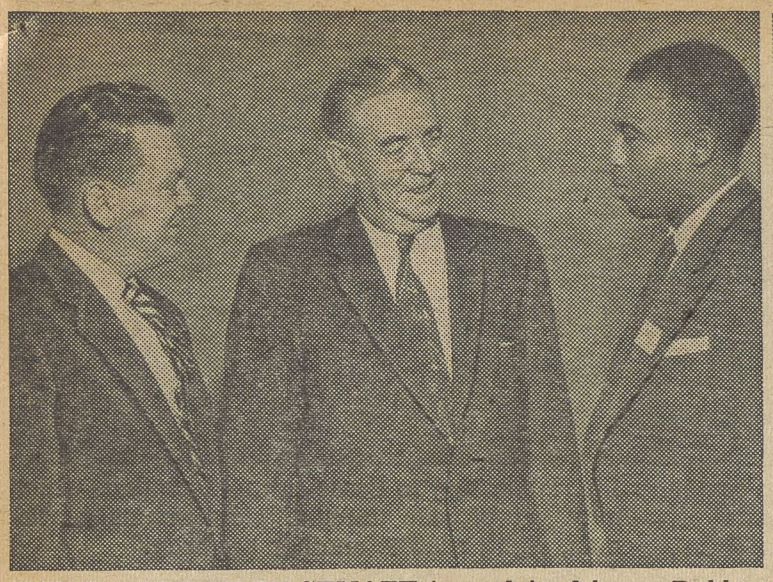
"I am wholly in accord with the provisions of the merger agreement, and I am confident that it will lead to a speedy and effective completion of full unification of the CIO and the AFL."

Busy

There was good reason for extensive absences of TWU top leadership from the podium during the last two days of the union's convention last week.

The sessions coincided with the opening of negotiations with the New York City Transit Authority on a wage reopener for 44,000 transit system employes who are seeking increases of 14 to 18½c hourly.

URW Institute Wises Up Students On Issues



WHAT GOES ON IN SENATE is explained by Sen. McNamara (D. Mich.), center, at the Rubber Workers Legislative Institute to George Mumper (left) and Ben Roland, delegates from the U. S. Rubber Local 101, Detroit. At right, Assistant PAC Dir. Tolford Dudley speaks.

OF THE SCORES of persons who attended hearings of the Senate Labor Committee on federal aid to education, none paid closer attention than 25 CIO Rubber Workers, who last week came to Washington for the union's fourth annual Legislative Institute.

"Our kids go to school in half-day shifts," said James Smith, Firestone Local 100, Los Angeles.

"Firetraps" was the description of schools in the Chicago area supplied by George Burdon, another student.

Reaction of union officers, staffmen and URW-CIO members from Connecticut to California was summed up by George Settles, Local 178, Dayton, O., who said:

"We want to learn all we can about this issue, and see what action we can take."

The students were "burned up" when Rep. Roosevelt (D. Calif.) said at a dinner meeting that the House Labor Committee had not met to consider raising the minimum wage.

The students called on their congressmen to learn how they stood on the $1.25 hourly minimum wage, sought by the CIO, and on other issues.

They also discussed legislative problems with Sens. McNamara (D. Mich.) and Morse (Ind. Ore.), and their guests included Reps. Doyle (D. Calif.), Metcalf (D. Mont.), Diggs (D. Mich.) and Thompson (D. N. J.)

They went to the Senate Labor Committee hearing after CIO Associate Education Dir. George Guernsey conducted an orientation session.

THE STUDENTS also saw the Supreme Court in session, and visited National CIO headquarters, where Dir. Robert Oliver of the Legislative Dept. and Assistant PAC Tilford Dudley spoke to them about the aims of their respective departments.

Judging from the students' remarks about the need for better schools and their angered reaction to the delay in considering the minimum wage, the institute was fulfilling the purposes outlined by URW-CIO Education Dir. Joe Glazer and Sec.-Treas. Desmond Walker, who was in charge of the school.

Glazer said the students should go back home prepared to discuss issues like federal aid to education, the minimum wage and foreign policy.

"Training in citizenship," was the way Walker put it.

GOP Tories Whoop It Up For Reactionary 3rd Party

DOWN IN Springfield, in Central Illinois, Abraham Lincoln must have spent his birthday spinning in his grave.

For up in Chicago, matching the bluster of the winds off Lake Michigan, the intransigeants of the party that claims him as founder were using the anniversary to whoop up a third party dedicated to the destruction of the kind of ideas for which Lincoln stood.

THE 1800 who gathered in the Morrison Hotel did so without the blessing of the GOP's top brass. They included Republicanism's leading cavilers, cranks and crackpots, who howled a holy crusade for the sovereignty of states' rights and "recapture" of the party.

Honest Abe would have squirmed uncomfortably if he had made the head table with the other guests of honor. He might even have bolted and started a fourth party after listening to Sens. McCarthy (Wis.), Malone (Nev.) and Dirksen (Ill.), or to Gov. J. Bracken Lee of Utah, who could be persuaded to lead a third party if Joe McCarthy gives him the nod.

All of the nonsense from Chicago served to point up the growing splits and factionalism within the GOP.

While third party talk was discounted, the situation was akin to a widening crevasse in a glacier, poised to separate one section from the main body with a deafening roar. The net effect, though, would be for the splinter to melt into a gentle trickle watering a pastoral countryside.

The brave words and gestures from the Morrison added up to opposition to "foreign giveaways," the United Nations, aid to schools and anything savoring of the New Deal. On the positive side the group was for the Bricker Amendment, Dixon-Yates, isolationism and themselves.

Wistful

Wistful Washingtonians remember when they had a resident President. The traditional exercises at the Lincoln Memorial on the Emancipator's birthday had to get along without Mr. Eisenhower as did the flossy $100 a plate dinners thrown by the GOP. He was braving the rain in Georgia, keeping party harmony by accompanying Treasury Sec. Humphrey on a quail hunting trip.

FAMOUS overnight as a result of singing "Let Me Go, Lover" is Joan Weber, wife of CWA-CIO member George Verfaillie, of Newark, N. J.

Labor's World—

ICFTU Sets World Congress Program

THREE special topics were placed on the agenda for the coming fourth world congress of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions at a recent meeting of the ICFTU Emergency Committee in Brussels.

The congress will be held in Vienna in May. Listed for the program were:

- Free labor's struggle for peace, prosperity, human rights and full labor rights.
- Trade union action for economic and political independence in underdeveloped areas.
- Labor-management relations, with particular reference to the scope and methods of collective bargaining, improvement of living standards, and workers' participation in industry.

In connection with the ICFTU campaign for economic, political and social justice for workers in underdeveloped countries, the congress will have before it a report on aid to unions in such areas financed by the ICFTU Regional Activities Fund, and proposals for future financing of such work.

Switzerland

Max Wilhelm, former president of the Intl. Union of Food and Drink Workers', died recently after a prolonged illness. Forced to retire from active trade union work in 1932 because of ill health, Wilhelm was also former secretary of the Swiss Food and Drink Workers' Union.

Italy

Reports on 1954 shop elections show that the Unione Italiana del Lavoro (UIL), one of two free trade union groups affiliated with the ICFTU, ran candidates in 686 plants compared to 432 plants in 1952, and polled 25.7% of the vote compared to 24.3% in 1952. The larger free union body, Confederazione Italiana dei Sindicati dei Lavoratori (CISL), also gained, while the Communist-dominated federation's (CGIL) vote dropped to 50.7% from 53.2%. The tally covers about 20% of all plant voting.

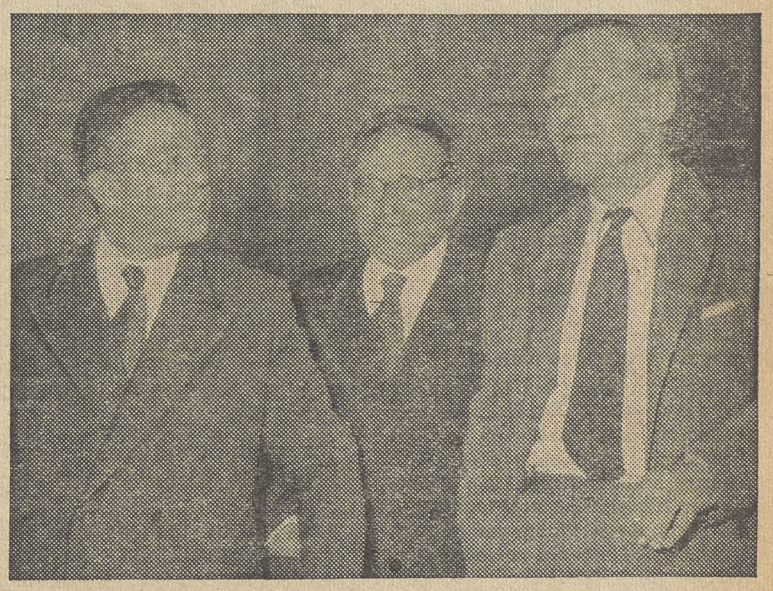
Awards

Phillip Murray Scholarships at the Amel Vocational Trade School in Petach Tikva, Israel, have been awarded to three young mechanics to help them acquire new skills needed to build their country's economy.

The scholarships in memory of the late president of the CIO and of the CIO Steelworkers were made possible by contributions of $5000 each from the USA-CIO and Histadrut, the Israeli federation of labor.

Panama

In reply to a letter from R. J. Thomas, assistant to CIO Executive Vice Pres. Riffe, Pres. Arias of Panama pledged "to advance the cause of democracy . . . based on deep-rooted principles and ideals." Thomas, who met the new Panamanian Chief Executive in 1952, wrote expressing his condolences on the death of Pres. Remon and his confidence that Pres. Arias would promote democracy "not only in the Republic of Panama but throughout the western world."



LEAVING a session of recent Chemical Section conference of Intl. Labor Organization in Geneva, Switzerland, are (left to right) Jehuda Almof, an employe of the Dead Sea Chemical works in Israel, Aaron Gilat, of the productivity section of Histadrut, the Israeli federation of labor, and CIO National Rep. Michael Ross.

"GESUNDHEIDT!"—That's still the closest anyone has come to a cure for the common cold. Miserable chap at left demonstrates remedy that didn't work 100 years ago, either. Girl in center is injecting "hopeful" drugs into chick embryos, innoculated with cold virus at Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., laboratory in tissue culture technique which may yet provide vaccine. Gentleman's gentleman, right, readies another "remedy."

Don't Let The Sniffles Worry You—Nobody Else Ever Cured A Cold

"THE UNTREATED cold," one doctor solemnly observed, "will last about seven days, while with careful treatment it can be cured in a week."

And that high mark in the progress of modern medical research represents just about the position the stuffed nose brigade has found itself in for centuries.

At least this winter's 20 million American sufferers from the common cold won't be dosing themselves with a syrup made of garlic and brown sugar candy, which was the remedy prescribed in "Physick and Astrology," by a British medical scholar in 1676.

THEY CAN rely on such modern "remedies" as cold baths to harden the body, use of sun lamps, hot fruit juices in the morning, alcoholic beverages, laxatives and purges, yogi, faith healing, spinal adjustments, diets of all sorts and even the wearing of red underwear.

The sad fact is, says Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., developers of a new medication called Tyzine which won't cure your cold but will make you feel better, not only does nobody know how to cure a cold, nobody even knows how a person catches a cold.

Costly

Not only does a cold make you feel downright miserable, but it also costs American industry a pretty penny.

Authorities calculate that at least 100 million work days are lost through colds in the U. S. each year, at a cost of between $2 and $5 billion annually.

Most of the recent knowledge—or lack of it—on the subject comes from a research project being carried on in Salisbury, England. Since 1946, some 2500 British volunteers have gone to this famous old cathedral town for two-week visits during which scientists try to give them colds.

This two-week "vacation" they get free, along with their railway ticket and a small stipend—presumably to be used for extra handkerchiefs by the 50% of the victims the researchers succeed in infecting.

But the Salisbury sniffles seekers have come up with one fact: Exposure to wetting, chills and drafts — traditionally supposed to be involved in the onset of colds—had no effect whatsoever. Except possibly dampening the enthusiasm of the Britishers for their "vacation."

The one hopeful note for a cure, the Pfizer people report, is that researchers are now able to grow the cold virus in tissue. The tissue culture technique, developed by Nobel Prize Winner John Enders of Boston, made possible a vaccine against polio. It may yet do the same thing for the common cold they say.

MEANTIME, the company is touting its Tyzine, made from a new synthetic chemical called tetrahydrozaline, ideal for the purpose since you don't pronounce it, but just sneeze it. The nose drops shrink the nasal membranes, clear stuffy noses and help prevent the spread of colds to the ears of very young children, they say.

Otherwise, *"Gesundheidt!"*

Even Sec. Hobby Can't Sell GOP School Aid Program

AN ARMLOAD of charts didn't help Sec. Hobby sell Pres. Eisenhower's school building program to the Senate Labor Committee last week.

Because she's a lady, the members gave the Health, Education and Welfare boss a courteous hearing, then went right on with consideration of programs actually designed to meet the desperate classroom need.

Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) inquired about the Administration's "change of heart" on school building. Mrs. Hobby denied the change and reaffirmed the Eisenhower hopes that nothing would be done on a "long range program" until after a national conference next fall.

Education Commissioner Samuel Brownell, Jr., didn't fare so well. Douglas and Sen. Lehman (D. N.Y.) joined Chairman Hill (D. Ala.) in a barrage of searching questions that revealed their detailed technical knowledge of the problem.

They ridiculed the $7 billion figure the President tossed out the week before, noting that it involves a federal outlay of about $1.1 billion, almost all in loans, to stimulate school construction.

MORE and more states have found after reading beyond the headlines that the program is inadequate and beyond their financial means. Borrowing, Eisenhower said, could be done by specially set up educational "authorities."

Brownell admitted that 44 states now have no such authorities.

Mrs. Hobby thought that the "comprehensive and flexible" Eisenhower program would not encourage communities to wait for "a possible federal grant."

Public education is now the largest item in many a community and state budget, and educators and others feel the U. S. is the only source of financial aid.

Woman Gets UPWA Post

APPOINTMENT of Mrs. Marian Simmons, Kansas City, Kan., as acting director of the CIO Packinghouse Workers' Dist. 4 was announced last week by the union's Intl. Executive Board. The district covers Kansas, Missouri and Southern Illinois.

Mrs. Simmons, a Negro, is the first woman named to head a UPWA-CIO district. Her appointment follows the serious injury of Dir. Kermit Fry in an accident.

A former production employe of the Cudahy Packing Co.'s Kansas City plant, she was the district's program coordinator at the time of her appointment. As acting director, she will head the union affairs of 10,000 members.

MRS. MARIAN SIMMONS

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

ESPECIALLY THIS YEAR, moderate-income families should not automatically send in the short-form income-tax return which provides a 10% allowance for deductions, or even take a 10% allowance on the long form without at least experimenting to see if deductions might not add up to more than 10% if itemized on Page 3 of the long form.

Income Tax Deductions

This year new deductions are permitted. They may very well raise your total to more than 10% of your gross taxable income, even though in past years you found it more profitable to take the blanket 10% allowance.

For example, you can now deduct a little more for medical expenses. There is also a more liberal rule allowing you to deduct carrying charges on installment purchases of furniture, cars, other goods. Too, the new child-care deduction permits working wives, widows and widowers to deduct up to $600 a year for the care of children.

Retired people 65 or older, or retired public workers even if not 65, should especially beware using the short form. It does not allow the new retirement income credit provided for on Page 4 of the long form.

ONE OF THE MOST PERSISTENT tax questions troubling working families is the deductibility of work clothes. D. E. La Crecenta, Calif., writes: *"May I have your opinion on deducting the cost of ordinary shop work clothes, including aprons, caps and shoes? It must surely be recognized that clothes worn to work will wear out much sooner than otherwise."*

We couldn't agree more. Unfortunately, the Internal Revenue Service continues to insist that only distinctive work uniforms and garments which cannot ordinarily be worn away from work, are deductible. This is a hard attitude, since work clothes do wear out sooner, and since business and professional persons are permitted to deduct any and all expenses involved in earning income.

In fact, sometimes the courts have permitted work-clothes deductions the revenue service did not want to allow.

As the rules now stand, work clothes must be both distinctive and required on your job. Thus ordinary dungarees are not deductible, even if they get harder than usual use, although some tax examiners are more tolerant about allowing a modest deduction for them than are others.

On the basis of various court and Revenue Service rulings, you can thus deduct special clothing such as shop aprons (even though the revenue service could argue that they can be used for washing dishes at home); white coats and special uniforms bearing the company's name such as are worn by some workers; distinctive uniforms worn by transportation workers, guards, etc.; work slacks worn by women factory workers and of course, any special safety clothing, including steel-toe shoes, safety gloves, boots and goggles, rubber aprons, helmets, etc.

Also deduct for tools and equipment used for work; union dues and assessments, and technical books and magazines.

REMEMBER, now you can deduct all medical expenses in excess of 3% of your income. However, you can include in "medical expenses" only those costs of drugs and medicines in excess of 1% of your income.

Here is a checklist of other potential deductions:

Contributions, including present market value of goods you donate as well as money, and costs of gas and oil when performing services for charitable and public organizations, as schools; **interest** and carrying charges on loans, mortgages and installment purchases; **other taxes** you pay, such as property, sales, gasoline and local amusement taxes, state and local income taxes and auto and driver-license fees; **personal losses,** including collision, hurricane, fire and similar damage (except for that part reimbursed by insurance), and theft; **investment expenses,** such as the cost of a safe-deposit box for bonds.

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Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

THE BIG NEWS of the past week has been that the committee which has been negotiating a merger between the CIO and AFL, along with the officers of both organizations, reached an agreement on writing the two bodies into one powerful labor organization.

This came about after 18 years of separate organizational growth by both CIO and AFL. Now, as one mighty united trade union body, it will represent and speak for the workers of the nation with added strength.

We who worked for the merger were thinking in terms of bringing together two great organizations so that the men and women who pay their dues can be better served. The organization belongs to the members; we who serve as officers are their servants, and as long as we represent the interest of the members there will be rapid growth and greater strength.

Personally, I have a great faith in George Meany's kind of unionism. He holds true to the belief of achieving trade union goals through collective bargaining with employers to build a better America.

IT IS NATURAL, particularly in view of the increased overlapping of productive techniques, materials, and products, that more than one union may feel justified in attempting to organize a given plant or factory. To meet this situation, CIO established its jurisdictional disputes arbitration program several years ago. Since its adoption 21 cases have been arbitrated.

The remarkable feature of the program is not that these disputes have been settled through arbitration, but that so many more cases have been settled through voluntary agreement between or among the unions involved. To date, approximately 50 organizational disputes have been resolved in such a manner.

This is a tribute to the fraternal spirit that exists among the unions that make up the family of CIO. It is at the same time, another factor contributing to the success our unions have experienced in their organizing efforts.

At the recent CIO Executive Board meeting, David Stowe was elected to succeed Dr. Nathan Feinsinger as the CIO arbitrator. Dr. Feinsinger's services in this field were of the highest calibre, and we certainly feel indebted to him for the interest and ability he brought to his task.

I take this opportunity of welcoming his successor. No stranger to CIO, Mr. Stowe comes to us with an enviable record of public service. I look forward to a pleasant association and pledge him the complete cooperation of my office.

THE CIO FURNITURE WORKERS won another smashing victory at the Memphis Furniture Co., Memphis, Tenn., by a vote of 387 to 299 against, reports CIO Rep. Henry White.

Sec.-Treas. Hartnett reports that in an election at the Westinghouse Electric Supply Co., Hollywood, Calif., the appliance servicemen favored the IUE-CIO over the AFL by a vote of 20 to 15 for no union, 1 challenged.

He also reports the following IUE-CIO election victories: El-Tronics, Philadelphia, Pa., IUE-CIO 64, no union 25; All Craft, Cambridge, Mass., IUE-CIO 26, no union 3, void 1. Certification received: D. M. Fraser, Ltd., Toronto, Ont., employees involved 15.

CIO Reg. Dir. Frank Cronin reports an election victory for the CIO Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers at Acme-Resin, Chicago, Ill., by a vote of 18 to 2 for no union. The UAW-CIO also won a victory at the Revere Copper & Brass Co., Lockport, Ill., by a vote of 30 to 1.

Sec.-Treas. T. M. McCormick of the CIO Oil Workers reports a unanimous election victory at the oil terminal of the Standard Oil Co., at Jamestown, N. D.

CIO Reg. Dir. Michael Mann reports the following CIO election victories: Stainless Engineering & Machine Works, Hillside, N. J., CIO Steelworkers, 110, no union 3; Ruban Coats, Inc., New York, N. Y., CIO Clothing Workers 75, no union 8.

Rieve Warning Bars New Cotton-Rayon Wage Cuts

A RUDE awakening for northern cotton-rayon mill owners was promised by CIO Textile Workers Pres. Emil Rieve last week if they attempt to impose cuts in wages or benefits when present contracts expire Apr. 15.

"There will be no further retreat," he added.

About 65,000 workers are employed by mills which have served notice on TWUA-CIO that they wish to cancel present pacts. The lead was taken by the Fall River-New Bedford (Mass.) Textile Manufacturers Association.

"I cannot believe that the employers seriously expect to impose further reductions on these underpaid workers," Rieve said. "If, by any chance, they have so deceived themselves, they are due for a rude awakening."

Rieve noted that average hourly earnings in the mills now are less than $1.35. Workers have not had a wage increase since 1951, and suffered an 8.5c an hour cut in 1952, he added.

"Since then the cost of living has remained close to an all-time high," he added.

"Yet now the employers demand further concessions. It is ridiculous, it is unthinkable, it is impossible. Someone has been having a pipe dream."

In The Legislatures—

Penna. House Acts To Improve Unemployment Compensation

SUBSTANTIAL improvements in the Pennsylvania unemployment compensation laws have been passed by the House, the State CIO Council reports.

In a special newsletter to all affiliates, Council Pres. Harry Boyer listed a 10-point improvement schedule and urged all members to write their State senators to urge their support for the measure.

Chief points in the new bill are elimination of the "peril point," thereby preventing a lowering of maximum benefits to $20 weekly, increase in the maximum to $35 weekly, extension of duration from 26 to 30 weeks, and improvements in computation of base earnings.

"Right-to-scab" bills have been introduced in two new state legislatures. In Idaho, the House killed the measure Feb. 11, and in Utah the House passed the bill. The Senate is considering a resolution, supported by labor, to refer the bill to the Legislative Council for study.

Oklahoma

Len Yarborough, legislative representative of the Oklahoma CIO Council, Jack Odom of CIO Steelworkers Local 2098 and Council Vice Pres. Dan Wyrick testifield against a bill which would permit Tulsa and Oklahoma City to levy city payroll taxes. The bill was given "rough treatment," Yarborough's report says.

Maryland

"Right-to-scab" lobbyists finally got their measure introduced by Sen. Weinroth (D. Cecil).

The "Maryland Right-to-Work Committee," headed by Baltimore contractor Edward P. Colwill, is backing the open shop proposal. Colwill claims his group "has no quarrel with the principle of union organization as such."

Oregon CIO, AFL Share Headquarters

CIO and AFL legislative representatives at the Oregon Legislature are sharing offices during the session as they work for a program in the public interest.

A suite of rooms in the basement of the Marion Hotel in Salem serves as joint headquarters for the State CIO Council, the State Federation of Labor and their affiliated unions.

A provision that dues-checkoff agreements also be invalidated was eliminated from the bill before it was introduced, but union shop agreements would be voided should it become law.

Ohio

The State CIO's bill to liberalize unemployment compensation has been introduced in both houses of the Legislature. Additionally, a bill to boost weekly maximum workmen's compensation benefits from $32.20 to two-thirds of the injured worker's weekly wage, and provide a $4 allowance for each dependent, has been offered.

Wisconsin

A resolution is being introduced in the Legislature calling for an investigation of company attitudes and actions in prolonging the UAW-CIO strike against the Kohler Co., now in its 11th month. The Wisconsin CIO Council is urging members to write assemblymen and senators urging passage of the resolution. **(See story on Page 3.)**

The Council is also asking support of a measure which would provide workmen's and unemployment compensation for woodworkers and loggers, who are not covered by either law at present.

CIO Political Role In Idaho Stepped Up

THE IDAHO CIO Political Legislative Council has marked its first year of success by planning a vigorous 1955 campaign in the State Legislature and on the political front.

In a two-day convention at Boise, delegates of the new group reviewed the accomplishments of the first year, which saw unemployment insurance benefits upped from $25 to $30 a week.

Delegates, after hearing praise from State Employment Security Dir. H. Fred Garrett, called these jobless insurance improvements "puny." They pledged a major campaign for a "more fair and equitable law." The convention also gave "wholehearted support" for a federal Hells Canyon Dam project and planned an expanded political action campaign.

CIO Reg. Dir. Fred Pieper highly praised the fledgling council and promised maximum assistance and cooperation. He announced the assignment of CIO Rep. Len Loring to aid the council.

Next major drive, the convention agreed, would be against a "right-to-scab" bill introduced in the Legislative by the Idaho Farm Bureau Federation, and an employer-sponsored bill to outlaw all union organizing activity by "outside" organizers.

The latter measure which would open the door for the return of yellow dog contracts.

The convention elected Steelworker Harold Hansen as president; Oil Worker Joe C. McPhie as vice-president; and Al Beattie of the Communications Workers as secretary-treasurer.

Guild Broun Award To Washingtonian

A SERIES of articles which helped clear Abraham Chasanow, Navy Dept. employe accused as a security risk, won the 1954 Heywood Broun Award for Anthony Lewis, Washington Daily News reporter.

Lewis' entry won out in a field of 70 submitted for the competition, which was judged by a

ANTHONY LEWIS

panel composed of John W. Vandercook, CIO-sponsored ABC radio commentator, 1954 Pulitzer Prize Winner Bruce Catton, and Chicago Daily News National Correspondent Edwin A. Lahey.

The award, $500 in cash and a citation, is given annually by the CIO Newspaper Guild in memory of its first president, Heywood Broun, crusading New York columnist who died in 1939.

Lewis wrote a series of stories for the Washington Daily News and an article for The Reporter magazine dealing with Chasanow's dismissal by the Navy even though he had been cleared by a loyalty hearing board.

The articles played a substantial part in persuading the government to reconsider the case and thus correct what the Navy later called "a grave injustice."

Chasanow was subsequently reinstated to his job.

"It seemed to the judges," their announcement said, "that Mr. Lewis' work was completely in the spirit of Heywood Broun—a case in which a newspaperman set out to rectify an injustice that had been done to one lone individual, in the process of which he not only relieved the individual of a grievous wrong, but also kept the people of the United States from committing an injustice against themselves.

"It struck the judges that the job Mr. Lewis did here is newspaper work at its very best: the fate of the whole people can be bound up in the case of one citizen, and the skill and devotion which go into the examination of one citizen's case have a lasting and vital meaning for everyone.

The Guild also announced that the judges gave special mention to three other newspapermen *"who have during the past year accomplished outstanding pieces of work."* They were:

James Reston of the New York Times, for his articles in the case of Dr. Robert Oppenheimer.

Herbert Block, of the Washington Post, for his series of cartoons on current events.

Fred Thompson, of the Toronto Globe & Mail, who discovered the evidence that saved an innocent man from prison.

UAW Local Exposes Exploiting Of Jobless

A CRUEL method of exploiting the unemployed and unorganized has been uncovered at Buffalo, N. Y., by the CIO Auto Workers.

The scheme, operated by "Manpower Incorporated," offers to provide an employer, for $1.55 an hour, dock helpers and truck drivers for whom the going rate is $1.71 an hour.

But the employe does not receive the $1.55 paid by the employer to Manpower Incorporated. The latter pockets 45c and pays the worker only $1.10.

Jack Sinatra, editor of The Organizer, publication of UAW-CIO Local 501 at Bell Aircraft, turned detective to expose the racket.

He reported to the offices of Manpower Incorporated "unshaven, dressed in ragged clothing and seeking employment," he wrote in the union paper.

"I was told to take a seat on one of the long benches that lined the room," he continued. "I sat there with men, desperate for work of any type, seemingly down and out.

"After two hours of waiting, we were told there was no work and to report tomorow. I left, still remembering the faces of the people who sat hoping for work, work of any type, or classification. I then decided not to rest until I had exposed this organization for what it was."

Sinatra next telephoned the outfit, representing himself as a contractor seeking workers. He was connected with a "Mr. Vargas."

He learned how Manpower Incorporated would supply him with workers at a cut-rate scale.

"I asked Mr. Vargas about the type of help he would send me," Sinatra said. "He assured me I could have either colored or white upon request. I wonder if Mr. Vargas has heard of anti-discrimination."

VARGAS assured the editor that the employes would not be bitter over receiving 61c an hour less than the going rate because they "know the circumstances and wouldn't mind."

Sinatra then pleaded that he would have to bring the matter before his board of directors, asked for references and was given the names of several well-known corporations who, Vargas said, were "satisfied customers."

"I inquired (of Vargas) as to the repercussions I would receive from the union," Sinatra said. "He guaranteed that his way to beat this was foolproof. Most of the unions, he said, have the 30-day waiting period before the employe can be covered by this protection.

"The way to beat this is to hire men for not more than 29 days, then send them back. (And get a new crop, I thought.) He repeated by keeping these men on the job only 29 days, this technicality could be beat."

Appointee Of Ike Probed As Lobbyist

THE MAN named recently by Pres. Eisenhower to fill one of the Labor Dept.'s most sensitive spots is already under probe by that department for lobbying on Capitol Hill with the taxpayers' money.

Newell Brown is awaiting confirmation to a $15,000 a year job as head of the Wage-Hour Div. in the Labor Dept. He also is awaiting the results of an investigation into his connection with lobbying carried on by the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies.

The probe was started last year on demand of the Federal Advisory Council, the 35-member group which advises the Labor Dept. and the Bureau of Employment Security on matters relating to unemployment compensation.

Brown, onetime secretary to Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams, is New Hampshire's employment security director and chairman of the Interstate Conference. In his New Hampshire role he was a thorn in the side of unions; on Capitol Hill as a lobbyist he opposed union attempts to improve unemployment benefits.

The conference operates with federal funds. Labor officials have often challenged its links with a registered lobby, Unemployment Benefit Advisers, Inc. UBA has received large contributions from big business firms to lobby against improvements in jobless pay.

Certify Guild In Toronto

THE 108 editorial employes of the Toronto (Can.) Globe & Mail recently won certification for their unit of the CIO-CCL Newspaper Guild from the Ontario Labor Relations Board.

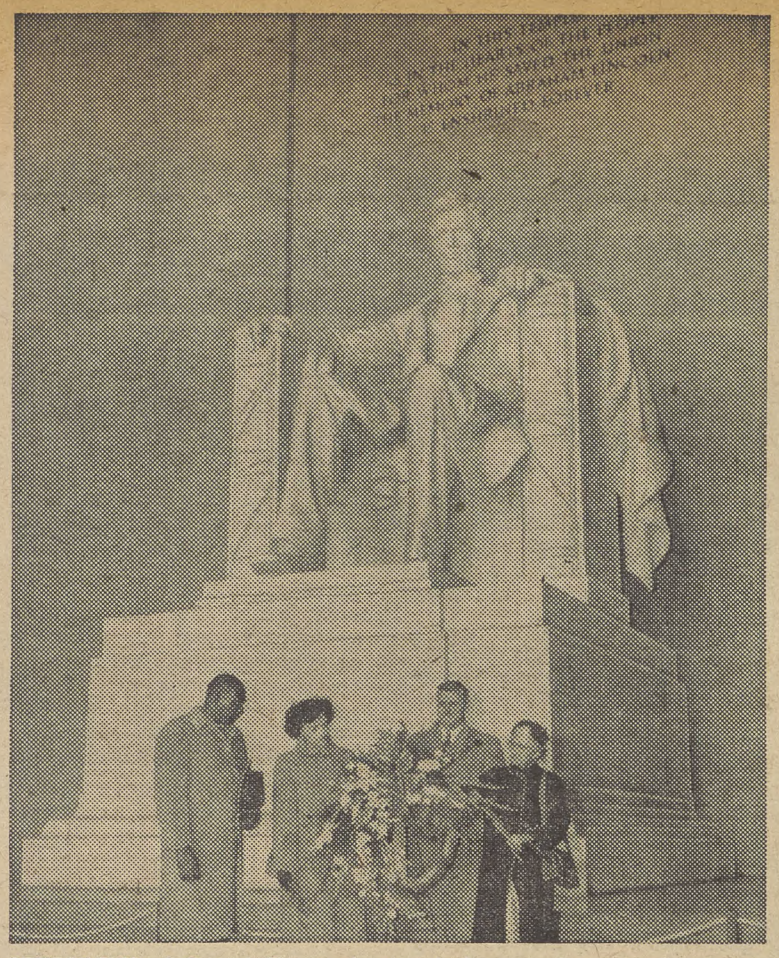
The certification, granted one day after the formal hearing, gave the Guild its eighth unit in Canada. The paper, Toronto's only morning daily, was organized within a week following public announcement that the property was being offered for sale to the highest bidder.

CERTIFICATION of the Guild as bargaining unit came the day before bids to purchase the paper were to be opened. Contract proposals are being prepared by the new unit which is headed by Kenneth W. MacTaggart.

Other Guild units in Canada are at the Toronto Star, Toronto Telegram, Ottawa Citizen, Ottawa Journal, Canadian Broadcasting Corp., New Westminster British Columbian and Toronto Racing Form.

Lazzio Named

Thomas Lazzio, president of CIO Auto Workers Local 300, Paterson, N. J., has been appointed by Pres. Eisenhower to the Committee for the White House Conference on Education.



MEMORY of Great Emancipator is honored on anniversary of his birth as members of CIO Electrical Workers lay wreath at Lincoln Memorial in Washington. From left, Hayward Crenshaw, Rose Sosnonski, Marion Patten and Anna Whitney.

IUE-CIO Says Witness' Silence No Firing Cause

BLANKET condemnation of all persons invoking the Fifth Amendment was rejected as "a hysterical approach" by the Civil Rights Conference of the CIO Electrical Workers in Washington last week.

A resolution adopted by the conference said that refusal to testify before a legislative committee by invoking the amendment "is not, in and of itself, proper ground for discipline or expulsion from a local union."

IUE-CIO Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett reported as chairman of the union's Civil Rights Committee:

"A united, democratic labor movement of 16 million Americans can be the greatest single force in our security for the swift expansion of civil rights and civil liberties in every sphere of our national life."

He said that Feb. 9, the day the AFL-CIO merger pact was signed at Miami Beach, Fla., was "one of the most significant dates in the 179-year-old struggle for the extension of American civil liberties and democratic rights."

Hartnett was critical of the failure of senators to fight Rule 22, which has blocked civil rights legislation.

A delegation reported that Sen. Lehman (D. N.Y.) "showed us that his interest in civil rights and liberties was not that of a politician but as a human being."

"He assured us that he would continue to fight for civil rights and civil liberties," the group continued.

THE RESOLUTION on the use of the Fifth Amendment said that if any local believes that a member who refuses to testify is a Communist, he should be tried as provided in the local's constitution, and action should be taken as is deemed appropriate.

It also stated that IUE-CIO will not concur in any policy unilaterally established by an employer which disciplines employes solely on the ground of their refusal to testify about their beliefs before a legislative committee.

The resolution noted that most of those who refuse to testify on membership in the Communist Party by invoking the Fifth Amendment "are ill-advised to do so." It said that such union members "may be playing into the hands of vicious anti-union elements . . . and are thereby helping to promote the very dangers they think they are bravely combatting."

Speakers included Clarence Mitchell, Washington director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

He called for denying federal school funds to states that continue segregation, a strong fight for federal fair employment practices legislation, and labor support for the Omnibus Civil Rights Bill and against Jim Crow in public transportation.

ACLU Board Hits Right To Scab

The American Civil Liberties Union fears "that 'right-to-work' laws may be interpreted as an invitation to continue the denial of free speech and assembly to labor unions."

"Our interest is in keeping open the channels of communication through which both unions and employers may present their opinions," the ACLU directors said last week. "We recognize that the labor history of many states that have 'right-to-work' laws is marked by refusal to rent meeting halls to unions and allow circulation of union literature, which are violations of the First Amendment."

CWA Lists '55 Contract Proposals

A BARGAINING program for 1955 based on a "reasonable" basic wage increase with a starting rate of "at least $1.25 an hour" was announced last week by the CIO Communications Workers.

The goals were established in outline at the union's last convention, and have now been spelled out in detail.

Asked to meet them will be the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and 52 of its subsidiary companies; 71 independent telephone companies, and two wireless and cable firms, a field the CWA-CIO has but recently entered.

The program, intended to benefit more than 300,000 workers in 46 states, the District of Columbia, three Canadian provinces and Hawaii, also includes:

- A shorter work day, with day and all-night traffic central office tours cut to seven hours, and those ending after 6 p.m. to six hours.
- Elimination of area differentials.
- Shortening of progression schedules to not more than five years for operators and those with similar top pay rates, not more than six years for plant craft and similarly-rated workers, not more than four years for building mechanics and similarly-rated jobs, and more than one year for janitors, maids, etc.
- Company-paid health and surgical insurance for employes and their dependents.
- Improved pension plans and their establishment where they are not now in force, with a goal of $100 per month plus social security.
- Improved transfer provisions for Western Electric Co. installers.

Demands concerning local conditions will be formulated locally.

First contract with a Bell System unit to open up is that of the Western Electric plant at Lawrence-Haverhill, Mass. which expires May 22 and covers 2500 employes. Negotiations are due to get under way late next month.

However, the CWA-CIO's 1954 bargaining with the Southern Bell Telephone Co.—the only holdover—is still going on after eight months of meetings.

The company's bitter refusal to agree on a wide range of issues, and its insistence on a no-strike clause which would put workers at its complete mercy, have led the union tentatively to schedule a strike for Mar. 14 if no settlement is reached by that date.

$3500 In Back Pay Won By Chicago UAW Local

Some $3500 in back pay for recall grievances has been won by Ford Local 551 of the CIO Auto Workers, in Chicago, whose members operate the only auto assembly plant in Illinois. The awards range from one hour's earnings to a week's pay, Local Pres. James E. Hamby said.

Tax Cut Battle Is Boiling In Congress

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The Fight for Schools See Page 12

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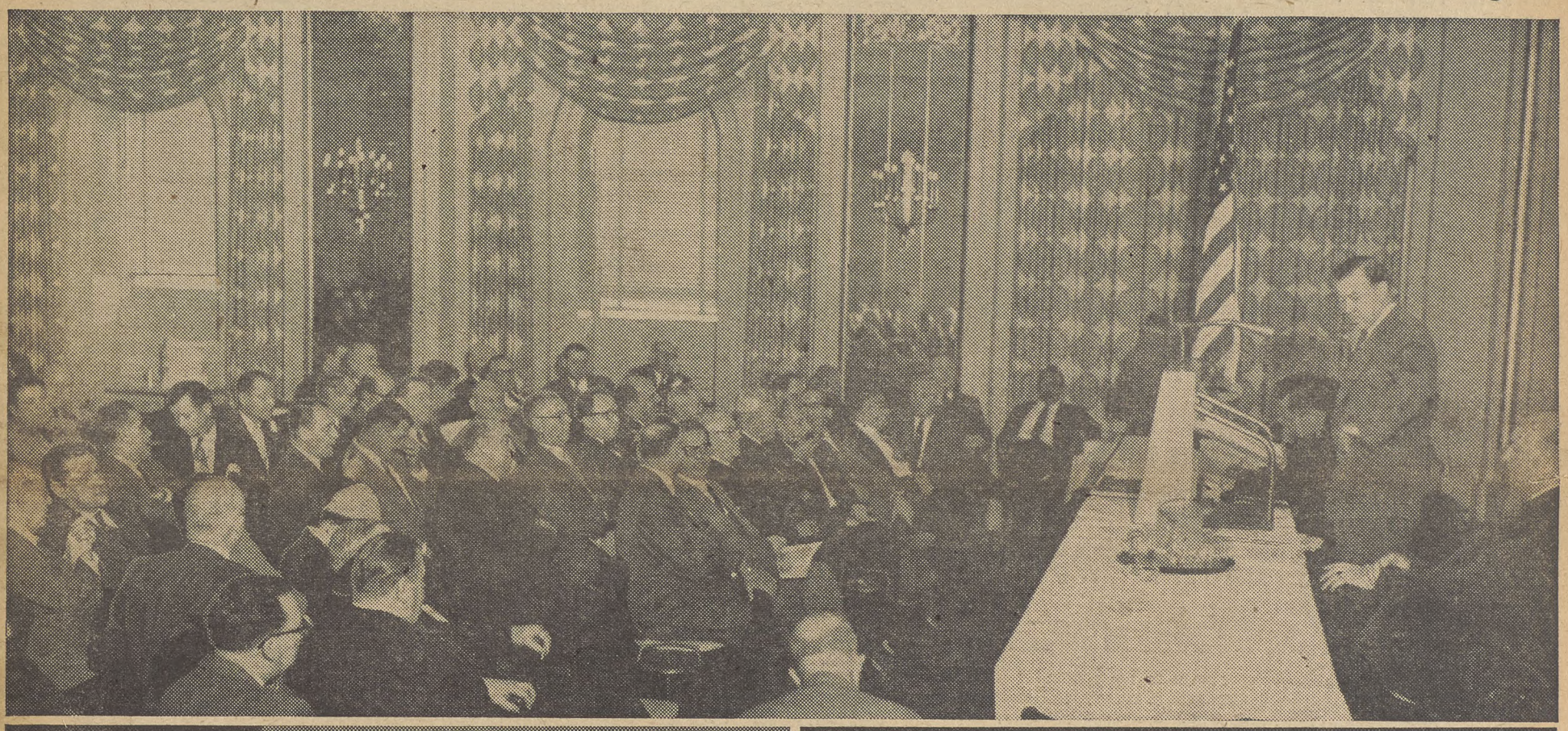
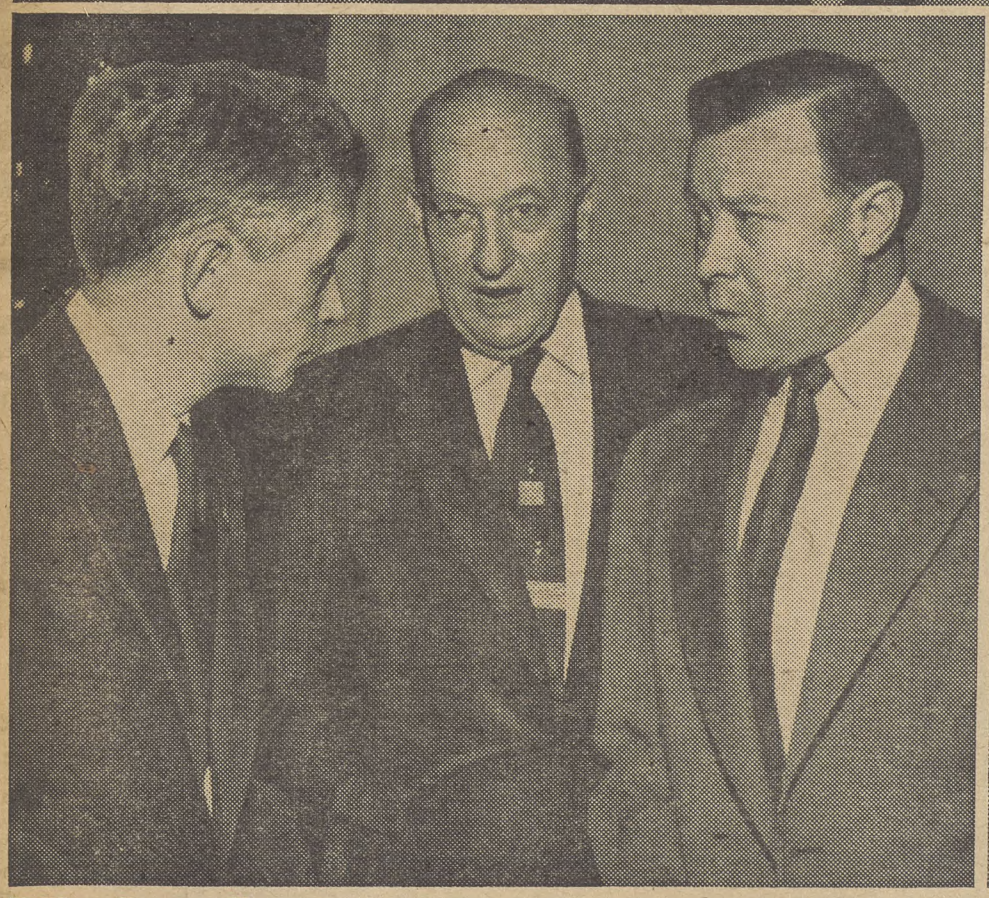
CIO Ratifies Merger Plan

—See Page 3





'We Proudly Ratify—' Another big step to the merger of CIO and AFL into a single, united American labor movement was marked last week as the CIO Executive Board, in an enlarged meeting in Washington, "proudly" ratified the merger agreement worked out at the recent Joint AFL-CIO Unity Committee meeting in Florida. CIO said the agreement will give "a sound, honorable, principled and effective basis for merger." International union and CIO council officials attended the CIO board meeting, as Pres. Walter P. Reuther spoke (top photo) on unity prospects. CIO's officers—Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe, and Reuther—conferred (lower left photo). Carey (lower right) greets Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers and Textile Executive Vice Pres. William Pollock.

Honeymoon Ends As Ike Battles Tax Cut

By GERVASE N. LOVE

THE HONEYMOON between the Democratic congressional majorities and Pres. Eisenhower appeared to have foundered last week on one of the harder facts of political life—an income tax cut intended to give a little additional purchasing power to Americans at the low end of the economic scale.

Speaker Rayburn announced on Feb. 19 that the Democrats would launch a drive to give every taxpayer a $20 cut in 1956, plus a $20 credit for each dependent.

On Feb. 21 the House Ways and Means Committee tied it in with legislation extending present corporate income tax levels and excise taxes for another year, and approved it.

On Feb. 23 the House Rules Committee cleared the bill under a special rule permitting debate and a separate vote on the cut, but barring amendments to the extension.

On Feb. 24 the House began to debate it. A vote was nearing as this edition of The CIO News went to press.

Ike Sounds Off

The President, apparently irked at the fact that one of the Republicans' 1956 campaign aces-in-the-hole had been stolen, attacked the Democrats bitterly.

His vehemence led some observers to the conclusion that he was equally concerned because the benefits of the Democratic plan would go to those at the bottom of the economic scale as well as to his friends at the top—and not exclusively to the latter.

Eisenhower's blasts, including a declaration that the bill represented some kind of a new high in "fiscal irresponsibility" and is inflationary, left the Democrats unruffled.

Rayburn, who has consistently cooperated with Eisenhower on legislative proposals, blandly reminded the President that it was his own Republicans who have been irresponsible, and that virtually none of his bills would have passed without Democratic support.

It was the Republicans—not the Democrats—who acted irresponsibly last year, he said, when they voted a tax cut despite a federal deficit nearly twice the one estimated for this year.

Rayburn Replies

"When they didn't give the little folks a tax cut last year, that was responsible!" Rayburn said.

"When they gave it to the dividend folks—that was responsible!

"It's pretty bad when the people who have been passing all his (Eisenhower's) legislation have been getting irresponsible so fast."

The Democratic floor leader, Rep. McCormack (Mass.) had a few sarcastic words of his own for Eisenhower:

"It's responsible action to the President when you help a select few, but irresponsibility when you give consideration to the people as a whole."

Chairman Cooper (D. Tenn.) of the Ways and Means Committee, noting Eisenhower's complaint about tax cuts in the face of an unbalanced budget, remarked that unlike former Presidents, he "has never recommended taxes to balance the budget . . . and no effort is being made to balance it now." He can recall no other Chief Executive from Pres. Hoover (R.) on, he said, "who failed to ask for a balanced budget."

Estimates Vary

The Republicans were confident they could beat the cut. In the Ways and Means Committee it was approved by a 15 to 10 vote. Rep. Baker (R. Tenn.) voted with 14 Democrats for it. Rep. Harrison (D. Va.), who comes from the home district of Chairman Byrd (D.) of the Senate Finance Committee, voted with nine Republicans against it. On the full bill, including the excise extension, he shifted back.

The Republicans claimed to be confident the tax cut would be stricken from the bill by the time the House got through with it. The morning debate started, they held a caucus and announced that all but "two or three" GOP members had pledged themselves to vote against it.

Whether this pledge would stand up on a roll call, which the Democrats planned to demand should they be beaten on a voice vote, remained to be seen.

The proposed tax cut, if enacted, would go into effect July 1, 1956. Estimates of its cost varied widely. One placed the revenue drop in the first year—during only half of which it would be in effect—at $800 million. Eisenhower said it would cost $2.3 billion during the first full year. Cooper placed it at just under $2.1 billions.

A $20 cut in the income tax after it is computed has the same effect as a $100 increase in the exemption for taxpayers in the lowest income bracket. A 20% cut, of course, would give increasingly greater benefits all the way up the income scale.

The slash is somewhat similar to one Sen. George (D. Ga.) introduced last year. Both he and Byrd have branded this year's House move as "unwise" because of the country's fiscal condition. George said he thought the threat of recession last year, which prompted to offer the bill, has now disappeared.

Sen. Millikin (R. Colo.) went George one better last year and offered a 20% tax cut plan of his own, but like the George proposal, it was defeated on a roll call vote.

The tax extension section of the 1955 bill, which Eisenhower wants, would continue the 52% corporate tax rate for a year beyond Apr. 1, when without legislation it would drop to 47%.

Excises Continued

In addition, it would continue excise taxes on autos, alcoholic beverages, gasoline, tobacco, etc., at present rates for another year.

The two levies are expected to yield about $3 billion a year. If the bill is passed as it reached the House floor, the Senate and Eisenhower both may be forced to go along with the cut in order to get the extension.

The House would be in a position to refuse to accept the extension without the tax drop regardless of a Senate defeat or an Eisenhower veto.

The change in White House-congressional relations was reflected in another direction as sort of a byproduct of the tax cut dispute.

Rayburn complained he never saw any of the messages Eisenhower has been sending to the House. Eisenhower and Press Sec. James C. Hagerty stoutly maintained that enough copies were sent to the Capitol for everyone.

An investigation showed they were piled on a table, usually ignored by Democrats and Republicans alike, and were thrown out at the end of the day.

Fast Ball Is Fielded

ASSORTED Republican charges hurled at Democrats for their support of the $20 income tax reduction were fielded neatly and tossed right back in reddening GOP faces.

Chairman Cooper (D. Tenn.) of the Ways and Means Committee, which approved the slash, patiently recalled that the Republican allegation that the Democrats are playing "politics" is raised every time they try to do something for low-income taxpayers.

"This is because it is contrary to the Republican trickle-down theory," he explained.

The Democratic plan, he explained, was intended to "balance" the special tax relief the GOP gave last year to stockholders on income from dividends and to corporations through depreciation allowances. As to Sec. of the Treasury's Humphrey's angry opposition, Cooper said:

"This was no more than we expected in light of the traditional policy of the Republican party."

Rep. Eberharter (D. Pa.) wondered out loud if Congress should pay any attention to Humphrey's claim the proposed cut plays "fast and loose" with fiscal policies.

"Slick salesmanship" by Humphrey, he recalled, "sold Pres. Eisenhower on the hard money policy which brought on the recession with consequent unemployment and misery to millions. His primary concern has been for the coupon clippers. Apparently he doesn't want the working classes to have an extra dollar to spend."

The Democratic committee majority dug into Eisenhower's budget message to buttress its stand. The $20 slash, in the form of a tax credit, they said, makes a "reality" out of his "hope" for cuts next year, which he said should be spread **"fairly . . . to relieve individual tax burdens."**

4 Unions Link Drive For $1.25 Minimum

FOUR UNIONS in the needle trades have agreed to coordinate their efforts in fighting for a $1.25 an hour federal minimum wage law, it became known last week.

The announcement was made by Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers at a meeting of his union's General Executive Board in Washington. Working with the ACWA-CIO, he said, will be the CIO Textile Workers, the AFL Ladies Garment Workers and the AFL Millinery Workers.

With what was described as the "first fruits" of the CIO-AFL merger to support them, ACWA board members formally endorsed the $1.25 proposed minimum in a resolution declaring the present 75c figure "unrealistic and outmoded," and rallied the union membership to a nine-point campaign for enactment of the higher floor.

THE PROGRAM will include communicating with members of Congress, circulating petitions, a letter-writing campaign, adoption of resolutions, appearances before civic groups and the enlisting of employers, local merchants and other workers behind the drive.

The board, which also unanimously approved the CIO-AFL merger, described enactment of the new higher minimum as "one of the most important things the new Congress can do."

"Such a law is of vital importance to the nation, to union members generally and to members of the Amalgamated," it said.

"Today, although we talk of our high living standards, millions of Americans still do not earn enough to buy the necessities of life. These families are a blot on the conscience of our nation, and the failure of the promise of wealth.

"In every community, these families are a drag on the economy because their low wages reduce purchasing power, and this in turn means fewer customers for the builder, the retailer and the manufacturer."

BACK ON JOB after an illness, Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky (center) presided at CIO Clothing Workers' General Executive Board meeting in Washington last week. Executive Vice Pres. Hyman Blumberg is at left and Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum at right.

Take A Look At Earnings— Dry Those Crocodile Tears

THE HARD TIMES stories the bosses gave union negotiators in 1954 had scarcely, ended their lugubrious echoing, it seemed last week, when earnings reports began to make liars out of some of the country's top industrialists.

Bargaining committee members for the CIO Electrical Workers had hardly controlled their grief at General Electric's hard luck story, for instance, when they read in the papers that the poor ol' hard-up firm found business so bad last year its net income was only the highest on record.

Its report showed earnings of a measly $212 million, or a puny $2.46 a share, compared to $165 million, or $1.92 a share, in 1953, when business was good.

And all Douglas Aircraft did in 1954 was to boost earnings 94.5% over its 1953 take.

And poor ol' hard-up American Telephone & Telegraph, Ma Bell's favorite child. A lousy li'l ol' $549 million net applicable to shares, as against $478 million in good old 1953. This means $11.92 a share compared to $11.71 the year before—when there were some 5.3 million fewer shares.

The duPont Co. earned enough to increase share earnings 48.4% above 1953—$7.33 for about 180-000 more shares than showed earnings of but $4.94 when things were supposed to be good. Goodyear Tire & Rubber netted $48 million, second only to 1953's record $49.3 million.

And so it goes. Bum ol' 1954. Good ol' 1953.

CIO Board Ratifies Merger Pact

By AL ZACK

THE EXECUTIVE Board of the CIO last week "proudly ratified" the merger agreement signed by the CIO and AFL Unity Committee on Feb. 9.

With a roar of applause, the board adopted a statement calling that agreement "a sound, principled effective basis for the merger of the CIO and the American Federation of Labor into a new trade union center."

In a press conference following the 4½-hour board session in Washington, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther told newsmen that the only opposition votes came from the Transport Workers Union.

All other board members voted for ratification, Reuther said, with the CIO Oil Workers, unable to have a representative at the meeting, being recorded by mail as favoring the agreement.

'A Major Step'

The board hailed "the merger agreement as a major step in the process of achieving a united labor movement devoted to the interests of the nation and its workers, capable of carrying on the task of organizing the unorganized, inspired to promote great progress in all fields of concern to the working people of America."

"The CIO Executive Board . . . looks forward to expeditious agreement on the constitution of the new organization," the statement said, "and to the actual merger and creation of a new united labor organization — a single American trade union center proud of its great heritage, confident of its future, dedicated in heart and mind and soul to the promotion of the well-being of the people and the strengthening of democracy at home and abroad."

As CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey completed reading the two-page statement and moved its adoption, the board members broke into spontaneous applause.

They were joined by CIO regional directors and representatives of CIO state and city industrial union councils, who had been invited to attend the meeting but who, of course, had no voting rights.

Quill Objects

Reuther had invited these representatives to attend in order that all CIO bodies might be kept fully informed of all developments.

At his press conference, Reuther told newsmen that CIO Vice Pres. Michael J. Quill, who is also president of the Transport Workers Union, had reiterated the objections he had raised earlier at the TWU convention in New York.

"It is unfortunate that Mr. Quill misrepresented the facts at the TWU convention," Reuther said. "There was no basis in fact for the objections he raised. The principles he seeks are in the merger document. They are nailed down in the agreement."

Reuther cited these principles by calling attention to the Executive Board's statement. That statement said:

"We deem it important to note that the merger agreement recognizes and underwrites the integrity of each affiliated union; that it guarantees and provides equal status for industrial unionism; that it provides for constitutional guarantees and for internal machinery to insure the elimination of such evils as raiding, racial discrimination, Communist and other totalitarian infiltration, racketeering and other corrupting influences."

The statement continued:

"In establishing these guarantees and safeguards for the new, united trade union center, the merger agreement stands as a significant milestone in the long and distinguished history of labor in America.

"It symbolizes the successful efforts of the leaders of both the AFL and CIO to combine strength with responsibility, effectiveness with democratic procedures, inter-union cooperation with safeguards for the rights of all, unity with the aspirations of all workers for effective union organization—regardless of race, color, creed or national origin."

Help Big And Small

Reuther also called reporters' attention to the board's statement that "all unions, big or small" would find in the document machinery "to benefit them and improve the lot of their members." The board added:

"No union in the new organizations need fear its future, because of the guarantees of integrity written into the merger agreement and the additional strength that will accrue to each union through unity."

Following Reuther's 70-minute report on all details of the agreement, Carey and Steelworker's Pres. David J. McDonald—the other members of the CIO's three-man subcommittee on unity—also addressed the board. They joined in hailing the agreement as historic, and declared it contained all the principles which the CIO had sought.

Reuther, in answer to reporters' questions, expressed the opinion that there would be no change in the already established convention dates for the CIO and AFL.

Merger Meeting

The AFL has set its meeting for Chicago, opening on Sept. 15. The CIO Convention has been scheduled for Buffalo, beginning Oct. 17. Reuther expressed the hope that the merger convention, launching the new federation, could be held before the end of the year.

The CIO president refused to set a timetable for future actions. He said he would meet on the following day with AFL Pres. George Meany to set dates for future meetings of the AFL-CIO Unity Committee, which is entrusted with the duty of writing the constitution.

He called attention to the heavy schedules of CIO leaders in the near future, when contract negotiations will take place, and said they would hamper plans for earlier conventions.

"The principles are agreed upon," Reuther told his press conference. "Now all we must do is agree upon constitutional language which expresses them."

'We've Reached Our Goal . . .'

Two of the oldest veterans of the trade union movement, John Brophy and Adolph Germer, hailed the CIO-AFL merger agreement as the realization of life-long dreams.

Both were recognized by CIO Pres. Reuther at the CIO Executive Board meeting, as a tribute to their long and devoted service to the labor movement. Both are veterans of the roughest and toughest battles in the history of American labor.

Brophy called the agreement "a fulfillment of the fundamental purposes of the CIO; a realization of our great purpose."

Germer told the board "this is one of the greatest moments in my life in the American labor movement." He characterized the agreement as one "based on the principles for which the CIO has fought for since 1935."

Both Brophy and Germer agreed that CIO has "accomplished what we set out to do."

Suggestion

Pres. O. A. Knight of the CIO Oil Workers, a CIO vice president, has come up with a semi-serious idea for a name for the merged CIO-AFL organization that preserves the initials of both bodies:

American Federated Labor, Craft and Industrial Organizations—or AFL-CIO.

CIO Board Text: 'We Proudly Ratify' Merger Pact With AFL

Here is the text of the CIO Executive Board resolution, adopted on Feb. 24, ratifying the CIO-AFL Merger Agreement:

THE EXECUTIVE Board of the Congress of Industrial Organizations proudly ratifies the Merger Agreement of Feb. 9, 1955, as drafted and signed by the CIO-AFL Unity Committee.

We commend the CIO-AFL Unity Committee for having produced a sound, honorable, principled and effective basis for the merger of the CIO and the American Federation of Labor into a new trade union center best able to serve the interests of union members and the welfare of the entire nation.

We commend the CIO members of the Unity Committee for their devotion to labor unity based on sound principles and programs, and for the practical demonstration of their willingness to put the good of the labor movement ahead of questions of position or personal prestige.

We renew and reaffirm the pledge of CIO Pres. Reuther and AFL Pres. Meany that, *"as unity develops, labor in America will place itself at the service of the American public; and will, by its responsibility and sense of dedication to our democratic ideals, help build a better nation and a stronger free world."*

agreement and the additional ment as a major step in the process of achieving a united labor movement devoted to the interests of the nation and its workers, capable of carrying on the task of organizing the organized, inspired to promote great progress in all fields of concern to the working people of America.

We deem it important to note that the Merger Agreement recognizes and underwrites the integrity of each affiliated union; that it guarantees and provides equal status for industrial unionism; that it provides for constitutional guarantees and for internal machinery to insure the elimination of such evils as raiding, racial discrimination, Communist or other totalitarian infiltration, racketeering and other corrupting influences.

In establishing these guarantees and safeguards for the new, united trade union center, the Merger Agreement stands as a significant milestone in the long and distinguished history of labor in America. It symbolizes the successful efforts of the leaders of both the AFL and CIO to combine strength with responsibility, effectiveness with democratic procedures, inter-union cooperation with safeguards for the rights of all, unity with the aspirations of all workers for effective union organization—regardless of race, color, creed or national origin.

All unions, big or small, will find in the Merger Agreement a document to benefit them and improve the lot of their members. No union in the new organization need fear its future, because of the guarantees of integrity written into the Merger Agreement and the additional strength that will accrue to each union through unity.

Workers in every section of the land, in every industry, will find direct benefits as a result of this Merger Agreement. Unity will help to promote the well-being and the effectiveness of every union and their membership, in each and every phase of its activities—economic, legislative, political, community.

In 1953, and again in 1954, the CIO convention declared:

"In the unity discussions that are in progress, we will not sacrifice any of the basic principles for which the CIO stands, and which are essential to the building of a strong, democratic and socially responsible labor movement.

"In these negotiations, we will not sacrifice the interests of any union, big or small, within the CIO.

"In these negotiations, we will not permit the interests of any individual for office or power to stand in the way. We recognize that the good of the whole movement transcends that of any individual or group."

The CIO-AFL Merger Agreement fully meets the standards set by our past conventions for "honorable organic unity" . . . for "unity in the American labor movement firmly based on the principles of free democratic unionism."

The CIO Executive Board proudly hails the Merger Agreement, and looks forward to expeditious agreement on the constitution of the new organization, and to the actual merger and creation of a new united labor organization—a single American trade union center proud of its great heritage, confident of its future, dedicated in heart and mind and soul to the promotion of the well-being of the people and the strengthening of democracy at home and abroad.

'Labor Unity Is Good For Nation,' Reuther, Meany Tell TV Audience

"WHAT MAKES American labor stronger will be good for the nation," CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther said last week in a television interview on the forthcoming merger of CIO and AFL into a new national labor federation.

Reuther and AFL Pres. George Meany were featured guests of Dave Garroway on his NBC-TV program "Today" on Feb. 21. Both federation leaders emphasized that unity will be good for the nation as a whole, as well as for U. S. workers.

Said Reuther: **"We want better schools, better housing, more security for our people in old age—and a united labor movement will do a more effective job in the pursuit of our ideals and objectives."**

Said Meany: **"An effective trade union movement, by raising the standards of living of American workers, will add to the wealth of all the country, not just those who belong to unions. To workers and the country as a whole, it will be a good thing."**

Both Reuther and Meany scotched the suggestion, raised in a question by Garroway, that CIO-AFL merger would result in a "labor monopoly"—an argument voiced by the National Association of Manufacturers.

Meany replied there "isn't anything to that," while Reuther said "the people who raise this question are not only opposed to a large labor movement but to a small labor movement."

The CIO and AFL presidents suggested that merger of the two federations would give impetus to eventual merger, on a free choice basis, of unions in the same industry. Reuther also welcomed any desire by responsible independent unions, such as the railroad brotherhoods, to join the new federation.

A Significant Milestone

A great and significant milestone on the long road toward honorable, principled unity in the American labor movement was passed last week. The CIO Executive Board enthusiastically and overwhelmingly ratified the historic merger agreement reached at Miami Beach on Feb. 9.

There was a spontaneous outburst of applause as the Executive Board members, with the exception of the Transport Workers' representatives, endorsed, approved and ratified the agreement.

There was, as well, evidence of deep emotion, as the men who had led the CIO through nearly 20 momentous years looked forward to a new federation built upon the firm foundation of brotherhood, service and integrity.

To most of the members of the Executive Board, the CIO had been the focal point of their lives for two decades. It was with a deep consciousness of their duties and their responsibilities that they voted firmly and decisively for labor unity.

The merger agreement, which was ratified, will be the charter for a new organization, *"best able to serve the interest of union members and the welfare of the entire nation."*

The Executive Board "commended" the CIO members of the Unity Committee "for their devotion to labor unity based on sound principles and programs, and the practical demonstration of their willingness to put the good of the labor movement ahead of questions of position or personal prestige."

It is a commendation that deserves the hearty support of all CIO members.

The Tax Cut

The move of House Democrats to cut everybody's income tax by $20 is a step in the right direction, albeit a shorter one than it should be.

As CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther said in his recent testimony on Pres. Eisenhower's Economic Report, the federal government's tax policy *"should be geared toward strengthening consumer buying power and eliminating inequities from the tax structure."* Special attention, he told the Joint Committee on the Economic Report, "must be focused upon those millions of American families in the low income groups."

The Democratic proposal focuses attention upon the low income groups, because they are the ones who will benefit most from it. It is geared toward strengthening consumer buying power, because it will place spendable income in the hands of families which need it—in many cases badly—to give themselves a little more of the necessities of life.

It doesn't go very far toward eliminating inequities from the tax structure. Neither, in the final analysis, will the CIO's plan of raising the income tax exemption from the present $600 to $800 now and to $1000 later. That would give low income taxpayers even a better break—but the inequities in the tax structure will be with us so long as it contains loopholes through which Texas oil millionaires can drive their cash-laden Cadillacs to the nearest bank.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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President

JOHN V. RIFFE
Executive Vice President

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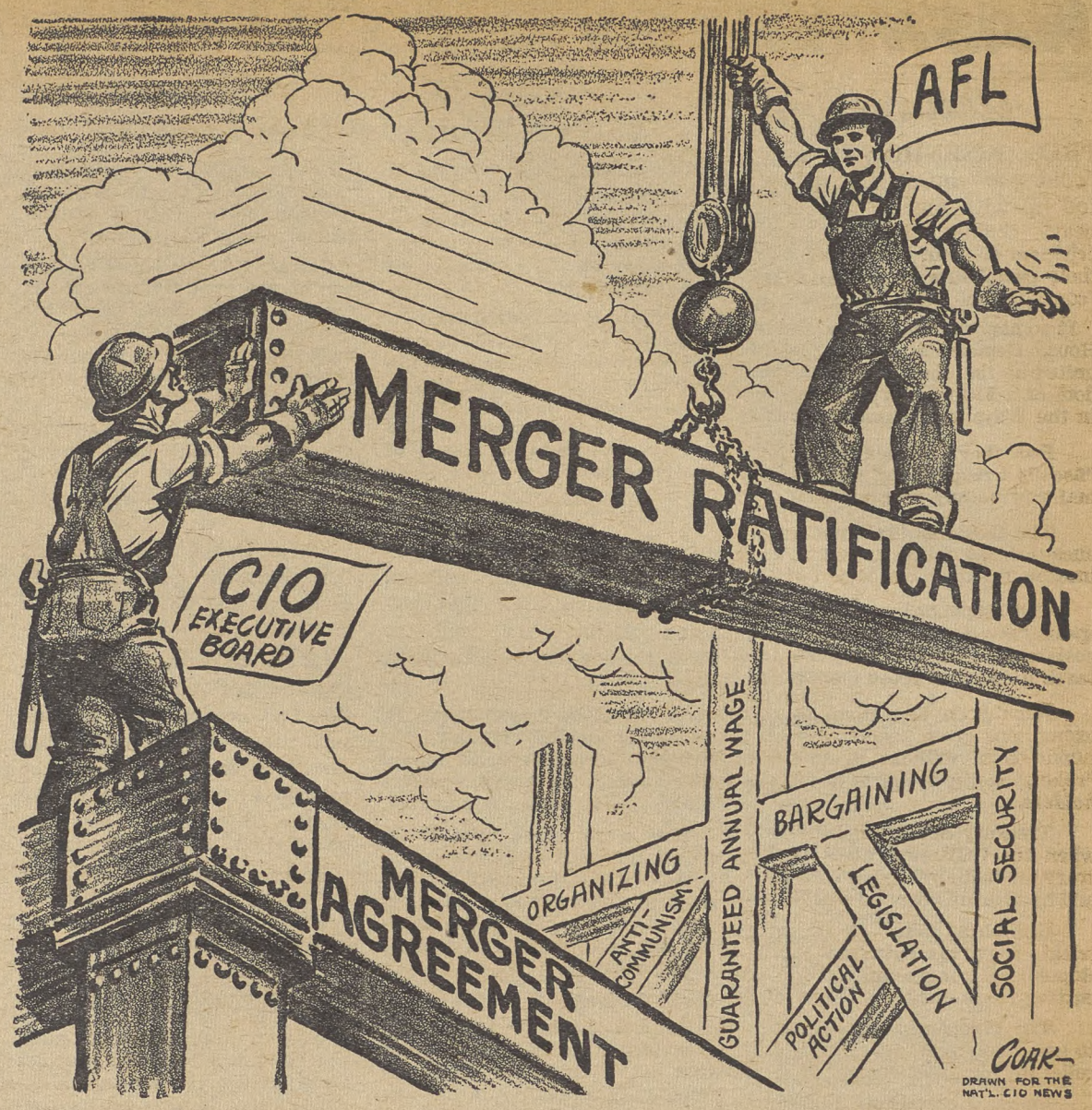
Still Building For Labor's Future



In Other Words—

'Partnership' Vs. The Public Interest

The meaning of the Eisenhower Administration's "partnership" theory on developing natural resources was critically examined by Sen. Neuberger (D. Ore.) in this article digested from The Reporter magazine:

By RICHARD L. NEUBERGER

"PARTNERSHIP" has become one of the most honored words in the lexicon of the Eisenhower Administration. It peppers the President's recent budget message whenever natural resources are discussed.

NEUBERGER

Indeed, neither the President nor Sec. of Interior McKay can refer to the vast river systems of America without dwelling reverentially on the term *"partnership."*

The people are told that under partnership they are to enjoy an infinitely more wholesome management of the country's water, timber and public lands than under federal operations in the past.

Yet, rarely do Administration leaders spell out precisely what they actually mean by partnership. For this, we must turn not to speeches and budget messages but to the proposed legislation under which partnership would be put into effect. *Upon studying one of these bills, one discovers quite a contrasting prospect to the idyllic prescriptions given by the President.*

In the cold, terse lines of a printed Senate bill, partnership simply becomes a disposal of resources. The American people would be committed not only to parting with some of the most valuable hydroelectric power sites in the world but also to appropriating public funds so that these sites can be exploited for private interests.

Far from developing natural resources at the *"less cost to the federal government"* boasted of by the President, partnership over the years will deny to the Treasury hundreds of millions of dollars that might otherwise go toward reducing the national debt, which so worries many of the President's followers.

This is perhaps the most startling aspect of partnership. In the name of fiscal responsibility, the public would be deprived of the income-producing features of the federal projects that have been paying for themselves at a much more rapid rate than even their most enthusiastic sponsors ever dared to predict.

The key partnership bill drafted to date calls for development of the John Day power site on the Columbia River. This measure, introduced near the close of the 83rd Congress with the approval of the Budget Bureau and the Interior Dept., calls for a dam to cost approximately $320 million. The government would contribute $156 million and the remaining $164 million would come from what the President refers to as "non-federal interests," meaning in this particular instance the Portland General Electric Co.

Under the partnership bill, the government gets as its share of the project the fish ladders, navigation locks and flood-control gates along the spillway. The "non-federal interests" receive as their portion of the dam the energy produced in the powerhouse for a period of at least 50 years.

A total of $128 million has been invested, for example, in the majestic dam at Bonneville. Up to June 30, 1954, $48 million has been put back into the Treasury through the sale of Bonneville current—and Bonneville Dam has been in full operation only since 1943. How many other undertakings, public or private, are more than 35% paid for after so brief a period?

The partnership proposed by the Eisenhower Administration would end this favorable arrangement. By putting up only about half the cost of a dam, a private-utility combine would be able to monopolize the revenues.

The appeal of partnership has depended to date upon ignorance of the true facts. *"The earth,"* said Gifford Pinchot, *"belongs of right to all its people, and not to a minority, insignificant in numbers but tremendous in wealth and power. The public good must come first."*

Cancel The Deal

Cancel the Dixon-Yates contract and "save the taxpayers millions of dollars," the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association said in a recent resolution. The contract, it said, "provides for the payment of a high subsidy to two giant utility companies for the purpose of causing the encirclement, curtailment and eventual destruction of TVA."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

PRES. EISENHOWER got a slight taste of the political *"cold war"* he predicted last year when House Democrats, fed up with merely saving Ike from his own party, fired a heavy counter barrage against his criticism of their tax-cutting plan and their complaints about the quality of "consultation" from the White House.

A Taste Of 'Cold War'

It so happens that behind the scenes, House Democrats were not nearly so united on the immediate economic wisdom of a $20 tax cut for every person as their solid 15-member vote in the Ways and Means Committee suggested.

But they are definitely united in resentment at being called "fiscally irresponsible" when they are the President's only dependable majority on any program that can be called enlightened.

The GOP tax "reforms" of 1953 and 1954 cut government revenues just as much as the Democratic plan to cut taxes for low-income and middle-income families would do.

The Republican abolition of the excess profits tax and GOP special favors to corporations such as quick write-offs of equipment costs caused most of the Treasury's loss of $1.5 billion in corporation taxes in the first seven months of the fiscal year.

Republican favoritism to corporation stockholders—the special exemptions given people who get dividends—is costing the Treasury hundreds of millions in additional revenue. *The bulk of this tax "relief," moreover, goes to big stockholders rather than little stockholders.*

Treasury Sec. Humphrey didn't have a balanced budget in sight when the GOP advocated these tax-cutting measures. On the contrary, he had already asked for a jump in the authorized federal debt, and he already knew he would have a deficit in the current fiscal year.

Humphrey didn't go storming up to Capitol Hill to protest the trickle-down tax cuts, nor did Eisenhower say that Humphrey and Republican congressmen were guilty of "fiscal irresponsibility" in cutting taxes during a period of high government costs.

The President reserved his irritation for a Democratic program to grant relatively small tax relief, but at least progressively planned relief, to the great bulk of little taxpayers.

Fiscal irresponsibility, it seems, depends entirely on who is proposing the tax cuts and which groups would benefit. You are irresponsible if you have the elementary common sense not to sit back and let Humphrey and the President carry the ball completely, with their only apparent interest in tax relief for little people being to time it, if at all, for the election year of 1956.

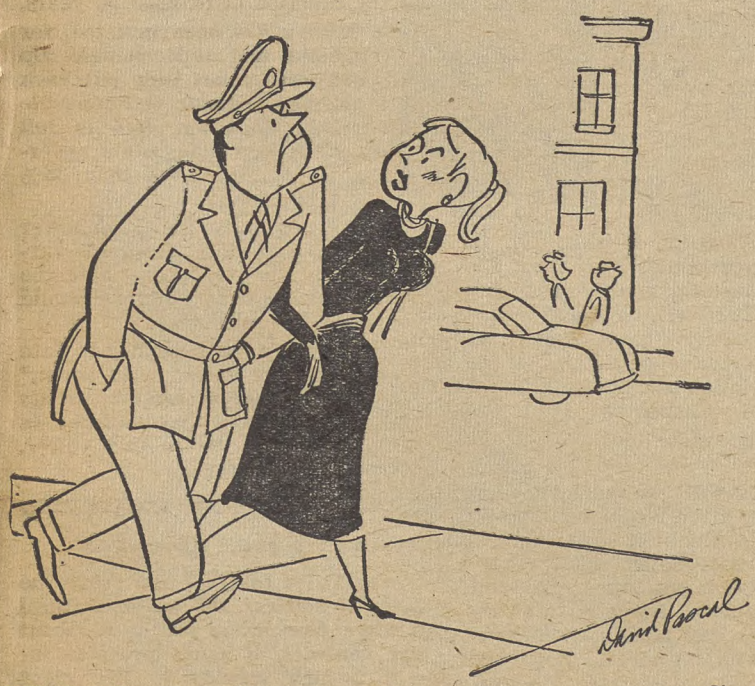
Rayburn Is Not Appeased

Eisenhower may think that Sam Rayburn is appeased, and he may think the House Speaker is satisfied about the scope and type of advance advice he gets on White House programs, but if so he is ill informed by his congressional liaison men.

Rayburn fought so effectively for the new reciprocal trade bill, against the votes of 60% of the Republicans, that the measure should be called the Rayburn Bill. He smoked with indignation when, just a few days later, it turned out that he was really just a "fiscal irresponsible."

The President doesn't use that kind of language publicly about Republicans who refuse to follow him. He reserves it for Democrats who have voted for their own kind of tax cut.

Most Democrats will still support Eisenhower on foreign policy, although with growing doubts about the Far East, but if the President wants more political "cold war" on the domestic front, he has invented an ingenious device to get it.



"Well, why doesn't your union go to your commanding officer and tell him you can't get along on the pay you're getting?"

Economic Outlook Says—

NLRB Loses Labor's Confidence Through Bias Of Ike's Appointees

PRES. EISENHOWER'S appointees to the National Labor Relations Board are making Taft-Hartley "worse" than ever through administrative decisions.

That's what the CIO charged in the current issue of Economic Outlook, monthly publication of the CIO Education & Research Dept., which warned that the new board *"has forfeited labor's confidence in its impartiality."*

"Although sworn to administer a law which, according to declared congressional policy, is to 'encourage the practice and procedure of collective bargaining,' these men through their rulings clearly show their intent to discourage it," the Outlook said.

Recalling the Republican campaign pledge of 1952 to "elimiate at least some of the most flagrant injustices resulting from Taft-Hartley," the report noted that *"in virtually every instance"* the new rulings of the NLRB are anti-union.

From The Ranks Of Business

The Administration's first three appointments to the NLRB violated the traditional practice of picking Board members from universities, governmental industrial relations agencies or from Congress.

"Two of the new presidential appointees had been closely associated with employer interests and the third was personally recommended by Sen. Taft," the Outlook said.

The CIO publication charged the NLRB's new decisions made the following anti-union changes in the law:

1. Narrowed the NLRB's jurisdiction, stripping from hundreds of thousands of workers "even the diminishing safeguards which they had enjoyed under the federal law." The Outlook said:

"All of this was justified by the new majority as an effort to streamline Board operations and to return a larger jurisdiction to the states. But in most states, except New York and a few others, there is absolutely no protection of workers' rights to organize and bargain collectively. When stripped of federal safeguards, there just is no basic protection."

2. Approved the use of "captive audiences" by employers, only limiting the period of this "brain washing" by prohibiting such employer speeches for the 24 hours prior to an election.

"In effect," the Outlook charged, "the new ruling of the Board subverts the intent of the law, which is to encourage collective bargaining."

3. Weakened the law's guarantee that employers may not coerce employees. The Outlook said these new decisions completely reversed the "old policy that an employer statement designed to impress upon employees the futility of voting for a union is grounds for voiding an election."

"If you gentlemen will kindly interrogate me one at a time, I shall endeavor to answer all of you."

4. Allowed employers to cross-examine workers about their union affiliation or activities. "Anyone at all familiar with the problem of organizing in the face of management hostility, however, knows that a worker can be intimidated by employer questions, even in the absence of specific threats or proposals—if only through the knowledge that he may be questioned," the Outlook observed.

5. Permitted employers to refuse to accept signed membership cards as proof that the union is the choice of the majority, even though no genuine doubt exists. This encourages employers to refuse recognition, creating a time-consuming Board election, while the company carries on an anti-union campaign during the interlude.

6. Laid down grossly unfair rules that even workers who in no way participate in an illegal strike can be discharged. The Board declared that they could be fired because they did not "disavow" the actions of coworkers.

7. Incorporated in every contract, through legislative decree, a no-strike clause, withdrawing a union's right to bargain over such a clause.

8. Engaged in a series of harassments of workers in their efforts to organize and engage in collective bargaining.

Production Up As Jobs Decline

THERE'S A NEW ECONOMIC "scissors" at work—and it spells trouble for America. For years, agriculture has been familiar with the "price scissors," or gap between what farmers earn for their crops and the prices they pay as consumers.

Now there's a similar pattern developing in industry. In this case, the "scissors" represents the gap between increasing industrial production and declining industrial employment.

The figures and the implications are there in recent government economic and employment reports. Basically, they reflect the failure of the Eisenhower Administration to plan for expanding jobs in an expanding economy—a point CIO has emphasized for the past 18 months.

Danger Of A Tailspin

So serious are these implications that Sen. Sparkman (D. Ala.), a member of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report, has warned that if the U. S. economy *"only maintains its present level we will stand into a depression . . . another economic tailspin that might be more disastrous than was the 1954 recession."*

Now, with the climbing charts on factory production matched by climbing figures on unemployment, the jobs vs. output "scissors" is coming into view. An economic bulletin issued by the Riggs National Bank of Washington described it in this manner:

"In December 1954 factory output was 4% greater than in December 1953, but factory employment was 4% less. Mineral output was 3% greater, but 13% fewer miners were engaged.

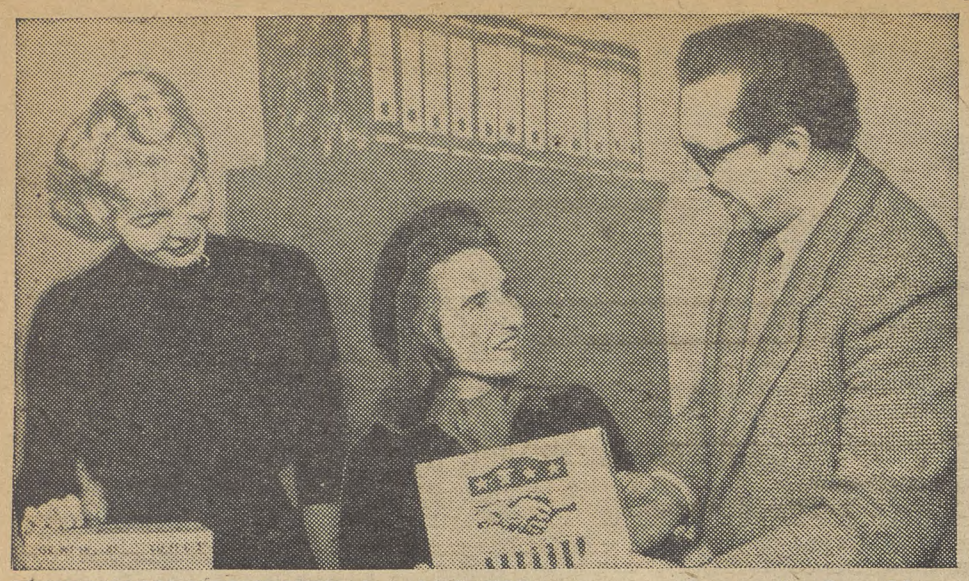
"In 1955 the civilian labor force is expected to increase by approximately one million . . . Because the labor force will be much larger and more productive per worker than in 1953, reasonably full employment would yield some 20-25 billion dollars more goods and services than were produced in 1953, our best year."

Key economic statistics point to the failure of the Eisenhower Administration to work for maximum employment in a growing economy. *For example, factory production is going up:* The Federal Reserve Board's index of manufactures went from 127 in December 1953 to 132 in last December. *But factory employment is going down:* According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, it was 16.7 million in December 1953 but dropped to 16 million as '54 ended.

The unemployment figures also are edging up towards last year's peak. Some 5.2% of the nation's work force, or 3,347,000 workers, now are officially listed as unemployed. Actually, there are millions more who are not fully employed. The number working less than 35 hours a week climbed in January from 7.9 million to 8.7 million. And the number of workers credited with jobs but not actually at work rose from 1.3 to two millions in the same month.

These figures give support to Economist Leon Keyserling's warning that *"we are in a long-term trend of rising chronic unemployment."*

CIOers Made Yule Happier In Many Lands



OPERATION REINDEER, in which CIO members and unions batting for Santa Claus sent CARE Christmas food packages to workers in other parts of world, was a success—in Germany, for instance (left), where aged retired workers in Hamburg benefited, and Haiti (right), where Nathanael Michel, secretary of National Union of Workers, distributed the gifts to elderly workers at Varreux.

HELP WHEN IT COUNTS—In France, nearly 3800 CIO-CARE food packages were distributed. Right, Andre Kuhn, 78-year-old retired worker, receives one from Treas. Pierre Neumeyer of Force Ouvriere. In Austria (center) gifts from CIO Auto Workers were distributed in Vienna by Austrian Federation of Labor, while in Brazil (right), they were given out in Rio de Janeiro headquarters shared by ICFTU and ORIT.

New Industry Security Ruling Looks Like Same Old Stuff

THE BRAVE new program the Defense Dept. set up recently to speed security clearances for industrial workers and cut down on unnecessary suspensions looked pretty much like the same old stuff as details came to light last week.

About the only significant innovation appears to be the establishment of a central review board set up in such a way as to offer a suspected industrial worker no greater chance of clearing himself than he had under the old rules.

The board, instead of hearing evidence and witnesses or questioning the suspect, will content itself with reviewing the record as it is made before a hearing board.

AND IT WILL get the record only under one of three conditions—in case of disagreement in the hearing board; at the request of the secretary of defense, army, navy or air; or at the request of the director of the Office of Industrial Personnel Security Review in case of a novel issue or unusual circumstances.

The membership of the review board will determine, of course, if the change in operation works to the benefit of an industrial employe, for the criteria of judgment seem to be the same.

These consist of 11 assorted "activities and associations . . . which may be the basis for denial or revocation of clearance." They range from open sabotage to sexual perversion, through association with a person who has associated with another person who has associated with still another person who wants to change the form of government of the U. S. by unconstitutional means.

Workers who seek clearance must still sign, as a first step, a certificate attesting that for the previous five years they have not "associated with" anyone who belongs to an organization on the Attorney General's list, or even whom they think may have belonged.

The present law applies only to defense contractors and their employes. A bill has been introduced in both houses, with Administration backing, to extend its security protections to all defense facilities, which presumably would include all industrial plants, railroads, power facilities, telephone systems, etc.

A SIMILAR bill passed the Senate by a voice vote last year, with the main opposition coming from Sens. Lehman (D. N.Y.) and Morse (D. Ore.). The CIO and AFL both testified against it at hearings.

Former Sen. Cain (R. Wash.), a member of the Subversive Activities Control Board, made his second attack on the federal loyalty program in little more than a month during a recent interview filmed for television.

"We didn't do enough to recognize the existence of the Communist conspiracy in years gone by," said Cain, who was regarded as a rank conservative when he was in the Senate.

"Now we are inclined to credit to other citizens motives which we would find hateful in ourselves. The pendulum has swung too far on the side of injustice. Our job now is to bring it back to the middle."

Senate Hearing Set On Security Inquiry

The Senate Subcommittee on Reorganization will open hearings Mar. 3 on the joint resolution of Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) and Sen. Stennis (D. Miss.) calling for a study of the whole security question by a bipartisan commission.

Meantime, the Senate voted to give its Rules Committee $150,000 for a "full and complete" investigation of the federal employe security program, and $260,000 to the Internal Security Subcommittee for its inquiry into communism.

Celler Wonders Why?—

Trust-Buster Walks Out On Testimony On The Same Day

AN INVESTIGATION was under way last week to determine if Sec. of Commerce Weeks pressured Assistant Atty. Gen. Stanley N. Barnes into walking out on his testimony before the House Judiciary Subcommittee looking into monopolies.

CELLER

Barnes, in charge of the Justice Dept.'s Anti-Trust Div., told the subcommittee headed by Rep. Celler (D. N. Y.) on Feb. 16 that there is "great danger" a Weeks directive permitting trade association executives to be members of Commerce Dept. advisory boards would encourage monopolies.

LATER the same day—apparently after Weeks had had a chance to think it over for him—he wrote Celler asking that a long statement be appended to his testimony. In it, he said the presence of trade association spokesmen on the advisory boards of federal departments and agencies was a matter of "general concern" to the Anti-Trust Div.

"Safeguards" in setting up advisory bodies were suggested to the Commerce Dept. on Nov. 19, 1953, Barnes wrote. He concluded:

"The Dept. of Justice has no reason to believe that the Dept. of Commerce is not operating within these safeguards."

Celler, marvelling at Barnes' "flip-flop," wrote right back. He pointed out the "contradiction between your oral testimony and the letter."

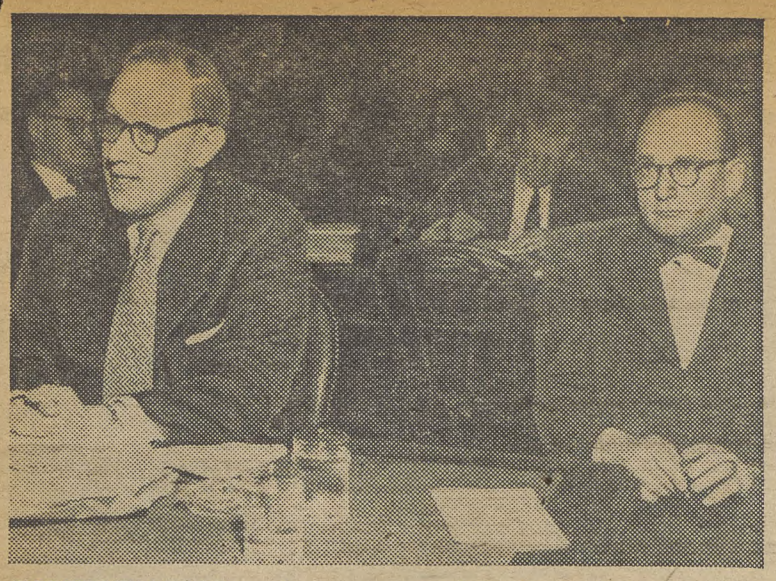
"Possibly," he told reporters, "Mr. Weeks brought pressure on Barnes through the Attorney General, Mr. Brownell. Your guess is as good as mine, but we intend to find out."

He indicated Weeks and Brownell may be called upon to testify.

O'Mahoney Hits GOP Reaction

Sen. O'Mahoney (D. Wyo.) last week charged the Eisenhower Administration has stalled a Democratic move toward economic reform and has "generated a new cycle of reaction."

He said present day GOP leaders "seem to be striving . . . to remove the economic capital from Washington, where Roosevelt restored it, and move it back to the counting houses of Wall Street."



CONTINUATION and expansion of U. S. technical assistance program was urged in statement by Chairman Jacob S. Potofsky of CIO International Committee read to Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee by Dir. Victor G. Reuther (left) of CIO Dept. for Intl. Affairs. At right is Dir. Stanley Ruttenberg of CIO Education & Research Dept.

CIO Backs Expanded Technical Aid Program

CONTINUED and expanded participation in technical assistance programs was held out as a sound basis for a bold, positive peace offensive in a statement by Jacob S. Potofsky, chairman of the CIO International Committee, before the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Technical Assistance last week.

In addition, it is *"the most practical way to close economic gaps between the have and have-not nations,"* the statement said. It was read to the subcommittee for Potofsky, who also is president of the CIO Clothing Workers, by Victor G. Reuther, director of the CIO Dept. for Intl. Affairs.

POTOFSKY CALLED for "practical application" as a follow-up to the demonstrations and training and pilot operations of the last few years. These, he said, "have inspired millions with new hope and determination."

"This can be done on a large enough scale to be decisive," he added, "only by adequate provisions for public and private loans and grants-in-aid through the United Nations and regional organizations.

"To refuse or to postpone the next step of putting to work newly acquired technical knowledge and skills is to invite frustration, disappointment and the loss of priceless time and production."

Potofsky recalled that the CIO has continuously supported economic cooperation programs "in words, deeds and money." While still critical of some "policies, attitudes and methods," he said, "let no one think that we are pouring out the baby with the bath, that we are damning international economic cooperation."

POTOFSKY urged speedy appropriation of $8 million to fulfill U. S. moral commitments to the UN Technical Assistance Program; an increase in the Administration's forthcoming requests for technical and economic aid for Asia, and financial assistance for the Special UN Fund for Economic Development (SUNFED).

In addition, he opposed dividing the various functions of the foreign aid program among different administrative agencies.

POWERFUL reactionaries in the Eisenhower Administration have ganged up on the dramatic program of economic aid for Asia proposed a few weeks ago and have won presidential approval of a watered-down plan laying stress on loans.

Foreign Operations Administrator Harold E. Stassen has disclosed that Pres. Eisenhower, the National Security Council and the Foreign Economic Council have agreed on a program for the year beginning July 1.

The FEC, which is headed by former Budget Dir. Joseph Dodge, gave its blessing to the theory that accelerated economic development of Free Asia is important to the U. S.; and proposed that it be primarily in the hands of private and public lending institutions, with some U. S. grants.

It took no position on the major problem—should the U. S. start next year on a long-term Asian assistance program?

Cass Advanced In Labor Dept.

Millard Cass, a career civil servant who is special assistant to Labor Sec. Mitchell, has been named Deputy Undersecretary of Labor.

GOP High-Tariff Crew Fails To Knife Ike's Bill

THE FIRST important bill of the 84th Congress—Pres. Eisenhower's request to extend the reciprocal trade agreements program — squeaked through the House and went to the Senate last week, but only after high-tariff Republicans came within an inch of knifing the program.

A series of House votes, before final adoption, gave another demonstration that the Republican minority in the 84th Congress isn't much different from the Republican majority in the preceding Congress: *It's still ready and willing, if not always able, to swat down proposals from the Republican President in the White House.*

After one key vote—in which GOP House members voted 2-to-1 against their own leadership—Democratic Floor Leader McCormack (Mass.) noted:

"It's a test of the President's own leadership in his own party. The votes showed more than a majority of his party against him. The President has a day to repair the damage in his own party."

Eisenhower responded with a letter, read to the House, which said the freer trade program—a New Deal measure—"will contribute fundamentally to the long-term security of our country."

Debate on Rep. Cooper's (D. Tenn.) bill to extend the trade program for three years was marked by this series of key votes:

1. A hairbreadth vote of 193-to-192 to consider the measure under a "closed" rule, allowing only one major amendment. The fight for an "open" rule—and a series of amendments whittling down the trade program—was led by Rep. Brown, a Taft Republican from Ohio. Both Speaker Rayburn and House Minority Leader Martin condemned it.

(The one vote margin of rejection was the closest vote since the House extended the draft law shortly before Pearl Harbor.)

2. The next day the key vote came on an amendment by Rep. Reed (R. N.Y.), former House Ways & Means Committee chairman. His proposal would have rewritten what is called the "escape clause" of the reciprocal trade agreements act, to give the Tariff Commission rather than the President almost total power to prevent lower tariffs in cases of domestic industries facing import competition.

The Reed amendment was defeated by a vote of 206 to 199, but only after last-minute switches by a few GOP members. The roll-call showed 119 out of 203 GOP members favoring Reed's amendment, along with 80 out of 232 Democrats. Opposed were 140 Democrats and 66 Republicans.

3. Final adoption was by a vote of 295 to 110, with a big chunk of the GOP members still voting "no."

CIO's SUPPORT of the measure was emphasized in recent House hearings by CIO Sec.-Treas. James P. Carey and Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers. They also urged recognition and action on the problems of workers, industries and communities directly affected by liberalization of U. S. tariff policies.

On this point, Eisenhower said —before the final House vote— that the program *"must be and will be administered to the benefit of the nation's economic strength and not to its detriment. No American industry will be placed in jeopardy by this measure."*

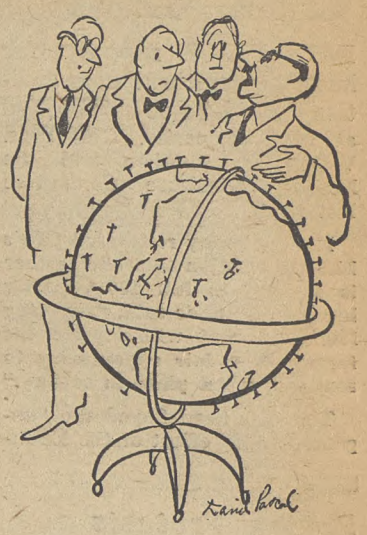
Reuther And Mitchell Urge Red Cross Aid

SUPPORT for the 1955 Red Cross campaign which opens Mar. 1 was urged last week by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Labor Sec. Mitchell. The goal is $85 million and 30 million members.

Reuther hailed "the splendid relationship which our National CIO Community Services Committee has established (with the Red Cross) on programs related to disaster services and blood banks. It is my hope that this understanding will develop . . . also on such programs as first aid, nursing, services to our armed forces and their families and other Red Cross programs. . ."

Mitchell noted that the Red Cross "is a means by which all of us can extend a helping hand to those of our fellow citizens who need a friend."

"MILK AND HONEY" productivity of Bible times is the aim of Jordan River Development Plan being discussed at Jerusalem. In the foreground are Moshe Sharett, Israel Prime Minister (left), and Eric Johnston, the President's personal envoy to the Middle East (right). The plan calls for a TVA-type development.



"In reviewing the Dulles foreign policy, I've put a pin in every world trouble spot."

Rieve Sees Danger In Trade Pacts

HALF of the additional imports under the reciprocal trade agreements extension act would be in textiles, Pres. Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers said last week at a meeting of the union's Intl. Executive Board in Washington.

"Unfortunately, we have been carrying more than our share," he said as the board reiterated opposition to further textile tariff cuts in a resolution which emphasized that its stand is not in conflict with CIO policy.

Rieve undertook to eliminate some of the confusion about the relative positions of the TWUA-CIO and the CIO on reciprocal trade agreements.

"We are glad that the bill extending the reciprocal trade act was passed by the House," he said. "We are glad of this even though we did our best to have the bill amended to exclude further reductions in textile duties.

"CIO POLICY, as established by the recent convention, specifically declares that tariff cuts, while desirable, should not be destructive of basic American industry.

"We believe, and we think we can prove, that lower textile tariffs at this time would indeed be destructive of a basic American industry."

Rieve, who is chairman of the CIO Economic Policy Committee, said the TWUA always has agreed the textile industry should accept a fair share of imports. But because of the "dangerous reduction" in textile productive capacity, he added, it will try to induce the Senate to bar further cuts in textile import duties.

TWUA Asks UTW To Withdraw

The CIO Textile Workers have asked their smaller AFL rival to withdraw from the plant of Aleo Manufacturing Co., Rockingham, N. C., where both claim jurisdiction. TWUA-CIO recently won an election there, 376 to 221 for the AFL affiliate, which is now charging violation of the no-raiding pact.

Reuther Testifies—

Fair Farm Prices Get CIO Backing

FAIR PRICE supports for basic agricultural commodities should be re-established at 90% of parity, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther told the House Agriculture Committee last week.

His testimony reiterated CIO's historic position that the farmer is entitled to full 100% parity because, Reuther said, "anything less than that will deprive the farmer of a fair opportunity to realize his just place in society."

The CIO head flayed the "unprecedented" effort of the Eisenhower Administration to divide the city worker "from his farm brothers."

"OVER THE LAST two years," Reuther declared, "we have witnessed the sorry spectacle by leaders of the Eisenhower Administration to persuade city workers that long-established government programs to aid agriculture are the cause of high food prices.

"We of organized labor have been frankly shocked at the nature of this campaign; it is not flattering to realize that the present Administration thinks so little of our sense of community responsibility that it assumes city workers can be turned against the farmer for political purposes by base appeals to narrow self-interests."

The CIO head charged Agriculture Sec. Benson *"led in misrepresenting the effects of the price support program upon the consumer."*

Reuther reminded the committee that hundreds of thousands of CIO members in plants and factories were raised on farms. It was natural, he continued, that the CIO from its beginning "had a deep feeling of kinship for America's farm families and an abiding concern for the welfare and preservation of the family-owned farm as the keystone of American agriculture."

"Aware of the lessons of history, we know that the welfare and destiny of farmers and wage earners are closely interrelated, that each depends upon the prosperity of the one to lift up the living standards of the other," he said.

"In 1918, when the incomes of agricultural workers reached a new peak, those of industrial workers were not far behind. Contract wise, when farm incomes skidded to a new low in 1932, the incomes on non-farm workers followed, while unemployment reached a total of 12 million people."

HE SAID THE CIO did not profess to be expert on the so-called farm problem but testified because "we believe this principle of interdependence is particularly true of the relationship between farmers and industrial workers."

The Eisenhower Administration, he went on, appears to be "responding to the plight of the farmer with the same disregard it has shown toward the growing ranks of unemployed workers in our cities."

Only last week, in the face of the farm situation, Benson appeared before this committee and insisted that the "overall financial condition of agriculture has continued sound," Reuther recalled.

"There is even a similarity in the phrases which the Administration has been using to explain its refusal to deal with both the farm and industrial downturns," the CIO leader testified.

"WHEN labor urged action to check growing unemployment, we were told that the decline in employment was only a 'leveling off' from wartime production: exactly the same words are used to account for the farm crisis.

"Meanwhile, Administration spokesmen have heaped abuse upon labor and farm spokesmen demanding remedial action. The former were called 'prophets of gloom and doom' for predicting only the rise in unemployment that later came to pass. Critics of Sec. Benson's policies, in turn, have been disparaged as 'crafty and subtle people' and 'those who stand to gain from fear mongering.' "

Patton Protests Farm Price Dip

Agriculture prices have dropped alarmingly under the flexible system of price supports, according to a statement submitted to the House Agriculture Committee on behalf of Pres. James B. Patton of the National Farmers Union.

"America's farmers are hurting," it said, "they are being grievously punished through no fault of their own."

"DON'T BUY COLONIAL"—Members of CIO Packinghouse Workers picket Colonial Provision Co. plant in Boston in the 16th week of strike. The company recently got a big government contract. It's using complete Taft-Hartley "formula," including decertification petition, against Local 11, and has tied up union funds by injunction.

Government Aids Another Struck Firm

THE POLICY of the Eisenhower Administration of giving a helping hand to employers in conflict with their workers and the NLRB got another workout recently when the Colonial Provision Co. of Boston was awarded a large government contract.

Members of Local 11, CIO Packinghouse Workers, were forced out on strike by the firm last Nov. 11, when it refused to meet going wage rates and insisted upon impossible counter-demands.

The government contract has enabled the company to expand its force of 60 to 80 scabs—hired before the strike started and herded into the plant on the first day under heavy police and private detective guard—to about 200 persons.

Without the federal contract, the union claims, the firm had little chance of continuing its business, thanks to a vigorous "don't buy Colonial products" campaign.

The company has obtained injunctions tieing up union funds, restricting picketing and barring the union from trailing the firm's trucks to retail outlets.

14.5c Sugar Pact Gained

CIO Packinghouse Workers have breached the traditional southern wage differential in the sugar refining industry.

The victory was won by UPWA-CIO Local 1101 as the union prepared for a strike. The total package won at the American Sugar Refining Co. in New Orleans amounted to 14.5c an hour.

The industrywide 7c increase was topped by a 3c cut in the geographical differential for the 1000 workers involved, the UPWA reported. A similar break came a few days earlier at the company's 900-worker Baltimore refinery.

The new refinery pattern includes the 7c wage increase, additional paid holiday, three weeks vacation for 10-year employes and four weeks for 20-year men. The southern locals added the wage differential and New Orleans also nailed down an improved medical plan.

LABOR SOLIDARITY—A triple play on strike support from the Philippines to the CIO Transport Workers to the CIO Newspaper Guild strikers at the Brooklyn Eagle, was worked out at the TWU convention. Members of the Philippines Trade Union Council, guests of TWU, joined convention delegates in strike contributions.

Labor's World—

Knight, Oil Union Group Rap ILO Venezuela Meet

A VIGOROUS protest against the scheduling of a meeting of the Intl. Labor Organization's Petroleum Industry Committee in Venezuela was filed last week with ILO Dir. Gen. David A. Morse by spokesmen for the industry's workers.

The protest was signed by O. A. Knight both as president of the Intl. Federation of Petroleum Workers and president of the CIO Oil Workers, and by Loyd Haskins, IFPW general secretary. It was based on Venezuela's dictatorship government and its denial of basic human rights to workers and other citizens.

"We are aware of the sharp criticism of the labor policies of the Venezuelan government by the ILO," the two said in a cable to Morse, "and we are also aware of the fact that conditions have not been corrected.

"We have long suspected that the petroleum industry is seeking to destroy this committee, and we urge that ILO not be a party to this action by holding a meeting of the committee in Venezuela.

"We strongly urge that the Governing Body during its March meeting remove the committee meeting from Venezuela to some other location within a country where labor practices and policies are consistent with the purposes of ILO."

Sweden

Collective bargaining in Sweden thus far this year has resulted in wage increases of about 3%, according to a government survey. The boost was the amount suggested by the government late last year in a plea for restraint by the unions.

One result of negotiations has been the establishment of the 40-hour week for the first time by an affiliate of the Swedish Federation of Labor—some 20,000 members of the Painters Union winning the five-day week, with Saturdays off throughout the year. A maximum 48-hour week, with a compulsory three-week paid vacation, is provided by law.

Belgium

Not a single Communist was elected a member of a works council in two series of elections involving 866 plants, although the Communists had campaigned for a boycott of the voting by the workers. About two-thirds of the winners were candidates of unions within the Belgian General Federation of Labor, an affiliate of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Rhodesia

A call for support for the African Mineworkers Union, on strike for higher wages since Jan. 3, has been sounded by the ICFTU, which sent a contribution of 1000 pounds ($2800) from the ICFTU Relief Fund. The British National Union of Mineworkers has sent a similar sum, and the Miners Intl. Federation has given 100 pounds.

The union, part of the Northern Rhodesia Trades Union Congress, an ICFTU affiliate, reports mine management has discharged the strikers and is threatening to evict them from company-owned homes.

Germany

The 16 industrial unions associated with the German Federation of Trade Unions (DGB) had a total membership on Sept. 30, 1954, of 6,103,343, a one-year increase of 52,122, according to the annual report. The largest is the Metal Workers Union, with 1,658,289 members.

Israel

The Intl. Metalworkers Federation has just received the affiliation of the Israeli Metal Workers Union. An affiliate of Histadrut, the Israeli federation of labor, it represents 90% of all workers within its jurisdiction—30,000 members working in the engineering, metal and electrical industries, garage and power plant employes, and drivers of heavy mechanical equipment.

—G.N.L.

CIO Announcer Heads AFL Unit

Frank Harden, announcer on the CIO-sponsored nightly radio program, "John W. Vandercook and the News," has been elected president of the Washington local of AFTRA-AFL.

Harden, a long-time active union member, is a staff announcer for the American Broadcasting Co.'s Washington outlet, WMAL. It is his voice that is heard "speaking for the CIO" during the commercial segments of the nightly program.

LONG OVERDUE—Lonnie L. Thomas and James T. Finney (left) are delighted with $1897.26 in back wages won by Labor Dept. Wage-Hour Div. Investigation Supervisor John C. McFerrin turns over checks as Finney's mother and partially disabled brother looks on.

Ohio Rate Cut Gyps Jobless

THE OHIO CIO Council last week charged that the State's unemployed are being short-changed while employers are pocketing million of dollars in the form of reduced payments to Ohio's unemployed compensation fund.

The Council based its charge on statistics of the Ohio Bureau of Unemployment Compensation which showed that the cut in employers' contributions rates voted by the 1953 Legislature already has saved Ohio employers $36 million.

The BUC compared the 12-month period before the rate cut with the one-year period following the reduction. It found that employers paid $77,823,796 into the fund for the one-year period before the cut. This dropped sharply to $41 million for the 12-month period after the reduction, a decrease of 47.2%.

The Council pointed out that this huge bonanza was voted employers at a time when unemployment was rising and there was a need for higher rates and benefits.

2 Georgians Win $1897 In Back Wages

BACK WAGES totalling $1897.26 were turned over to a pair of Macon, Ga., truck drivers as their employer settled a case instituted by the Labor Dep..'s Wage-Hour Div.

James T. Finney, who got more than $1000, and Lonnie L. Thomas were employed by C. J. Hines, operator of a Post Office mail contract delivery service in Macon.

A suit the Labor Dept. initiated on Finney's behalf in U. S. District Court in Montgomery, Ala., where Hines lives, was dismissed on payment of the claim.

Finney, who supports his 65-year-old mother and a partially disabled brother, said he intends to use the money to start buying a home, "and maybe I'll have enough to pay for an operation for my brother." Thomas also hopes to get a better place to live with his award.

The two were employed as truck drivers hauling mail from railroad terminals to the Macon post office.

CIO Condolences Sent Mrs. Benti

Condolences on the death of Pres. Frank Benti of the Rhode Island CIO Council were sent to Mrs. Benti last week by National CIO executive officers.

"Frank Benti devoted a life of service to the Textile Workers and to the trade unions of Rhode Island," they said. "He also was held in high esteem and respect by all of us for his very great contributions to the advancement of labor and the welfare of all the people. We of the CIO mourn his loss and sympathize deeply with you in these days of your bereavement."

It was signed by Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe.

Kansas City Star Guilty In Trust Suit

The Kansas City (Mo.) last week planned to file a motion for a new trial in an attempt to overturn a federal court decision that it monopolized the dissemination of news and advertising in the Missouri city.

CIO Aide Gets Judiciary Post

Appointment of Mrs. Margaret Connors Driscoll, former legislative representative of the Connecticut CIO Council, to be a common pleas judge was confirmed last week by the State Senate. The vote was 20 to 14, with House confirmation still pending.

Mrs. Driscoll, of Bridgeport, is the wife of John J. Driscoll, State CIO Council secretary-treasurer.

'What's Behind Scab Laws?' Told In New CIO Booklet

"WHAT'S BEHIND the Drive for 'Right to Work' Laws?" is told in a new 32-page pamphlet issued by the CIO to aid in the fight against the measures.

The well-illustrated brochure is a reprint of the September 1954 and the January 1955 issues of the Economic Outlook, publication of the CIO Dept. of Education & Research.

It has an attractive blue cover, containing a quotation from the speech against "right-to-scab" laws made by Labor Sec. Mitchell at the CIO convention in Los Angeles.

The publication may be ordered as Pamphlet No. 265 from the CIO Dept. of Education & Research, 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Prices are 15c a copy, 12 copies for $1, 100 for $7 and 1000 for $50.

In The Legislatures—

4 States Boost Jobless Benefits; 'Scab Law' Is Voted In Utah

By FRED ROSS

THE CAMPAIGN of state CIO councils to improve unemployment compensation already has paid off in four states, where legislatures have enacted measures to increase benefits.

Rhode Island and Idaho boosted the benefits from $25 to $30 weekly, Vermont upped payments from $25 to $28, and in New Hampshire the hike was from $30 to $32.

Bills to better jobless benefits also have been introduced in 20 other states, according to the Labor Dept.

The Eisenhower Administration is attempting to take credit for unemployment compensation improvements. Labor Sec. Mitchell said that its efforts were meeting with "considerable success" in the states.

Pennsylvania

The Pennsylvania Legislature's House last week voted 161 to 23 to approve a Fair Employment Practices bill urged by Gov. Leader. Several crippling amendments were defeated before the bill was passed and sent to the Senate.

Michigan

Gov. Williams recently sent a message to the Legislature calling for aid to the aged and labor legislation. He was scheduled to submit a special message on unemployment compensation.

The Governor urged a $1.25 hourly State minimum wage, creation of a permanent statutory Commission for the Physically Handicapped, a new Industrial Safety Act, a substantial increase in the inspection staff of the Dept. of Labor, and code of safety standards for construction workers.

Iowa

The Iowa CIO Council sent out a special message to affiliates urging them to step up efforts to defeat a Senate anti-picketing bill, which Sec.-Treas. Edris H. Owens said *"could become the death knell for organized labor in Iowa."*

The Council called on CIO members to send letters to State senators against a measure allowing garnishment of 10% of wages or salaries, which the House passed by a vote of 90 to 14.

Georgia

The State Administration gained legislative approval for improvement in the workmen's compensation law. The measure increases the benefits for permanently and totally disabled from $24 to $30 a week, doubled the medical benefits, and hiked the percentage of wage paid from 50% to 60%.

"We are glad that the Administration has made a few improvements in the law, but labor has just begun to fight," said Chairman W. M. Crim of the Workers Legislative Committee, which represents the CIO, AFL and Railroad Brotherhoods.

"Next year we will again submit proposals to rewrite the industrial disease section to add a section for coverage of disfigurement cases and to raise benefits."

Wisconsin

The Wisconsin CIO Council is fighting a 2c a gallon increase in the gasoline tax, sought by Gov. Kohler, who said that the levy was needed in addition to a proposed restoration of the surtax on incomes.

The Council advocated taxing railroads, banks and insurance companies, closing loopholes in income and inheritance taxes, a surtax exempting the first $5000 of income, and increasing income tax exemptions.

New York

Some 150 New York State CIO leaders recently visited legislators at Albany to urge action on "priority" measures.

The key objectives are a joint resolution calling on Congress to increase the hourly minimum wage to $1.25, strengthened unemployment insurance through higher benefits and eased restrictions, and maintenance of rent control in every part of the State.

Colorado

By a 25 to 8 vote, the Colorado State Senate has defeated a memorial to Congress supporting the "millionaires' amendment" limiting the federal income tax. All favorable votes were by Republicans, according to Sec.-Treas. William T. Butler of the Colorado CIO Council.

Union Lawmaker Aids Jersey Drive

A lawmaker who is an international representative of the CIO Retail Union, Frank Meloni, is spearheading the drive of the Democratic minority in the New Jersey Legislature for liberal legislation.

He has introduced a half dozen bills to implement the legislative program of the State CIO Council. Two would improve unemployment insurance and disability benefits.

Another would repeal the public utility anti-strike law, and a fourth would set a $1.25 hourly minimum wage and a five-day, 40-hour week for intrastate industry.

CIO COUNCILS have stepped up the fight against "right-to-scab" bills in several states.

Despite strong labor opposition, the Utah Senate passed a "right-to-scab" bill by a one-vote margin.

Only a veto by Gov. Lee stood in the way to putting the measure on the statute books. Hope that he would veto the bill was slim.

Never friendly to labor, the Governor is a leader of ultra-conservative Republicans and indicated at a recent McCarthyite rally at Chicago that he would be willing to lead a third party movement.

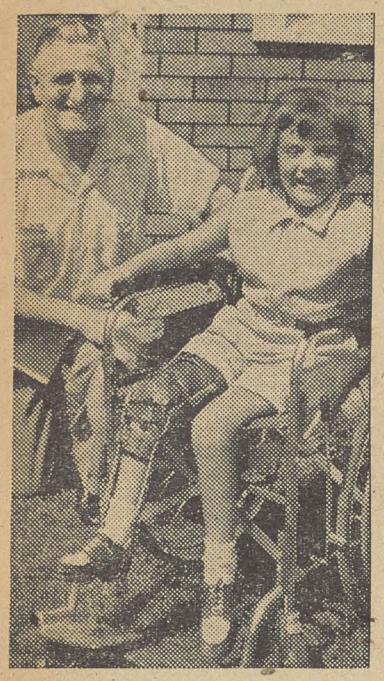
IN COLORADO, the "right-to-scab" bill has been re-referred to the Senate Labor Committee. Sen. Bledsoe, author of the measure, served notice that if the bill is not reported out of committee in a reasonable time, he would "blast" on the floor.

In Indiana, the State CIO Council has issued a copy of the Senate "right-to-scab" bill labelled "right-to-wreck" bill. Like similar measures, it would outlaw the union shop.

In Missouri, the State CIO Council, the State AFL Federation of Labor and the Railroad Brotherhoods jointly issued a 12-page pamphlet. It accused the Missouri Chamber of Commerce of spending "over $100,000 on propaganda to high pressure our State Legislature into passing a so-called right-to-work bill."

DRAWING of a prize is held at the booth of the Georgia CIO at Cripps County Fair, Cordele, by Mrs. Noel Penny, former president of Local 642 of Clothing Workers (at microphone) and Local Pres. Eddie Brown (holding box). The Council and Communications Workers Local 3213 and Local 642 co-sponsored the booth.

'Mission Accomplished,' So Murray Memorial Fund To Close Books



WHEELCHAIR for polio victim Sharon Leki is admired by Matt Dekreon, a trustee of CIO Glassworkers Local 19, which donated it to the daughter of a fellow-member, Stanley Leki.

THE PHILIP Murray Memorial Foundation created to honor the memory of the late president of the CIO and the United Steelworkers, will close its books on Apr. 1, its mission accomplished.

That was the unanimous decision of the Foundation's trustees and public advisers, as they met in Washington last week to review the accomplishments of the Foundation. Unanimously, they agreed the Foundation had "created the living memorials" for which it had been established.

Foundation Pres. Emil Rieve, who is a CIO vice president and head of the Textile Workers, and Dir. Arthur J. Goldberg, who is general counsel of the CIO and the Steelworkers, reported on the income and grants of the Foundation.

The million-dollar foundation has made grants to religious, service and humanitarian organizations covering every aspect of Philip Murray's broad interests, the trustees were told.

Not a single penny was spent for administrative purposes, Goldberg reported. All of the income has been expended for the Foundation's mission of promoting the causes to which Philip Murray dedicated his life.

THE FOUNDATION'S final meeting was closed with brief remarks by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Steelworker Pres. David J. McDonald, the men who had succeeded Murray as the head of the two organizations.

Said Reuther, "This isn't the end. Our memorial to Philip Murray will continue to be built as long as the trade union movement is built, in the imagine of brotherhood, humanitarianism and democracy, for which he always fought."

McDonald closed his remarks with a fervent, *"God rest his soul."* And the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation was officially ordered dissolved.

Buy Only Union Label Insurance, Says Pa. CIO

A pamphlet and a poster urging purchase of insurance only from members of the CIO Insurance Workers have been sent by the Pennsylvania CIO Council to its affiliates.

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

THE RUBBER for your family chariot is going to cost you more this year. For the second time in four months, the major manufacturers have hiked the price of tires.

Last November when they raised tags they blamed the increase on "the higher cost of crude rubber and the increased cost of labor resulting from wage increases granted in 1954." In mid-February, they attributed a second boost to "increasing costs of crude rubber and other factors."

This writer had saved last November's announcement so the two announcements read side by side are very revealing. Since there had been no wage increase before the second price boost, "other factors" had to take the place of "wage increases" as the whipping boy.

The fact is, the tire manufacturers like many other producers have been able to manipulate prices by manipulating production.

Last spring inventories of tires were heavy and there were many price cuts. Then the tire companies last July cut back production sharply. Factory shipments went down 27%. With inventories thus reduced, the manufacturers shortly thereafter installed the first price hike. *Interestingly, most of the major manufacturers all raised their prices about the same time in November and again in February.*

Buying Calendar

Clothing prices this spring are a shade lower than last year and in fact are at the lowest levels in four years. This looks like a fair time to fill in the family's clothing needs, especially since there are indications clothing prices will be heading up again soon.

In general, you can expect higher living costs later this year, and should plan accordingly. Prices of used cars took a drop this winter after the new models were introduced. But if you don't buy before spring, consider waiting until after July 4 when the spring selling season is over and reductions can be expected on both new and used models.

Food prices currently are lower now than they will be in mid-summer when tags on meat, eggs and other staples start pushing up again.

Thus, you can figure that a blowout is now going to cost you $20-$25, without counting the tube, and if you need new rubber all around, you've got a real bill. Here are suggestions for keeping your tire costs down:

COMPARISON—SHOP FOR VALUES: First of all, avoid buying tires from credit stores. Many independent garages often give cash discounts off the list prices, especially to regular customers. The private-brand tires sold by consumer co-ops, many service stations, the large mail-order companies and auto-accessory chain stores, also often are 15-20% less than the national brands even though made by the same manufacturers. The chief difference usually is only the tread design. Shop more widely too. Some retailers have stocks on hand at the former price and may not raise them as quickly as others.

BUY THE RIGHT QUALITY FOR YOUR NEEDS: Premium-grade tires are a good investment for car owners who make long trips at high speed, or for a car you expect to keep a long time. The premium tires use stronger cord material and more natural rubber. Their thicker tread of natural rubber thus provides more anti-skid quality. A premium tire can be regrooved after 20,000 miles or so, a potential economy which may well make up for its higher cost.

CONSERVE YOUR TIRES: Proper tire care is the best money-saver of all. The AAA rates under-inflation as the most important single enemy of tires. It causes excessive and uneven wear on the shoulder treads, weakens the cases and shortens tube life.

(Copyright 1955 by Sidney Margolius)

The Woman's Angle—

Now's Time To Boost PAC Bucks

By ESTHER MURRAY
CIO-PAC Field Representative

ALL OVER the country CIO union locals are starting or are about to start their annual PAC Dollar Drives.

Political action costs money. The PAC Dollar Drive is the cornerstone of our entire political action program.

MRS. MURRAY

Just consider how much money big business spends for political action — money to "sell" the people on their side of the story and to influence our state legislatures and officials.

Just one big businessman alone, Texas oil millionaire H. R. Cullen, reportedly spent $750,000 in 23 states to help elect Gen. Eisenhower in 1952. This is more than the CIO-PAC spent on the entire 1954 congressional campaign in 48 states.

The only way we can hope to hold our own against this kind of big business political action is to contribute to our own political action efforts.

Each PAC dollar collected serves a double purpose. It helps our local, city, county and state PAC, because 50c of every $1 collected is used for local and state political action activities. It keeps our national effort going, because 50c of each $1 goes to National PAC through the international union.

The National PAC uses the money to educate all CIO members about the issues and effective means to elect better officials who make better laws.

Our national PAC Dollar Drive is more than just another campaign to raise money, however. A dollar given to CIO-PAC is the symbol of participation in our common effort for the common welfare. Our democracy depends upon the active participation of each citizen.

That is why we urge CIO wives, aroused to political action on behalf of their families and communities, to offer their help in the Dollar Drive to their local PAC chairmen.

MICHIGAN CIO WIVES will have a fine opportunity to see for themselves how their Legislature works.

The Michigan CIO Council has set up a two-day Legislative Institute, to be held on Mar. 1-2 in East Lansing, Mich. Each local union and council has been asked to send at least one CIO wife to participate.

Mrs. Lillian Sherwood, president of the National CIO Auxiliaries, has worked out the program together with Don Stevens, the Michigan CIO Council education director. Mrs. Millie Jeffrey of the UAW will lead the discussions.

New York CIO Unions Urge Extension Of Health Benefits

BROADER voluntary health insurance coverage was asked by CIO unions at three-day hearings conducted at New York City by Columbia University's Institute of Administrative Medicine and Group Health Insurance, Inc.

A major demand was more comprehensive coverage to meet the medical cost of entire families of workers with average income. Other requests included:

- **Coverage of cost of "every day" ills as well as "catastrophic" ailments.**
- **Care early in an illness to take advantage of modern techniques in preventive medicine.**

Management joined CIO and AFL unions in urging broader coverage. Spokesmen for CIO unions were:

Dir. Irving Baldiner, Dist. 65 Medical Plan, Retail & Wholesale; Dr. Morris A. Brand, director, Sidney Hillman Health Center; Education Dir. John Dillon, Reg. 9A, Auto Workers; Financial Sec. C. Edward Gideon, Local 1-2, Utility Workers; Editor Max Steinbock, Retail & Wholesale Record; Sec.-Treas. Ellis Van Riper, Local 100, Transport Workers, and Pres. Milton Weihrauch, Dist. 4, Electrical Workers.

National Dir. Leo Perlis, CIO Community Services Committee, served on the panel. It consisted of physicians from the faculty of the Columbia University School of Public Health and laymen on the board of directors of Group Health Insurance, Inc., voluntary health insurance organization in the New York City area.

BETTER DEAL for employes under health plans was urged by Sec.-Treas. Ellis Van Riper of Local 100, CIO Transport Workers (left), at hearing at Columbia University Club, New York City. Panel members (from left) were Dr. Leonard J. Goldwater of university; Board Chairman Winslow Carlton, Group Health Insurance; Dir. Leo Perlis, CIO Community Services Committee, and Executive Vice Pres. Raymond C. Harwood of Harper & Bros. publishing house. Hearings were held by university and GHI.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

IN REMEMBERING Feb. 21, I always like to devote a few lines to commemorate the death of my old "buddy," Allan Haywood. Etched in my memory is the image of a man that dedicated his entire life keeping faith with the workers throughout the country.

His one great ambition was to build bigger and stronger unions for the benefit of the workers. Allan Haywood did everything he could in his life time to achieve that goal.

The machinery to affectuate a CIO merger with the AFL continues in motion. Since the merger agreement in Miami a couple of weeks ago, we of CIO have been working diligently to bring about labor unity.

Our various organizing campaigns in wood, paper and furniture are developing in fine style. Dir. Carey Haigler of the CIO Joint Organizing Committee reports that in less than a month after the Organizing Committee was established, campaigns are now in progress in the West Tennessee-Mississippi-Arkansas area in both wood and furniture.

Active campaigns are commencing in both Texas and Florida, with the Paperworkers having a campaign well under way at the Texas Pulp and Paper Co., Silsbee, Tex. With the combined efforts and cooperation of the three CIO unions involved, Wood, Paper and Furniture, we expect great gains in the very near future.

The coming months ahead will be a testing ground for all of us. We must do everything we can to work with each other and try to understand the other man's point of view because by doing so we can build a greater united labor movement.

CIO REG. DIR. IRWIN DESHELTER reports the following CIO Oil Workers election victories: Midland Rubber Corp. Los Angles, Calif., OWIU-CIO 184 to AFL 26; Monterey Oil Co., OWIU 89, no union 40. OWIU-CIO Rep. George Cudy was in charge of the latter campaign.

Ralph Reiser of the CIO Glass Workers reports that workers at Freeport Brick Co., Freeport, Pa., favored the Glass Workers by a vote of 53 to 34 no union.

Sec. Treas. Al Hartnett, IUE-CIO, reports that workers at Standard Transformer, Warren, O., favored the IUE-CIO by a vote of 54 to 50 no union, four void.

CIO Reg. Dir. Michael Mann reports the following CIO election victories: Ormont Machine Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., CIO Auto Workers 17, no union 6, challenged two; Shore Machine Corp., New York, N. Y., USA-CIO 23, no union two, challenged three.

Pres. Elwood Swisher of the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers reports that in an election at Acme Resin Co., Chicago, Ill., 98% of the employes voted for UGCCWA-CIO. At Jeavons Japanning Co., Cleveland, O., workers favored UGCCWA-CIO by a vote of 20 to 9 no union.

CIO Reg. Dir. George DeNucci reports two UAW-CIO victories in Ohio: Elyria Belting Co., Elyria, UAW-CIO 12, against 8; Vaughan Machinery Co., Cuyahoga Falls, UAW-CIO 61, against 49.

UFW Wins In Memphis Despite Bitter Attacks

CIO FURNITURE Workers have scored a clear victory in an NLRB election at the Memphis Furniture Mfg. Co., one of the largest in the South and in the industry.

In a second NLRB election, with 704 workers eligible, the UFWA-CIO won by a 387 to 299 vote. The previous victory, scored last September, had been set aside because of a technicality.

Pres. Morris Pizer noted the earlier victory had been by a smaller margin.

"The second campaign was like the first one," Pizer said, "with the employer continuing his vicious attacks on the union and issuing a constant stream of communications to employes urging them to vote against the union.

"But the workers at Memphis Furniture were not fooled. They proved a second time how much they want the union by giving the union a larger vote."

Pizer praised the work of Vice Pres. Floyd Buckner, Southern director, who led the campaign. He called the victory an indication of *"a revival of interest in organization on the part of Southern furniture workers."*

UAW Assets At $20 Million

THE NET worth of the CIO Auto Workers rose by $437,787 in 1954 to a total of $20.4 million, according to the annual audit report.

The UAW-CIO strike fund is now $7.2 million, a drop of $363,367, reflecting the recently settled 110-day strike against Ford Motor Co. of Canada and the strike at the Kohler Co. in Wisconsin, now in its 11th month.

The union has indicated it will seek to boost the strike fund to $25 million at its convention next month through a temporary dues increase.

The audit report showed the UAW has $7.7 million in its general fund. Nearly $12 million is invested in government bonds.

Chrysler Pact In Canada Set

Two hours before a strike deadline, the CIO Auto Workers last week reached a contract settlement with the Chrysler Corp. of Canada. Terms were withheld pending ratification by the 7000 workers affected.

Joint Rivers Drive Gains New Pact

THE THREE unions which comprise the Rivers Joint Organizing Committee have won a contract with Cargo Carriers, Inc., at Minneapolis, providing wage increases and fringe benefits that range from $45 to $75 a month and the union shop.

RJOC complimented the negotiating committees of the CIO Maritime Union, the CIO Marine Engineers and the AFL Masters, Mates & Pilots for "a job well done."

NMU-CIO last month won NLRB elections for the deckhands of the firm and G. W. Gladders Towing Co. at St. Louis, but the companies agreed that if NMU-CIO was victorious, it would recognize the other two unions.

The committee said it was "concentrating efforts directed at broadening the base of our operations."

THE NATIONAL officers of the participating unions met in St. Louis to determine new policies to strengthen the operation of RJOC.

A major decision was that the national officers of the three unions shall have direct supervision of RJOC and Committee Coordinator Charles Barranco, Jr., shall act as their direct representative in organizing the unorganized.

Barranco recently highly praised the cooperation given him by the staff and the officers of MEBA-CIO when he spoke at the invitation of Pres. Herbert Daggett at a meeting of the union's national executive committee in New Orleans.

The RJOC strike was continuing last week against the J. W. Banta Towing Co., in which NMU-CIO Organizer Gordon Knapp was shot and seriously injured.

Labor Wins In Chicago

ALL BRANCHES of Chicago labor won a resounding victory last week when labor-endorsed Richard L. Daley won the Democratic nomination for mayor by snowing under two opponents by more than 100,000 plurality.

Daley is a long-time member of Local 734 of the AFL Bakery Drivers. One of his opponents was Mayor Martin Kennelly who had the backing of the arch-conservative Chicago Tribune.

The Chicago Federation of Labor, which traditionally does not get involved in primary election campaigns, felt strong enough about the issues and personalities to endorse Daley.

Daley also received the unanimous official endorsement of the Illinois State CIO convention following a wildly-applauded speech to the 1000 delegates.

(PAI)

Senate Unit Votes Postal Pay Hike

The Senate Civil Service Committee last week approved the Democratic-sponsored bill for a 10% pay increase for an estimated 480,000 postal workers, after rejecting the Adminstration's bill for smaller raises.

PUBLIC WAS WARNED by CIO Transport Workers Pres. Michael J. Quill (left, with placard) and Executive Vice Pres. Matthew Guinan of the "furloughing" of 12,000 maintenance workers by the Pennsylvania Railroad. They joined 500 delegates at the union's convention at New York City to demonstrate at Pennsy station.

Jim Thomas, USA Dist. 15 Director, Dies

JAMES J. THOMAS, director of one of the CIO steelworkers' largest districts, a vice president of the Pennsylvania CIO Council and an ardent trade unionist since his teens, died unexpectedly in Homestead (Pa.) Hospital on Feb. 20.

He had entered the hospital two weeks earlier for tests. Death resulted from a heart attack. He was 55.

Jim, as he was known to thousands of CIO members of many unions in all parts of the country, headed the union's Dist. 15, which extends up the Monongahela River about 15 miles from Pittsburgh.

It constitutes the largest basic steel producing area in the world, with major U. S. Steel Corp. plants in Homestead, Braddock, McKeesport, Clairton, Duquesne and Rankin. The 46 locals whose activities he aided have some 50,000 members.

Born in Uniontown, Pa., he moved to the Hazelwood district of Pittsburgh with his family while a youth and soon went to work in the Jones & Laughlin Corp.'s Hazelwood mill.

AS FAR BACK AS 1919, when the old Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel & Tin Workers tried to organize basic steel, he took a prominent part in union activities.

When the Steel Workers Organizing Committee was formed in 1936, he became one of the first volunteer organizers in the Hazelwood mill, and served as an officer of Local 1843 from the time it was established until he was called to the directorship of Dist. 15 in 1940. He had been reelected without opposition ever since.

USA-CIO Pres. David J. McDonald, in a tribute, described Thomas as "one of the old faithfuls who devoted all his life and a vast store of ability and energy to the people he loved best—the men of the mills and their families."

Funeral services were held in St. Teresa's Church, Homestead, with burial in Calvary Cemtery, Pittsburgh.

TWU Asks 17c On N.Y. City Lines

AN INCREASE averaging 17c an hour for more than 35,000 employes of the New York City's municipally-owned transportation system has been requested by the CIO Transport Workers.

Pres. Michael J. Quill and a delegation left the union's convention in New York City to open wage negotiations at the offices of the State-created Transit Authority in Brooklyn.

They were told that the authority would not bargain until the union cooperated to end the "abuses" of the present sick leave system.

Quill said the authority was willing to grant an increase if it could be "taken out of working conditions."

The authority proposed that instead of unrestricted sick leave, a worker would not be paid for his first day absent until he was away from his job nine days.

A committee including the union's counsel, John F. O'Donnel, is studying the possibility of sick leave changes. New State legislation will be necessary to alter sick leave, and last week was the deadline for introducing such a bill.

TWU Hikes Dues And Quill's Pay

The CIO Transport Workers convention at New York City engaged in a two-day debate before increasing minimum monthly dues from $2.50 to $3.50, with $1.25 per capita for the international instead of 75c.

Coupled with this action were yearly salary increases for Pres. Michael J. Quill from $10,400 to $12,000 and Sec.-Treas. Gustav Faber from $9100 to $10,400. The convention also voted Quill greater authority over union representatives and locals.

CIO on ABC
Monday thru Friday
John W. Vandercook
AND THE NEWS

Ike's 'Too Little, Too Late' School Bill Hit By CIO

By EUGENE A. KELLEY

LABOR, educators and other groups went to bat for the nation's shortchanged school children last week and sharply condemned the Administration team's *"too little, too late"* policies for alleviating the school construction crisis.

Pres. Eisenhower's "$7 billion" program came under heavy assault for its obvious inadequacies. The measure introduced by Sen. Smith (R. N.J.) was assailed by educational experts who want hard dollars instead of a complicated borrowing system.

Associate Dir. George T. Guernsey of the CIO Dept. of Research and Education opposed the Smith Bill because it fails "to act quickly with simple legislative proposals." Instead, he championed a bill patterned after one introduced by Chairman Hill (D. Ala.) of the Senate Labor Committee now considering school construction legislation.

"We think the Hill Bill, S. 5, which makes simple, direct grants-in-aid to the states of $1 billion for school construction over a two-year period, begins to meet the needs of the 700,000 children in our schools who are now in double or triple shift programs, the 18% who are attending schools that do not meet fire safety regulations and the 700,000 children who are today attending schools in makeshift buildings, garages, churches and converted barracks," Guernsey testified.

"Oh, Dear—They Seem To Be Going Right Ahead."

A telling point against the Smith Bill, he emphasized, "is that while the Administration is proposing additional grants-in-aid to be matched by state funds for a highway program, the major portion of its school program commits the federal government to no real support from federal funds."

On the other hand, with the additional matching provisions required of states under the highway program, it will be increasingly difficult to get expanded state funds for the school programs.

Forty of the 48 states were registered in opposition to the Eisenhower program. Dr. Edgar Fuller, executive secretary of the Council of State School Officers, told the committee that state school heads would "throw out" the Administration's proposals.

HE HINTED broadly that the Eisenhower program, rushed to Congress after both parties became impatient with White House delays, was not the product of experts in the education field.

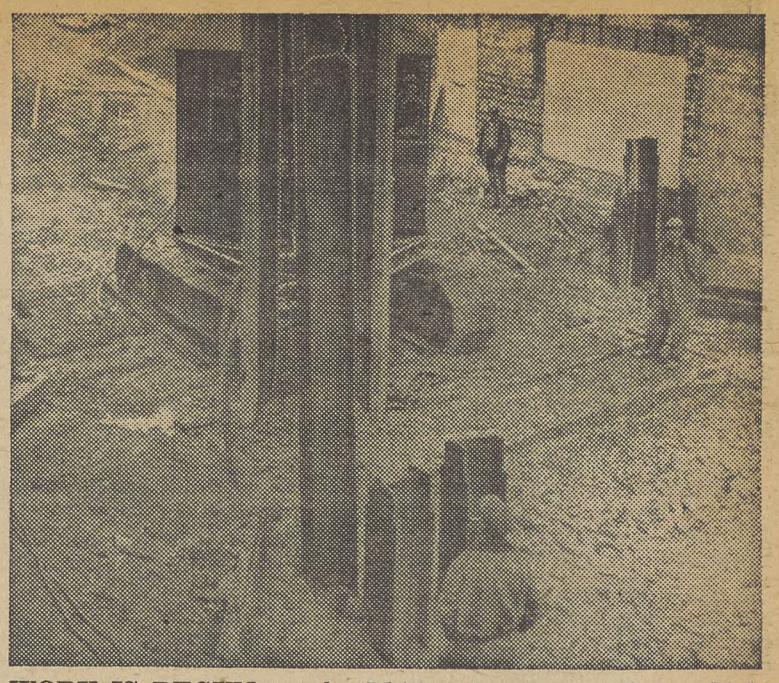
"You couldn't bring people together who knew about education and come out with a bill like this," Dr. Fuller said. "They didn't know. about vocational education or the school lunch program."

Random excerpts from the comments of state school superintendents included these: Alabama, *"highly objectionable;"* Montana, *"utterly useless . . .;"* Arkansas, *"wholly inadequate, the wrong approach entirely;"* Rhode Island, *"abhorrent to Yankee tradition;"* Tennessee, *"cumbersome, full of red tape;"* Wisconsin, *"raises serious constitutional questions."*

THE AFL TEACHERS Union expressed fear that already underpaid teachers would foot the bill for the Eisenhower program. Another AFL spokesmen called for support of the Hill bill and said the Administration bill was "woefully inadequate to meet the present school building emergency."

Not only was there too little aid, there was too much control in the bill for the nation's educators. The National Education Association thought the Administration bill would have to be rewritten to help people at the grass roots level build schools.

Chairman Barden (D. N. C.) of the House Education Committee wants his group to proceed "in a proper and cautious manner" and rejected the idea that subcommittee hearings last year are enough to warrant action on any school construction measure. He said hearings would begin soon.

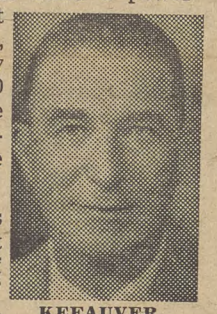


WORK IS BEGUN on the Philip Murray Building, which will be the national headquarters of the CIO Electrical Workers in Washington. A steam pile driver hammers a 50-foot pile for the building's foundation.

Dixon-Yates Rapped As 'Wrecking' TVA

DIXON-YATES came in for another blast when Sen. Kefauver (D. Tenn.) charged the power contract deal was "an attempt to wreck the Tennessee Valley Authority" by private utilities so that TVA's low-rate "yardstick" would no longer offer uncomfortable competition.

Kefauver said that the Dixon-Yates project to build a power plant in West Memphis, Ark., will actually cost $92 to $140 million more than if TVA itself built the plant.



KEFAUVER

"Dixon-Yates is certainly not an example of free enterprise," he added, because the contract lacks the two most critical elements of free enterprise, competition and risk.

While opponents of the bonanza for the private utilities demanded that the Dixon-Yates contract be torn up and hinted that funds might be withheld if it isn't, more light continued to fall on the fuzzy early history of the Eisenhower-endorsed deal.

Sen. Hill (D. Ala.) declared the Budget Bureau had "deliberately concealed" the fact that an executive of an underwriting firm interested in financing the Dixon-Yates contract had served as a consultant for the bureau when the plan was being hatched.

Hill told the Senate it was Adolphe H. Wenzell, president and a director of the First Boston Corp., who served as an unpaid consultant on TVA matters between May 1953 and March 1954.

"It is startling indeed to find . . . that the First Boston Corp. was arranging financing on a deal in which one of its officers was advising the government. Apparently he had access to information concerning governmental policies and actions concerning the same transaction," Hill said.

He pointed out that there was no mention of Wenzell or the First Boston Corp. in the "complete facts" chronology of the Dixon-Yates matter released last August by the Budget Bureau.

Sen. Gore (D. Tenn.) said the "strange set of circumstances" indicated clearly *"that the big financial houses of the country dictated the Dixon-Yates deal."*

The 'Bankers' Bill' Offers Plenty—But Not To Schools

THE "BANKERS' BILL" offered by the Eisenhower Administration to cure the country's school construction ills offers new opportunities for windfalls to the banking fraternity.

Sec. Hobby of the Health, Education and Welfare Dept. tried in vain to disguise the gimmicks that make the measure so attractive to mortgage and investment bankers. So did Cushman McGee, partner in a New York banking outfit, who declared the bill was fine and quite "workable."

The bulk of the program consists of making $250 million a year available to buy local school bonds which cannot be marketed at "reasonable rates of interest." The White House thinks that 3.125% is "reasonable."

According to the Wall Street Journal, the current Dow-Jones average interest rate on municipal bonds is 2.42%. School districts in dire need of construction funds would have to waste further time proving their bonds cannot be sold. Then they would have to pay the higher interest rate.

The extra financial load is likely to be taken out of teachers' salaries since these now make up 75% of school expenses.

Another objectionable feature of the program calls for setting up state school building agencies. These would get federal loans and float bonds to build schools which they would rent to school districts. The rental fee, of course, includes interest charges as well as maintenance and repair.

Eight states have such agencies. Six others have held them unconstitutional.

Speaking for most of the state school superintendents, Dr. Edgar Fuller had this to say of Eisenhower's school construction program:

"It is written in the tone of a mortgage banker lending money to a pauper to tie him down so solidly as to get the money back plus interest. That isn't the way education is organized and advanced."

U. S. School Aid Not New—In Fact It's 100 Years Old

OBSERVANCE this month of the 100th birthday of the first land grant college in the United States should remind opponents of federal aid to education that it is by no means a new idea.

A joint resolution passed by the U. S. Senate and House on Feb. 4 extended greetings to Michigan State College, founded on Feb. 12, 1855, for the pioneer role it played *"in the establishment of a democratic type of education under which the benefits of higher education and related services have been made available to Americans in every walk of life."*

Michigan State College was used as a model when Congress drew up the famous Morrill Land Grant College Act signed by President Lincoln in 1862, under which public land was donated to the various states and territories to provide colleges for the benefit of those engaged in agriculture and the mechanical arts.

In 1914, legislation was passed which provided for the Extension Service of the Agriculture Dept. under the Morrill Act. However, efforts of organized labor in later years, in which the CIO took part, to obtain a similar extension service for the Labor Dept. so far have been unsuccessful.

Morse Makes Demo Majority Official

The Democratic majority in the Senate has been made official by Oregon's Wayne Morse, who has switched his registration to Democratic.

Morse, who bolted the Republicans in the '52 campaign, had been serving as an Independent. Last week he went home to register as a Democrat at Eugene, Ore., so he "could best serve the liberal cause."

His switch makes the Senate lineup 49 Democrats to 47 Republicans.

There have been reports Morse will be opposed next year by Oregon's GOP Gov. Patterson.

Senate Votes Pay Hike For Lawmakers

SALARY increases of at least 50% for members of Congress were guaranteed last week when the Senate on a roll call voted 62 to 24 for a $7500 pay hike.

The House earlier voted for a $10,000 increase over their present $15,000 annual scale, adopted in 1946. The Senate measure will go back to the House and a conference committee will be necessary to reconcile the two versions, which also provide increases for the federal judiciary.

CIO advocated the increases because of the "great responsibility" upon the lawmakers and those who interpret the law.

The senators turned down an amendment by Sen. Morse (D. Ore.) rejecting the increase but providing upped office expense allowances.

A Program for Prosperity See Page 6

The CIO News

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Fair Tax Cut Fight Gains In Senate

By GERVASE N. LOVE

THE BIGGEST BATTLE of the current congressional session—and possibly the longest—was in sight last week as a grim band of determined Senate Democrats laid plans for an all-out fight to slash everybody's income tax by $20 a person beginning Jan. 1, 1955. The plan has the strong support of the CIO, and all affiliates were urged to throw every resource into a vigorous campaign to line up backing for it in the Senate.

The decision to cut low income families in on the tax benefits the GOP gave the wealthy last year was made after—or in spite of—these developments:

1. The House approved the reduction by a 210-205 roll call vote. First, it rejected a Republican motion to separate it from the Administration-supported extension of corporate income tax rates and excise levies, and another to return it to committee. Five Republicans voted with the Democratic majority, 16 Democrats were opposed.

2. The conservative Senate Finance Committee rejected it by a 9-6 vote, Chairman Byrd (D. Va.) and Sen. George (D. Ga.) joining the Republicans to kill it. Action came after testimony pro and con.

Administration spokesmen conjured up a wide range of economic horrors as they envisioned its results in their official crystal ball. CIO Research Dir. Stanley H. Ruttenberg and Leon H. Keyserling, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under former Pres. Truman, viewed it as a stimulus to consumption and employment. *(See story on Page 2.)*

3. The Finance Committee minority, with Sen. Kerr (D. Okla.) as the spearhead, announced it will file a minority report.

4. A tentative schedule called for the minority report to be filed on Mar. 7 at the latest, debate to begin Mar. 10, and a vote during the week of Mar. 14.

5. Pres. Eisenhower, who saw nothing wrong with cutting the taxes of the well-to-do in 1954, when the budget deficit loomed greater than the one now in sight, said he was "highly gratified" at the Finance Committe's action. Earlier he had called the cut "fiscal irresponsibility," thus ending his honeymoon with the Democratic majorities in Congress.

A floor fight in the Senate became certain when Sen. Clements (D. Ky.), the acting majority leader, declared the Democrats will make a party battle for the reduction. The proposal will be "pushed as vigorously as possible," he said, despite the views of Byrd, George and Eisenhower.

"It is difficult for me to understand the posture of opposition the Administration has taken," he tartly observed.

"The President has never in the past objected to Democratic tax cuts. In fact, he has embraced $5 billion in Democratic tax cuts so violently that he apparently forgot the original authors and thought they were his own."

(More on Taxes, Page 2)

CONGRATULATIONS are exchanged by Speaker Sam Rayburn (D. Tex.), at right, and Rep. Cooper (D. Tenn.), chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, after they had shepherded the Democratic bill to cut income taxes by $20 a person through the House by a 210-205 vote.

'GOP Will Live To Regret Those Blackjack Charges'

Republicans who made such charges as "buying votes," "irresponsibility" and "blackjacking" against Democrats supporting the proposed $20 income tax cut "will live to regret it," Speaker Rayburn (Tex.) warned just before the House approved the measure.

"Some statements that have been made during the last few days have grieved me very much," he told the hushed House. "Here we are considering a great question, where arguments should be put forward to persuade one side or another. But I have heard such words as 'blackjack' and 'irresponsibility' and 'buying votes.'

"I'd be very much ashamed to serve in any body where I thought people indulged in shoddy deals. I would not accuse any member of the House, or any member who ever served here, of engaging in shoddy deals or in irresponsibility.

"I am in no shoddy deal. I am not trying to blackjack anybody or trying to buy votes. You who have made these statements will live to regret it."

CIO Requests Members To Join Tax Cut Fight

CIO MEMBERS and their families will receive "literally hundreds of millions of dollars of increased take home pay" if the Democrats' proposed $20 income tax cut is enacted, the CIO Legislative Dept. said in a request to all affiliates to make workers' support of the measure known to their senators.

For the average CIO family, the department said, it is equivalent to a $100 increase in personal exemptions. It would mean that a married worker with two children would pay no income tax until he earned more than $3000 a year.

Explaining the CIO prefers a bigger reduction, the department said:

"It will make up somewhat for the Republican rich man's tax bill passed in 1954, which gave almost all of its $3.5 billion tax relief to the corporations and to the wealthiest individuals.

"It will put about $2 billion of active purchasing power into the hands of the low and middle income groups. This will provide a needed shot in the arm to our economy. Unless steps like this are taken, unemployment will continue to mount. The prospects of five million or more unemployed by the end of the year are very real."

DEMONSTRATION at Harrisburg of 12,000 jobless Pennsylvania Railroad maintenance employes directed attention of State officials to the crisis. Leaders of the TWU-CIO, meeting with the union's Railroad Div. officials, are Pres. Michael J. Quill (holding papers) and Sec.-Treas. Gustav Faber (in foreground at the extreme right).

Ike Under Fire On Wage-Hour Chief

THE CIO Textile Workers have urged that Pres. Eisenhower withdraw his nomination of Newell Brown as Wage-Hour Administrator, warning that otherwise it would present "incontrovertible evidence" that he is unfit to hold the job.

TWUA Pres. Emil Rieve said his union had "intimate and unhappy experience" with Brown in New Hampshire, where he was director of employment security. Union spokesmen, Rieve added, would be glad to give the details to the Senate Labor Committee when hearings open on Brown's confirmation.

He pointed to a few highlights of Brown's record, both in New Hampshire and as legislative chairman of the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies. Even more startling evidence was understood to be available for presentation if Brown's nomination is not withdrawn.

RIEVE CHARGED that Brown "is opposed to the whole concept of the legislation he would administer if confirmed."

"He actively lobbied in the 83rd Congress against the policies of the Eisenhower Administration in this field," the TWUA leader charged.

The nominee, he continued, has repeatedly argued that no benefits should be paid for six months after a worker becomes idle. This, according to Brown's reasoning, would force them to take jobs at any price.

He put this theory to a test in New Hampshire when he refused unemployment compensation to TWUA members after they refused jobs paying 75c an hour.

"These workers," Rieve said, "formerly averaged $1.50 or $1.65 an hour in the Nashua Manufacturing Co., liquidated by Textron, Inc. Brown ruled that any worker who refused 75c an hour would henceforth be disqualified automatically from unemployment compensation and this remains the practice in New Hampshire to this day."

Brown's pinch-penny attitude towards the jobless does not extend to himself. Rieve cited the exposure by a New Hampshire newspaper that Brown attempted to get the State to pay big entertainment fees, including $350 for liquor, when he played host to the Interstate Conference at a clambake.

Steel, Auto Back Unity

—See Page 3

Oil, Chemical Unions Meet

—See Page 7

CIO Punctures GOP Claims Tax Cut Would Bring Inflation

IT IS "sheer fallacious reasoning" to call the $20 income tax cut proposed by House Democrats "fiscal irresponsibility," Dir. Stanley H. Ruttenberg of the CIO Education & Research Dept. told the Senate Finance Committee last week.

Ruttenberg testified at public hearings shortly before the committee went into a closed session for a vote. The "fiscal irresponsibility" tag was placed on the plan by Pres. Eisenhower.

Ruttenberg restricted his testimony to the basic issues of "fiscal irresponsibility" in regard to the effect of the cut on the budget, and to what effect it might have on inflation.

He maintained that situations create inflation, and whether or not the budget is balanced has nothing to do with it. He recalled that for some years prior to the lifting of price controls in 1946, the budget showed a surplus, yet when controls were removed, prices went up sharply "because they were removed at a time when inflation was bound to occur."

On the other hand, he said, a budget deficit was reported for the last six months of 1954, yet the Consumers' Price Index dropped 1% between July and December. The deficit in sight now is smaller, he continued, and will be even smaller at the start of next year, when the proposed tax cut would go into effect.

The CIO research chief said that inflation has occurred at specific periods. He listed them as "during a build-up for an anticipated war situation, after the premature removal of price controls, and when the nation's productive equipment is not sufficient to meet the demands of consumers."

"In industry after industry," he said, referring by name to steel, autos, television, radio and tires, "the existing capacity is more than sufficient to meet present demands as well as the additional demand that the tax credit would create."

Ruttenberg recalled that Sec. of the Treasury Humphrey, before the same committee, indicated he feared the cut would lead to inflation as ruinous as that in Germany in the 1920s.

"The comparison is unfortunate," he declared. "The inflation in Germany was caused by destruction of capital equipment, a manpower shortage resulting from wartime deaths and wounds, and heavy reparations payment. If you combine all these factors, inflation is certain.

"We have excess production capacity, excess manpower—and no reparations."

Leon H. Keyserling, head of the Council of Economic Advisers under former Pres. Truman, strongly urged approval of the cut as one step toward giving the economy the boost it needs.

He ridiculed allegations that it would be inflationary.

"My basic thesis is that the American economy is operating under conditions of severe slack —highly excessive unemployment and highly excessive idleness of our full productive capacity," he said.

SEN. McNAMARA (D. Mich.) sent the committee a statement supporting the cut as "a way of saving jobs of between 300,000 and 400,000 people who might otherwise be unemployed next year." Last year's tax cuts were primarily for corporations and the wealthy, he pointed out, adding:

"For each dollar of federal budget receipts, the corporations will pay 12c less in 1956 than in the last budget submitted by Pres. Truman; the individual taxpayers will pay 7c more."

Vandercook Says—

Old Guard's 'Thinking' On Taxes Is Like This—

THE PETULANT outburst of a Republican congressman that the Democratic income tax reduction plan "smacks of politics 100%" was explained recently by John W. Vandercook, CIO-sponsored radio broadcaster whose program is heard each week night on the ABC network.

VANDERCOOK

"One can understand the congressman's warmth of feeling," he commented. "Last year, when his party wrote the present tax bill, the somehow always nobler, higher, finer cause of Republican politics was served by providing the tax favors demanded by the Republican Old Guard.

"The tax on corporate excess profits was allowed to lapse. Some consumers (largely in the upper brackets) and a number of business groups were soothed by a long list of reductions in special excise taxes levied on such things as suitcases.

"Corporations were put in an absolute glow by the Director of Internal Revenue's being instructed to take a more generous attitude toward high speed tax write-offs. And, of course, the 6% of Americans who get dividends from stock investments were favored.

"But I know Republicans who will look you straight in the eye and say that none of it was politics. What they mean (with the perfect sincerity of the non-thinking), to paraphrase Charlie Wilson, is that what is good for the better off is good for the country."

If the people who got lighter tax bills out of the 1954 law happen to be the kind who kick in with campaign contributions, Vandercook explained, *"well, that was incidental."*

"As nearly as I can make out," he added, "the Old Guard 'thinking' (if they will excuse the expression) on taxes goes something like this: *You are saving the nation and the world when you make life easier for those who have already found a comfortable niche in the American economy. If you start fretting about those who aren't yet comfortable, you're playing politics."*

Bargaining Information—

For Congress, 50% Is Pay Hike Pattern

CONGRESS took organized labor's advice about better wages to heart last week and passed itself a whopping 50% pay increase in a bill raising congressional salaries to $22,500 a year from the present $15,000.

"Boss, Do You Want To See Government Get Ahead of Private Enterprise?"

The House vote, on roll call forced by Rep. Gross (R. Ia.), was 223 to 114. The Senate passed the measure on a voice vote and sent it to the White House.

A House-Senate conference committee was responsible for the final form of the CIO-supported bill, after junking proposals for a $1250 tax-free expense allowance and five extra round trips home each year at government expense.

Similar $7500 raises are included in the measure for federal judges, key Justice Dept. officials and U. S. attorneys.

The House originally voted an increase to $25,000, while the Senate had passed a raise to the $22,500 figure. Senators had wanted the extra trips back home, and House members were interested in the tax-free allowance.

The Senate Civil Service Committee approved another kind of pay raise—this one a 10% boost for classified federal employes with a minimum $200 increase. It followed on the heels of approval of a similar hike last week for postal workers. Sponsor of the legislation is Sen. Johnston (D. S.C.). The committee voted down a 5% raise proposed by the GOP Administration.

CIO Scores Reserve Plan As UMT Move

THE CIO warned last week that the Administration's national reserve plan "permits the advocates of Universal Military Training to accomplish their first step toward instituting UMT."

BUCKMASTER

Strenuous objections to H.R. 2967, the Eisenhower-supported compulsory reserve program, were registered before the House Armed Services Committee in a statement from Chairman L. S. Buckmaster of the CIO Veterans Affairs Committee, who is also head of the CIO Rubber Workers, and in testimony by Committee Dir. James C. Gildea.

BUCKMASTER'S statement criticized the "built-in inequities" in the reserve proposal. For the first time in the nation's peacetime history, America's youth would be saddled with eight to 10 years of military service, it went on.

The committee was urged to demand from the Defense Dept. "a sound reserve training program." CIO spokesmen said such a program, based "entirely on voluntarism," would create a reserve force that would be not only adequate but far better able to support our regular armed forces than the reserve force proposed by H.R. 2967.

"We cannot see," Buckmaster's statement declared, "how two separate programs, the reserve training program and the Selective Service program, can operate simultaneously without causing injustice."

THE COMMITTEE was reminded that CIO has supported and will continue to support Selective Service for as long as there is need for maintaining an armed force for the security of the U. S.

It is far more important to maintain our armed forces through Selective Service than to permit ourselves to be diverted from this basic objective by instituting a universal military training program, Gildea said.

Defense Cuts Are Disputed

CONTRADICTORY testimony on the nation's defense program came from two high Administration officials last week.

Defense Mobilization Dir. Arthur S. Flemming denied that Pres. Eisenhower's military manpower decisions placed a balanced budget above the country's security.

Army Chief of Staff Matthew B. Ridgeway warned that Administration-proposed cuts in army manpower would be "dangerous" to national security.

Flemming told the House Armed Services Subcommittee he knew that the President "will never make a decision which subordinates the security of the country to the question of economy."

Leather Workers Grow As 2 More Locals Vote CIO

TWO MORE local unions with a membership of 1400 voted affiliation with CIO's Leather Workers Organizing Committee last week, moments after they seceded from the Fur & Leather Workers Union.

Although chartered less than two months, LWOC-CIO now is a lusty infant with 6900 members in five locals and 96 plants.

In Woburn, Mass., a membership meeting of Local 22 with 900 members voted unanimously to withdraw from the IFLWU which has now merged with the AFL Meat Cutters. Similar action was taken the same evening by Local 295 with 500 members in Winchester, Mass.

Both groups voted affiliation with LWOC and next day filed petitions for NLRB elections at the eight plants where their members are employed.

The Woburn union office was the scene of a pre-dawn raid by a handful of Fur Workers holdouts who made off with records and equipment. Civil action has been started to recover these since the Massachusetts courts would not entertain "John Doe" criminal action.

A representation election has also been sought at the A.C. Lawrence Co. plant in Peabody, Mass., where the 1500-member Local 33 joined LWOC recently.

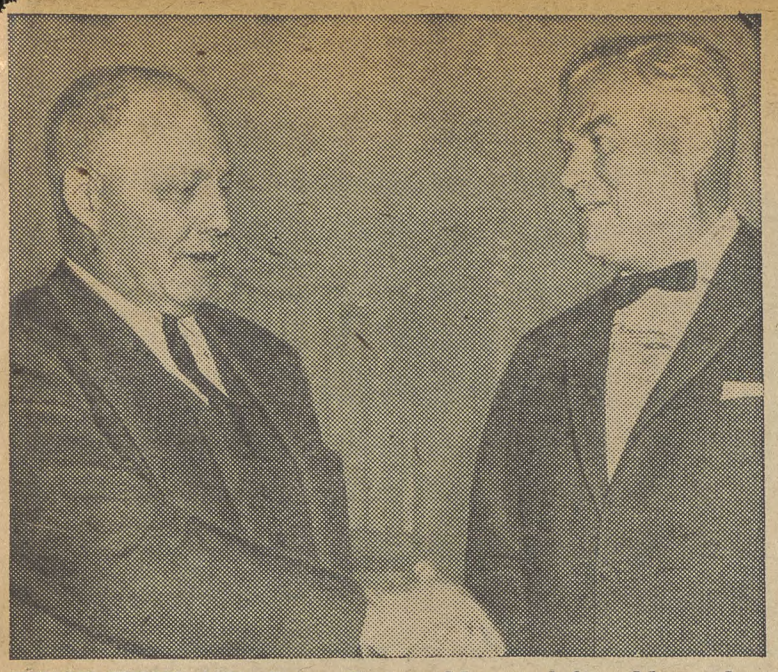
NLRB hearings at Superior Court in Salem, Mass., were concluded on the petition of Local 21 for elections in approximately 80 plants in the Peabody area employing about 3800 workers. Local 21 was the first to bolt from the Fur Workers, which was expelled from CIO in 1950 because of Communist domination.

$1.25 Minimum Wage Backed

Rep. Patterson (R. Conn.) said he would back labor's drive for a $1.25 minimum wage to "halt the flight of industry from New England to the South."

In a letter to Sec.-Treas. John J. Driscoll of the Connecticut CIO Council, Patterson said the 90c minimum wage proposed by Pres. Eisenhower is not "realistic."

Steel, Auto Boards Approve Unity Pact



FIRST TIME AFL Pres. George Meany, left, addressed a CIO union meeting was his speech last week to Steelworkers Executive Board. USA-CIO Pres. David J. McDonald offers his congratulations on Meany's unity talk.

THE CIO Steelworkers last week unanimously ratified the CIO-AFL merger agreement, announced it would sign the no-raiding agreement and predicted that "workers throughout America will benefit" along with the nation as a whole from the unification of the two labor federations.

The USA-CIO Executive Board, meeting in Washington, also announced the appointment of Howard Hague, veteran aide to Pres. David J. McDonald, to fill the duties of international vice president for the interim period until a successor to the late James G. Thimmes has been elected.

Action of the steel union's board on labor unity and other questions came after AFL Pres. George Meany—in his first address to a CIO union—said that "the whole idea" of the trade union movement and "the very basis for it is unity."

"IF YOU ARE going to measure the wealth of America, or any country, in my book you have to measure it by human values—not by tall buildings or roads or natural resources, but by the standards of living of the people," Meany said. "And the organized trade union movement has made its contribution to a far greater extent than has any other organized group in this nation." *(Excerpts from Meany's remarks appear on Page 4.)*

The board also:

1. Named "international representatives in charge" of three USA-CIO districts where vacancies in directorships exist because of deaths.

2. Authorized calling of a special election to fill the unexpired terms of those offices and that of vice president "as soon as practicable following conclusion of the 1955 collective bargaining negotiations" with basic steel.

B. W. OHLER will be in charge of Dist. 28 in the Cleveland area; John Sullivan will serve in Dist. 15, the Homestead-McKeesport, Pa., area, and Lorne H. Nelles will head Dist. 35, with headquarters in Atlanta.

Hague is a native of Pittsburgh who became associated with the steel union a few weeks after it was founded in 1936 as the Steel Workers Organizing Committee. In the almost 20 years since then, he has served in a wide variety of fields that expanded his abilities as an administrator, negotiator and organizer.

As an executive in the Steelworkers' headquarters in Pittsburgh for many years, he has been responsible for the management of many of the union's business and general financial operations.

IN ADDITION to administrative duties as assistant to McDonald, both when he was secretary-treasurer and since he has been president, Hague is a member of the union's U. S. Steel negotiating committee. He is married, has one son and lives in suburban Mt. Lebanon, Pa.

The board's resolution approving the CIO-AFL merger agreement called it "labor statesmanship of the highest order." USA-CIO, the board said, is "proud to have played a significant role" in its achievement.

"Unity will enable labor to serve the public interest more

(Continued on Page 11)

UNANIMOUS endorsement of the proposed CIO-AFL merger was voted by the CIO Auto Workers executive board last week at a special meeting.

The board said: "We hail the merger agreement as a major step in the process of achieving a united labor movement devoted to the interests of the nation and its workers, capable of carrying on the task of organizing the unorganized, inspired to promote great progress in all fields of concern to the working people of America.

"Workers in every section of the land, in every industry, will find direct benefits as a result of this merger agreement. Unity will help to promote the well-being and the effectiveness of every union and its membership in each and every phase of its activities—economic, legislative, political and community.

"On behalf of the UAW-CIO we pledge to the new united labor organization, once this merger agreement has been consummated, the fullest measure of participation and cooperation in all fields of its work," the statement concluded.

APPOINTED — Howard Hague has been named to fill duties of CIO Steelworkers vice presidency until successor to James G. Thimmes has been elected.

Goldberg Predicts—

'Labor Unity To Bring Gains On Civil Rights'

AMONG the "positive gains" resulting from a unified American labor movement will be an intensified fight to end racial and religious discrimination, CIO Gen. Counsel Arthur Goldberg and AFL Pres. George Meany said last week.

GOLDBERG

Speaking at a national trade union conference of the Jewish Labor Committee in Atlantic City, N. J., Meany said the merger would also improve the standards of living of people who work for wages and would do a more effective job in influencing America's role in foreign affairs.

It will, thereby, promote peace, democracy and assistance to people all over the world who share America's hopes and ideals, he explained.

GOLDBERG pointed out as indicative of the "good faith" of the leaders of the CIO and the AFL, "they determined as one of the basic principles of the merger" that the rights of all workers to share in the full benefits of trade union organization shall be "constitutionally" recognized.

"I am confident that the merged federation will contribute mightily to our common fight for the eradication of both discrimination and segregation," he said.

Goldberg, who was representing CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther at the conference, said that America has achieved "great, significant, historic victories" in the field of civil rights. He added:

"If I were asked to name the one individual who has contributed most to the civil rights victory, I would unhesitatingly name that great American, Harry S. Truman—who placed the government's might and prestige squarely on the side of those using the machinery of constitutional government to achieve equality for all our citizens."

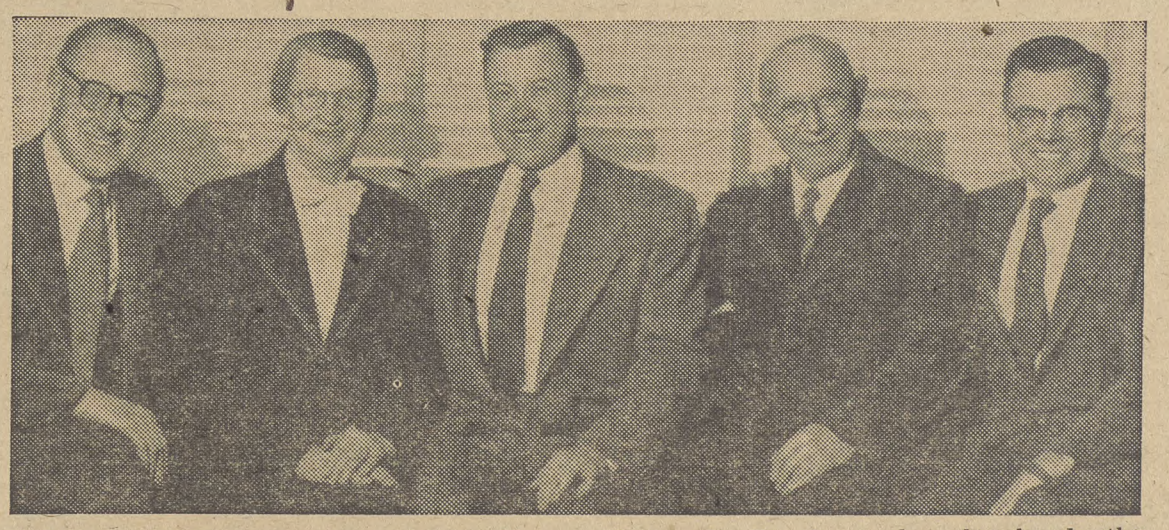
The CIO counsel said that discrimination in housing and employment are the two major areas in which civil rights shortcomings still exist.

"It is through segregated housing that many of the enemies of integration hope to halt the progress we have made in the school fight," he said. "They believe that they can achieve school segregation by practice even though school segregation by law is wiped out."

Goldberg noted that CIO unions had achieved considerable progress in incorporating nondiscrimination clauses in collective bargaining agreements. But, he declared, *"we shall not give up the fight until we have laws that make it the public policy of our country to condemn and to outlaw discrimination in employment, up-grading or firing."*

Anti-Semitism Held Firing Cause

National Commander Joseph F. Barr of the Jewish War Veterans charged anti-Semitism had been the prime factor in the dismissal of several persons from federal jobs for security reasons.



FAMILY PORTRAIT—Mr. and Mrs. Valentine Reuther and three of their sons. From left: Victor G. Reuther, assistant to CIO president and head of the CIO Dept. for Intl. Affairs; Mrs. Reuther; CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, who also heads the Auto Workers; Valentine Reuther, and Roy Reuther, PAC director for the CIO Auto Workers. Photo was taken at recent CIO Executive Board meeting.

Scab Law Defeated In Bay State

"RIGHT TO SCAB" law backers suffered one defeat and won one victory last week as Massachusetts killed an open shop law and Utah became the 18th state to enact one.

The Labor Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature unanimously rejected the bill, which would have banned the union shop in the Bay State. Only proponent of the measure at a hearing attended by 2000 people was its introducer, Rep. Marston (R. Haverhill).

Gov. Herter (R.) had sent the Legislature a message calling the proposal "ill-advised" and said it would "create industrial strife."

GOV. LEE (R.) signed Utah's anti-union bill into law last week, adding the Mountain State to the roster of 17 others, 12 of them in the South, with such statutes.

The Utah law is much tougher than those on the books in other states. It provides for injunctions, damage suits and criminal penalties for violations.

It also bars picketing or boycotts to compel a violation of the law, but excepts "peaceful and orderly solicitation and persuasion by members of a labor union . . . unaccompanied by any intimidation, use of force, threat of use of force, reprisal or threat of reprisal."

(More on Legislatures, Page 8)

GM In The Chips— $5 Billion Worth

General Motors, the world's biggest corporation, was even more in the chips than ever as 1954 saw GM assets cross the $5 billion mark, with sales at near record levels despite a 29% cut in defense business.

Total assets stood at $5,130,093,595 at year's end compared with $4,404,475,042 in 1953.

The Tax Bill

The move to provide a $20 tax cut for each person has been disapproved in the Senate Finance Committee, but will come up, in all probablity, on the Senate floor this week as an amendment to the general tax bill.

Letters and telegrams to Senators urging passage of this tax relief might swing the balance toward a favorable Senate vote. The House has already approved it.

A Senate vote for a tax cut for the people would be a well-deserved rebuke to the shallow, and often hyprocritical, statements of Administration officials—including that old friend of the coupon-clippers and the stock owners, Sec. of the Treasury Humphrey.

Having given a whopping tax benefit to the special interests last year, the Administration now maintains that similar benefits for wage earners and others in the low and middle income groups would somehow ruin the country's finances. *Sheer nonsense—as nonsensical as the claim that those who support this people's tax cut in the Congress are "irresponsible."*

A number of Congressmen have pointed out that a few months' experience with the 1954 tax law reveals even bigger loopholes for corporations and the wealthy than we had been led to believe.

That, to the Republicans, is fine. What's bad in their view, is tax relief for the average man. *We think the average taxpayer should talk up now—through letters to his Senators—to demand a $20 tax cut as a measure of tax justice. Write your letter today.*

Major Problems

Two years ago, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther pointed out that the adult population is growing faster than the supply of jobs—and that unless the supply of jobs is drastically increased, unemployment would result.

The Republicans pooh-poohed the notion—and suggested that in a GOP Administration, talk like that was *"gloom and doom,"* if not downright subversive.

Now, writing in the New York Times, James Reston—the chief Washington correspondent of that paper—points out that mechanization of industry *"is increasing production, profits and total production. . . . With 750,000 new job-seekers coming on the market each year, the unemployment list also is growing."*

Reston suggests that the President's middle-of-the-road philosophy is not assured of success, in the face of problems created by our rising population—the obvious need for more schools, more houses, more power, more hospitals and more roads. *"The need for these is outdistancing the government's programs,"* he comments.

We hope the Republicans don't smear Reston the way they smeared Walter Reuther for saying these obvious truths.

No-Raiding Agreement

The decision of the United Steelworkers to ratify the CIO-AFL No-Raiding Agreement is a welcome move. Almost all the unions of the CIO have now voted to participate in that historic plan, and a large majority of the AFL unions have taken similar action.

Indeed, only the AFL Teamsters—of the nation's large unions—is now outside the area of the pact.

The effect of the no-raiding agreement has been visible and direct. In ratifying the agreement, the Steelworkers have helped to strengthen an important phase of modern-day unionism.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

WALTER P. REUTHER
President

JOHN V. RIFFE
Executive Vice President

JAMES B. CAREY
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Vol. XVIII — March 7, 1955 — No. 10

'Sorry, Elevator's Full'

In Other Words—

Our Prospects With Labor Unity

The first time AFL Pres. George Meany spoke to any CIO union was his address last week to the CIO Steelworkers Executive Board. Excerpts from his talk about labor unity follow:

By GEORGE MEANY

THE QUESTION of trade unity has occupied my mind for many years. I don't know anything much except this trade union movement. I don't know anything about Wall Street, although the Communist radio and Russian propaganda machinery keep referring to me as an agent of Wall Street.

I know something about my trade, which I learned on the job by going to a trade school, and I know something about my own union, and I think I know something about the American trade union movement.

I grew up with faith in the trade union movement. I know what some of the unions went through, and I know what we have in this country—a comparatively higher standard of living than do the workers in other countries. What we have came from the trade union movement. The employers did not sit down and decide that it was good to improve the conditions of the workers.

The same is true of the improvements that have come to the working people of this nation through legislative action. Those improvements came from the work bench, from the working level. *What we have in this country as workers we have because we fought for it.*

All of those protections, of hours, of wages, of safety and welfare, have come from the organized worker—not from the unorganized worker—because the unorganized worker has no voice, he has no one to speak for him, no matter what the Chamber of Commerce may say, no matter what the proponents of "right-to-work" laws may say.

What the unorganized worker has came from the efforts of the organized worker, and you can trace that and substantiate it in no other way. So we can take credit for having made our contribution to the wealth and standing of this nation.

The great departure of the organizations from the AFL to form the CIO did one thing, I can assure you—it woke up some people in the American Federation of Labor, and that's a matter of record, that is not just talk. So from that point of view it was good, and up to a certain point, perhaps, competition is good.

But there comes a point where competition can be destructive. There also comes a point where competition and rivalry can be of great advantage to those of whom we still have many in this country, who do not believe in the ideals and principles of the trade union movement and who, in fact, do not believe that there should be any trade union movement.

It is a pretty nice thing for the employer to have one union in the plant and another threatening outside the plant to destroy the one that is in the plant. It puts the employer in kind of a comfortable position.

It puts the politician into a comfortable position if he doesn't want to be helpful in accomplishing the things that we believe in.

The Whole Idea Is Unity

I like to think back to the simple philosophy of some of the people who founded the trade union movement in this country. The whole idea of the movement is unity.

The very basis for it is unity. The individual worker knows that he can't deal with a gigantic corporation, no matter what theoretical rights he may have under the law, that he can't deal with that corporation alone, so he joins with other workers to deal with that corporation.

The same thing is true of unions. One union alone can't have the influence necessary to protect itself in the legislative field or from the machinations of politicians who have no sympathy for trade unionism.

I think we can with confidence look at this merger and its effects on the future. If you are going to say that we are going to have a perfect structure or none at all, then we will have none at all.

But if you set your goal and your objective at something that looks like perfection and keep plugging away at it, then you are going to make constant progress, and I feel that this new organization to be created will be able to do a far better job of carrying out our primary objectives than we have been able to do separately.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE PRESIDENT was asked at his news conference to comment on the significance and "ramifications" of the CIO-AFL agreement to merge 15 million members in one federation. Here is his reply, authorized for direct quotation:

What Ike Says On Labor Unity

"Well, quite naturally, I have done a little speculating and thinking of my own on such an important question.

"I have asked people in the government who are—and who can devote their whole time to this problem, to give me their conclusions, and they will do so.

"My own mind will stay open on a lot of the facets of this particular movement and development; but, by and large, I think this: I think the American people, in their individualistic selves, are very independent, and I would doubt that any organization can just set itself up and be in all phases of their political and economic and cultural life, the bosses of any great number of Americans.

"I believe that there is—there will be many counter-balancing factors in any attempt to make this just one great, say, political organism, or something of that kind, and be—and these people be—the bosses of that many Americans."

No Radioactive Spark

You can read this comment forward, backward and upside down, and you still can't detect a trace of presidential admiration for the historic fact that two great labor federations, rooted deeply in our national life, have found methods of agreeing to merge their identity.

Read it in Sanskrit, and you will still find no radioactive spark, sensitive on any spiritual Geiger counter, revealing an Eisenhower consciousness of the contribution of free American unions in strengthening and broadening our democracy.

There was nothing in the question put to him that invited Eisenhower to speculate on whether some anonymous "these people" would try to set themselves up as "bosses" of the 15 million workers.

But this was the subject to which the President addressed himself in his reply. He talked as if there was some legitimate reason for his thinking that "these people"—presumably he meant the union leaders who worked out the merger plan—might try to make themselves commissars controlling "all phases" of the workers' "political and economic and cultural life."

Eisenhower used to be NATO commander in Europe, and he had a chance to learn a great deal about how CIO and AFL officials helped the free European trade unions in their battle with Communists for the minds of the workers. He has even paid public tribute to this parallel CIO and AFL work to stabilize the power of the free world.

But when he was asked about CIO-AFL merger, he couldn't remember any of that. He began talking about alleged "bosses."

The merger agreement contains nothing to evoke a totally negative response, a presidential feeling that the White House must wait for "conclusions" from experts, a dread sentiment that on a "lot of facets" Eisenhower's own mind must remain "open" rather than affirmative and cordial. *What "facets?" What "conclusions?"*

Nervous Nellies At Work

Certain "conclusions" have already been publicly stated by the only authentic industrial relations expert in the President's Cabinet.

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell spoke in favor of labor unity last year at the United Steelworkers convention.

Since the merger agreement was signed in Miami Beach, Mitchell has addressed meetings of the American Management Assn. and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, and indicated in press conferences that he thought the agreement was a good thing.

It would reduce jurisdictional strife and bring greater industrial peace, Mitchell thought. It would add to the maturity and responsibility of the labor movement.

Apparently even on issues of this kind, involving primarily the internal affairs of unions, the President doesn't pay much attention to Mitchell. His own news-conference comments reflected the nervous-Nellie apprehension of "Sinny" Weeks, who dislikes unions, and has never ceased trying to run labor policy as Secretary of Commerce.

Mitchell might still try to persuade the President that what's good for 15 million workers and their families is good for America.

Scab Laws Protested

THE CONVENTION of the National Religion and Labor Foundation hailed the guaranteed annual employment plan as buttressing "the right of everyone to have the opportunity of useful employment."

The foundation met in Detroit, where the CIO Auto Workers soon will begin negotiations with auto companies for the employment plan.

The conference also called on the Eisenhower Administration to oppose extension of right-to-scab laws and seek repeal of such measures in states where they have been enacted. It urged Congress to repeal the section of the Taft-Hartley Act which make these laws possible.

"Both the incentive to employers to do all within their power to maintain steady employment, and protection for the workers who are unavoidably laid off, can best be provided through a carefully worked out guaranteed employment or guaranteed annual wage plan, arrived at through the collective bargaining process," it also said.

Book Review—

Facts And Figures From Davis Tell High Cost Of Health Care

By ED LASHMAN

IF YOU'RE GOING to help negotiate a health insurance plan or if you merely want to win an argument on health insurance with a reactionary doctor, "Medical Care for Tomorrow" is the book for you.

Written by Dr. Michael M. Davis, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Committee for the Nation's Health, the 430-odd pages of text plus some 60 pages of bibliography and index provide probably as comprehensive a picture as exists of the nation's health needs and ways to meet them.

As anybody who has ever had unhappy occasion to discover just how much of a hospital or doctor's bill is not covered by his insurance, Dr. Davis indicates that from the economic point of view alone, those needs are far from being met presently.

The Consumer's Viewpoint

In a chapter on the consumer's point of view, he discusses at some length Blue Cross-Blue Shield plans, private insurance company plans and various kinds of cooperatives. Begging the question of service—for instance, can you get a doctor or adequate hospitalization in rural areas—Dr. Davis reports that the nation's health bill is a long way from being paid by any of these plans.

"A combination of the better Blue Cross and Blue Shield plans would cost a family about $120 a year," Dr. Davis points out, "but Blue Shield covers, on the average less than half the total doctor bills of a family. Blue Cross covers three-fourths of the family hospital bills on the average.

"Thus the family with Blue Cross-Blue Shield insurance has to pay some $120 a year in premiums and nevertheless be subject to the risks of additional, sometimes large and usually unpredictable sickness bills."

The most comprehensive coverage possible under private insurance company policies would total some $312 in premium charges in a year. And such a combination of policies would still leave uncovered risks of doctor and hospital bills.

Just how much this might be, Dr. Davis says, is revealed by a recent study by the Health Information Foundation.

Of American families who had some health insurance, 33% still had medical bills of $195 or more in a year over and above their insurance.

Insurance Lags

From a national point of view, medical care is not only costly, but relatively little of its expense is covered by insurance, Dr. Michael M. Davis notes in his book, "Medical Care For Tomorrow."

In 1949, all insurance plans paid out about $530 million for hospital care and $225 million for physicians' services. But this $755 million represented only about 12% of the estimated total private expenditure of $6.350 billion for all forms of medical care.

By 1952, health plan benefits totalled $1.608 billion, while the bill for services was $9.447 billion. That 17% coverage had dropped again to 15% in 1953.

About two-thirds of the 1953 bill was for physicians' services, of which only 13% was covered by insurance. Hospitalization, on the other hand, was about 50% covered by various forms of insurance.

Some 7% had bills of $495 and over, and 1% paid out over $995 plus their insurance premiums.

The HIF report says that projecting this 1% figure to the entire U. S. poulation means that approximately half a million U. S. families with some kind of health insurance still had to find nearly $1000 to pay doctor bills and hospital charges not covered by those policies.

Blue Cross, in general, Dr. Davis notes, paid in 1949 about 73% of hospital charges while insurance company policies paid an average 50%. For physicians' services, the comprehensive plans paid about 90% of the costs in 1949, while Blue Shield paid about 45% and insurance company policies paid less than 30%.

Another yardstick for measuring the financial efficiency of a health insurance plan from the consumer's point of view is the "retention charge." The average holder of an individual health insurance policy, Dr. Davis reports, gets back in benefits only 55c of his premium dollar.

It is obvious that Dr. Davis is a partisan, but out of his 40 years of experience in administration of medical care, he documents his case thoroughly and certainly provides a valuable—and eminently readable—reference work.

Medical Care For Tomorrow, by Michael M. Davis, Ph.D., Harper & Brothers, New York, 497 pp., $6.50.

Reuther Sets Labor's Goal—

Safety Means 'Full Partnership'

"FULL PARTNERSHIP" for labor in the safety movement has been urged by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

In an interview with Occupational Hazards, national industrial safety magazine, Reuther said two million injuries each year are *"a continuing challenge to the ingenuity of American society"* in an effort to achieve *"a better and more secure life."*

He said that "union participation" is "essential" in plant safety and health committees, and accused some companies of taking a "papa knows best" attitude and seeking to "blame accidents on human failure."

"Unions can contribute immeasurably," Reuther said, "by bringing into safety work their knowledge of worker motivation." He added that safety progresses best in an atmosphere not intent on placing blame, but which regards scientifically "all of the factors which make for accidents."

Reuther pointed out that "industry has only begun to accept the American Standards Association safety standards" and that state safety laws are inadequate.

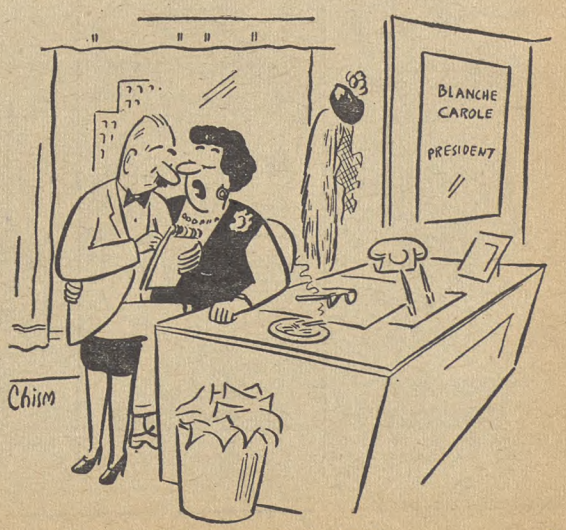
For these reasons, he said, "unions are actively negotiating for collective bargaining clauses requiring adoption of ASA standards as minimum safety conditions."

Reuther characterized state workmen's compensation benefits as "scandalously inadequate." He said "compensation is often less than public relief payments" and on the average injured workers receive less than "one-third of their wage losses."

"A new, creative approach to compensation is needed," Reuther stated. "That is why many unions advocate . . . federal standards to stimulate improvement at the state level . . . " He expressed serious doubt, based on past experience, "whether this would be sufficient."

"Compensation benefits are now at levels," the CIO president warned, "where inadequacy rather than generosity removes the incentive to recovery; rehabilitation is being retarded primarily by lack of personnel, facilities, and the failure of state laws to provide it as part of compensation."

He called rehabilitation "one of the most potent tools for prompting recovery." Reuther said that increased benefits to maintain income plus expanded rehabilitation "can reinforce each other in building positive incentives into workmen's compensation."



Program For Prosperity—

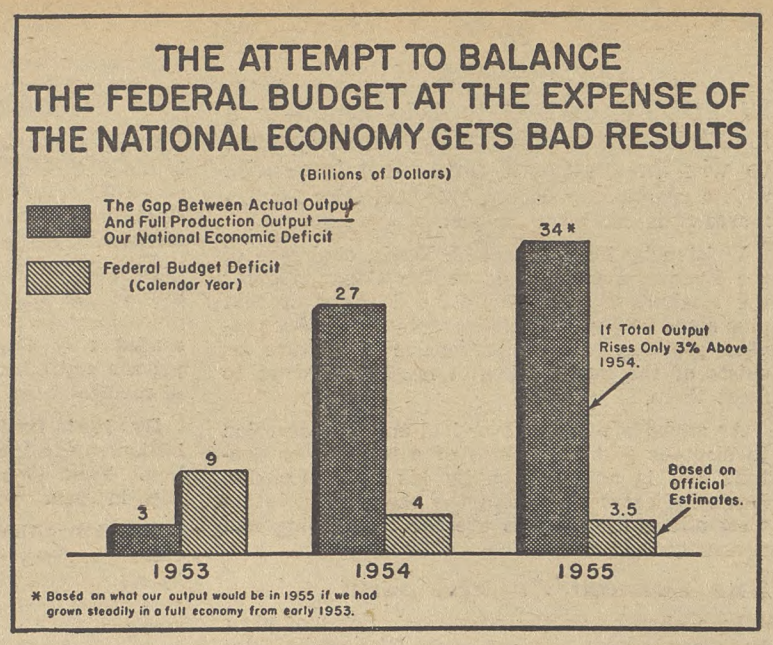
How To End Our Economic Doldrums . . .

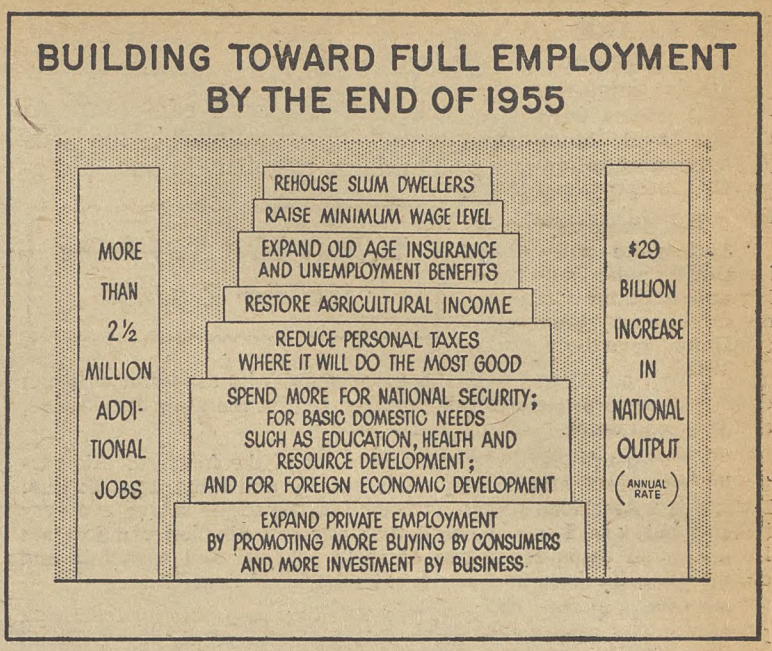
A SIX-POINT program aimed at shaking the country out of the economic doldrums, boosting employment and balancing the federal budget in a balanced economy by the end of 1956, was offered last week by the Conference on Economic Progress.

The conference is headed by a group of labor, business and farm leaders including CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther. The study that led to its "national prosperity budget," was directed by Leon H. Keyserling, former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under Pres. Truman.

To rout unemployment, create jobs, help the economy expand, and improve living standards—all without inflationary strain—the conference proposed:

1. A $6 billion increase in federal spending.
2. An increase in the personal income tax reduction from the present $600 to $800.
3. Revision of national agricultural policies to increase farm income by about $4 billion by the end of the year.
4. An increase in the minimum wage from the present 75c an hour to $1.25, with expanded coverage.
5. Downward adjustments of some prices, in the face of profit margins that "are still very high," to expand consumer markets.
6. With the economy moving forward under the impact of the proposals above, employers would be able to raise wages and give more than 2.5 million new jobs, creating a considerable addition to consumer buying power.





Keyserling and his associates directed the federal government's share of their program into several pump-priming fields.

They advocated a $2.5 billion increase in national security spending during calendar 1955, claiming the present level of $10 billion under the average 1953 level is "dangerous indeed." In addition, they suggested a $500 million boost in international economic aid, with stress on help to underdeveloped countries.

The downward trend of federal outlays for "the legitimate protection of agriculture" should be reversed and raised to a fourth quarter level at least $750 million above the present.

With the need for additional schools outstripping the ability of most states and communities to finance them, federal aid to education should be increased sharply, but by "only about $1 billion" for 1955, as "just a beginning."

Federal spending on health facilities and shortages should be boosted at least $300 million. Old age insurance payments should be at least doubled—and quadrupled by 1960—coverage should be extended, and the contribution base should be lifted from the present $4200 a year to $6000.

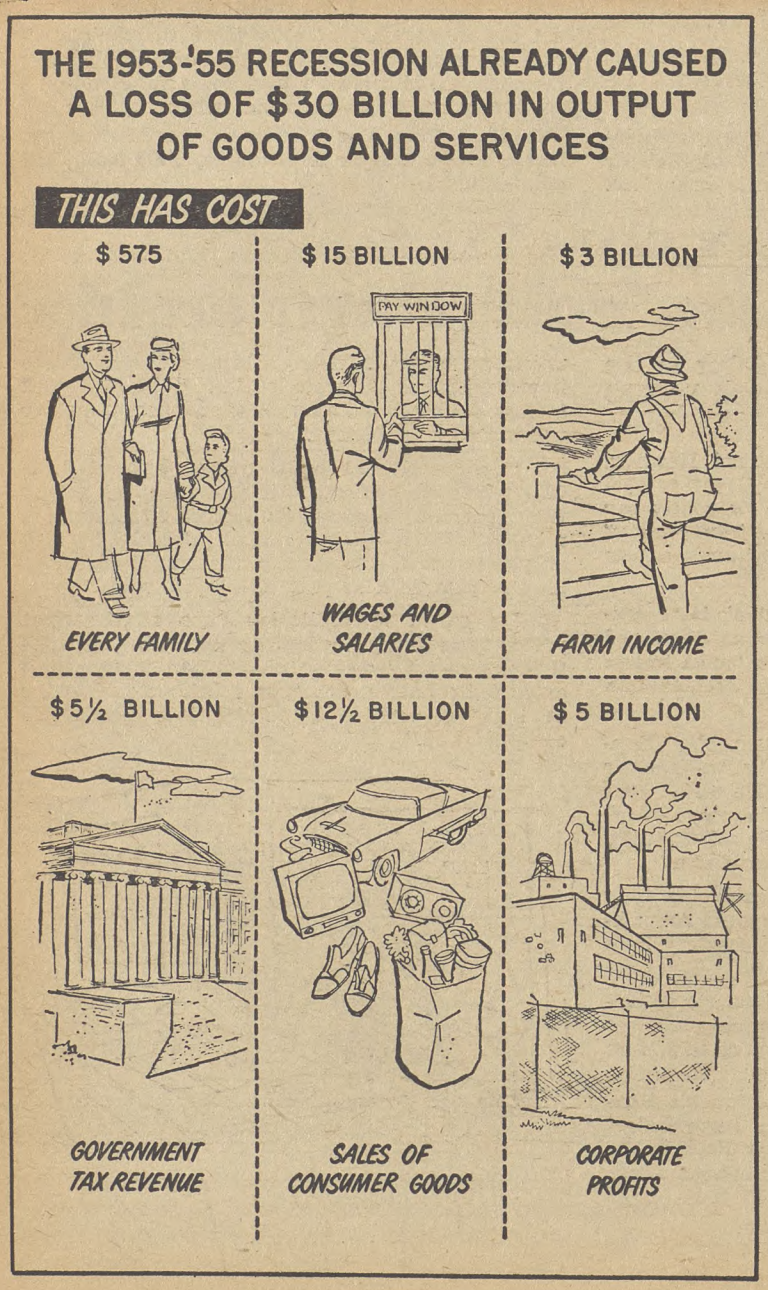
Unemployment insurance should be standardized with at least 26 weeks of protection at about two-thirds of the usual wage level, up to prescribed limits. Expenditures on natural resource development and public works, ranging from river valley projects and applied science to highway construction, should receive at lease $1 billion more than the present rate.

The conference's bold attack on economic stagnation, with its goal of speedy solutions to employment problems at a time when millions need jobs, contrasts sharply with the views Pres. Eisenhower expressed in his economic message to Congress.

Eisenhower lauded the vigor of the business recovery, which the conference feels has little strength. The President maintained that the "wise course" for the federal government is to promote long-term growth, rather than give the economy a quick boost.

Keyserling and his aides maintain that under the Administration's "scattered policies which measure what we think we cannot afford" without "examining what we need and can best afford," the trend is toward a "penny-wise and pound-foolish policy."

If the economy expands only by the 3% the Administration apparently has set as its goal, the conference said, the true level of unemployment (full unemployment plus part time unemployment expressed in its full time equivalent) "would be likely to rise from about four million in 1954 as a whole to about five million in 1955 as a whole, with a considerably higher level by the year's end."



Westinghouse, RCA In Chips

Two of the giants of the electrical equipment industry, Westinghouse Electric Corp. and the Radio Corp. of America, reported their net incomes and sales set new high records in 1954.

Westinghouse's net income last year was $84,594,000, which was 13.8% over the $74,322,000 net earned in 1953. RCA's net income last year was $40,525,000, compared to $35,022,000 in 1953.

'More Costly Than Strikes—'

Unemployment is a lot more expensive than strikes, according to—of all people—the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland.

It reported recently that joblessness in 1954 cost the country's economy more than double the 116 million man-days lost by walkouts in 1946, the nation's record year for strikes. Walkouts may be an expensive way of settling labor-management disputes, it commented, but the cost is less than most people believe.

"It is, of course, desirable to reduce production losses due to strikes and unemployment to a minimum, but it should be remembered that only a slave economy is truly free from work interruptions of this sort," the bank said in what might be construed as an endorsement of strikes.

What it described as the booms of 1950 and 1953 grew out of the steel strikes of 1949 and 1952. The walkouts resulted in reduced inventories and an accumulation of unfilled orders that gave the economy a good boost when the workers went back on the job, it explained.

Job Layoff Climb Due

ECONOMIC developments of recent months cannot be kept up, the CIO Dept. of Education and Research warned in the February edition of its Economic Newsletter.

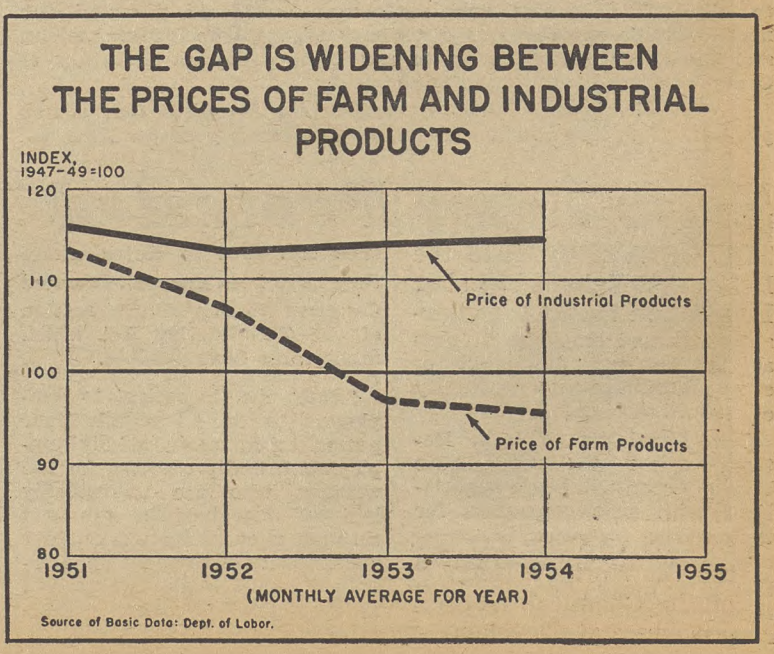
"Although January industrial production continued its five-month rise," it said, "the rate of growth declined. Auto production remains the major cause of the upturn. January unemployment was the highest since January 1950.

"There is no sign that an increase in auto sales will prevent a drop in production later this year. When auto production falls, other basic industries will be affected, and unemployment and part time employment will rise."

January employment was 60.1 million, a drop of 500,000 from December, while unemployment rose from 2.8 million in December to 3.3 million, the newsletter showed. Manufacturing employment fell to 15.9 million.

INCREASED STEEL production reflected principally the demand from the auto industry, which is producing cars faster—at an annual rate of eight million with a contemplated market of 5.8 million—than it can sell them.

All economic indicators dropped between the fourth quarters of 1953 and 1954, the newsletter showed, except one: corporate profits rose 15% before taxes and 24.5% after taxes.



Oil, Chemical Delegates Work On Merger

By AL ZACK

IN A BARE and barren hall in Cleveland, more than 1000 delegates from two CIO unions were hard at work last week hammering out an agreement to create a single big CIO international union.

The delegates represented the 37-year-old Oil Workers Intl. Union, one of the founding unions of the CIO, and the Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers Union, chartered by the CIO in 1942.

The convention was the result of eight months' discussion and negotiation by officers and rank-and-file leaders of both unions.

The end product was to be a new union, of more than 200,000 members, dedicated to organizing gigantic blocs of unorganized workers in the oil, chemical, atomic and related industries. As The CIO News went to press, the new organization was still unnamed.

The Constitution Committee, which must make that proposal, had passed this ticklish item while it went on to the more important laws and operating rules for the new union.

Elections Coming Up

Officers had not been chosen, either. Elections were the last item of business on the agenda. And there was a distinct absence of politicking as the convention went about the detailed work of merging.

Presiding at all convention sessions was Richard T. Leonard, special assistant to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, and the designated impartial chairman. (Reuther, who was to have opened the convention and deliver the keynote speech, was ill and unable to attend.)

Said Leonard, **"Pres. Reuther and the Executive Committee of the CIO are heartily in favor of this merger."**

The CIO, he said, foresaw "one big, strong, dynamic forward-looking trade union" coming out of the merger—a union "capable of best serving the interests of your members and capable of bringing the protection and the benefits of trade unionism to the hundreds of thousands of unorganized workers in the fields you represent."

Discussing the CIO-AFL merger agreement, Leonard said it became of special importance to the new oil and chemical union because it was starting to organize "what is probably the biggest unorganized group of workers in the U. S."

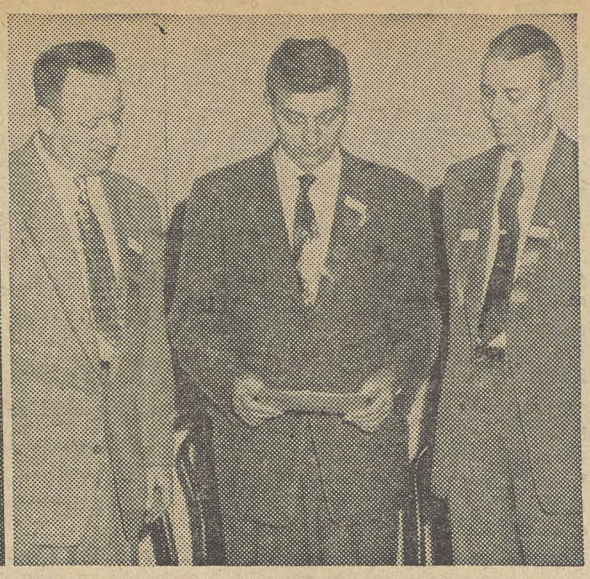
He noted that leaders of both the CIO and AFL were aware of this need for organizing and that these fields would be "the number one organizing target of the new labor federation."

In a special message which Leonard read, Reuther told the delegates, "yours is a rare and historic opportunity for benefiting your members, the unorganized workers in your industries and all America."

He pledged his "sincerest support" and promised to be "of every possible service" to the new union.

Earlier, speaking to the special convention of the Chemical Workers, CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe also hailed the AFL-CIO merger agreement and promised it would bring new organizing strength and victories to American workers.

"This merger is good for the people in the shops and factories all over America," Riffe said, "and that is all I've ever been interested in."



LEADERS of CIO Oil and Chemical Workers at conventions of their unions check newspaper reports and confer on problem. Left: OWIU-CIO Sec.-Treas. T. M. McCormick, Vice Pres. B. J. Schafer and Pres. O. A. Knight. Right: UGCCW-CIO Vice Pres. R. P. Buchanan, Pres. Elwood Swisher and Sec.-Treas. Cecil Martin.

Labor Unity Gets Unanimous Okay

In one of its last official acts, the CIO Oil Workers convention unanimously endorsed and approved the merger agreement between the CIO and AFL.

The OWIU convention noted the union had been originally chartered by the AFL in 1918, and had been one of the founding members of the CIO.

By virtue of the unanimous vote, it became the first CIO union to ratify the merger agreement by convention action.

The major business of the merger convention was the adoption of the constitution. A 24-man rank-and-file committee, equally divided between the two organizations, had worked on that proposed document for months.

It had been before locals of both unions for a long period, with many changes proposed. In separate conventions, the two unions considered these changes, supporting some, defeating many.

Under the rule, the joint convention only considered constitutional proposals adopted by either of the constituent unions. These went first to a joint constitutional committee which worked long night-time hours, debating each of the nearly 50 proposals and then reporting either concurrence, rejection or substitute language.

There was a common spirit evident — a determination to build a new, strong union with sound operating rules and good administrative structure. And there was determination then to go on to the big organizing task ahead.

At the two prior conventions of the separate organizations, both unions unanimously adopted one lengthy statement which immediately occupied the close attention of lawyers and serious students of the labor movement. That 2000-word "consolidation agreement" was the basic legal document for the consolidation of the assets and property of both unions into the new merged organization.

Included as well, were the agreements for the handling of staffs, extension of contracts and all other legal items which needed attention. That agreement was drawn so as to become immediately effective upon adoption of the constitution of the new union.

THE NEW combined union in the oil and chemical industries must have policies, delegates to the joint Cleveland convention agreed unanimously. Without waiting for formalities they immediately began to write those policies.

While the joint constitution committee labored over the tough, technical task of writing the laws for the new union, the convention went immediately to work on policy resolutions brought in by the resolutions committee.

Chairman Virgil Coragliotti, from OWIU Local 5 in Martinez, Calif., opened the committee's report with a quick statement. The committee had drafted all resolutions as actions of the joint convention. As soon as the constitution was adopted, the committee would move that all adopted resolutions become the policy of the new union. The delegates unanimously approved this as the common-sense approach.

Support Tax Cut

First resolution offered dealt with the federal tax cut bill then pending before the Senate Finance Committee. With a roar, the convention voted to urge the Senate to adopt the tax cut and make it effective for this year, so as to bolster consumer purchasing power.

In a special resolution, the convention declared the new union's policy "shall be to oppose racial or religious discrimination and segregation at all times and under all circumstances."

To implement that policy, the union was pledged to support Fair Employment Practice laws by "all states, provinces and by the federal governments," recognizing the need for such laws in Canada as well as the U. S.

Esso Is A Year Late In Wage Offer To Independent Group

ON THE OPENING day of the merger convention, the world's largest oil company, Standard Oil of New Jersey, scrambled madly to buy off its independent union with a 10c wage offer.

Esso Standard's action came within a few hours after the convention gavel fell on a pledge by the CIO to aid the new 200,000-man union organize such unorganized giants as Standard in the oil field and DuPont in the chemical field.

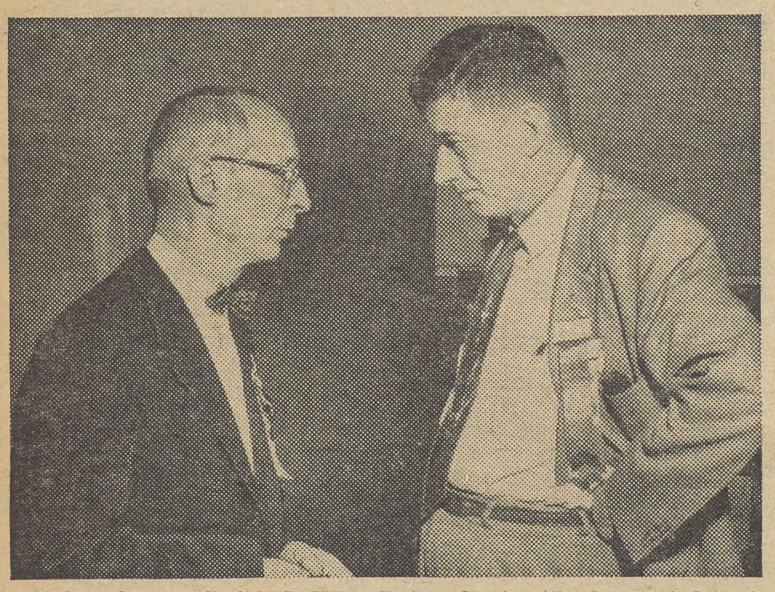
OWIU Pres. O. A. Knight noted the action followed hard on the heels of the Oil Workers wage policy statement, which urged the new union to seek wage increases higher than the 5% goal OWIU had previously set. That same policy statement noted that within three months nearly all OWIU contracts would be open, permitting strike action if necessary to gain decent settlements.

Standard's 10c offer was a year overdue, Knight said. He characterized the offer as a "surrender" by the company and a "signal" to the industry to set in motion wage increases, in view of the new strength of organized oil workers in the combined union.

Richfield Appeals NLRB Stock Order

The U. S. Court of Appeals has been asked by the Richfield Oil Corp. to set aside an NLRB order requiring it to bargain with the CIO Oil Workers on a stock purchase plan.

Richfield offered the plan to its employes in 1953 and OWIU countered with a broader plan which the firm rejected. The NLRB ruled last October this was an unfair labor practice and ordered Richfield to bargain.



UNION CHIEFS CONFER—Pres. O. A. (Jack) Knight of the Oil Workers (left) confers with Pres. Elwood Swisher of the Chemical Workers on details of merger convention procedure at Cleveland amalgamation parley.

PRESIDING at joint convention of CIO Oil and Chemical Workers was Richard T. Leonard (left), assistant to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther. At right, a serious group of UGCCW delegates discuss merger proposition details.

In The Legislatures—

Indiana GOP Takes A Walk On Ike, Rejects Jobless Pay Boost

By ED LASHMAN

REPUBLICANS in the Indiana General Assembly "refused to follow the leadship of Pres. Eisenhower on unemployment insurance," the Indiana CIO Council charged last week.

A resolution putting the Assembly on record in support of the President's recommendation that unemployment compensation benefits be increased to "at least half" of regular earnings and the benefit period be extended to 26 weeks was tabled in the Senate.

The vote was 27 to 15, and all 27 votes to table the resolution came from Republicans, the Indiana CIO said.

The Senate Labor Committee, GOP-controlled, voted out a bill raising the benefit maximum from the present $27 to $30, with no increase in duration. Gov. Craig (R.), "supposedly a strong Eisenhower supporter, had a bill introduced providing for a maximum benefit of $35 for 30 weeks, but refused to fight for it," the Council noted.

The State Employment Security Div. reported that a maximum of $40 would be required to give two out of three beneficiaries half their average earnings as the President had suggested.

Pres. Dallas Sells and Sec.-Treas. George Colwell of the Council wired Pres. Eisenhower advising him of the State GOP repudiation of his recommendation and asking his aid and encouragement.

"We feel you agree that 'states' rights' should not be used as a shield to escape 'states' responsibilities,' " the wire said.

Labor Gets Together In Pennsylvania Area

Labor unity on the political front has already come to Schuylkill County, Pa., supported by CIO, AFL, the Mine Workers and the railroad brotherhoods.

Representatives of local unions in the eastern Pennsylvania County have organized a new Labor's League for Political Action which will support liberal candidates, regardless of party.

Pete Swoboda of the CIO Clothing Workers and Levi J. Roberts of the AFL Teamsters are co-chairmen of the new body.

Ohio

Public hearings on the Ohio CIO's initiative petition bill to "humanize" the State's outdated unemployment compensation law were scheduled to resume this past week. First witness for the CIO was Council Sec.-Treas. Jacob Clayman who told the committee Pres. Eisenhower's recommendations should be used as a "starting point."

Support for a pending "right-to-scab" bill has come only from spokesmen for employers and dissident workers, the Council reports. One Democratic state senator got gavelled into silence by the GOP committee chairman when he attempted to question some railroad workers supporting the bill who had resigned from their union.

North Carolina

AFL and CIO legislative representatives are fighting a joint battle against proposals now before the General Assembly to extend the State's sales tax to food, tobacco and soft drinks.

J. W. Holder, CIO Council executive secretary, and Wilbur Hobby, chairman of the Durham Central Labor Union legislative committee, are working for income and corporation taxes based on "ability to pay" instead.

New Jersey

State CIO Pres. Paul Krebs and Legislative Dir. Harry Kranz urged the State Election Laws Study Commission to recommend a number of improvements in voting and registration statutes. Chief among them is creation of a State Commissioner of Registration and Elections "to impartially enforce the State election laws."

Another key proposal is that "employers in New Jersey be required to grant their employes two hours time off with pay to vote on election day." Coupled with this is the recommendation that evening registration hours be scheduled in major counties "at least during the month prior to the close of registration for the general election."

'You're Better Off With Federoff'—

Pittsburgh CIO Leader Enters City Council Race

"You're better off with Federoff" was the rhythmical but humorous war cry at National CIO conventions a few years ago.

It may become a serious political slogan in Pittsburgh, for veteran CIO unionist Anthony J. Federoff now is running for the city council.

Federoff is president of the Steel City Industrial Union Council, CIO, and also is chairman of the CIO Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee. He's a long-time leader in Pittsburgh civic affairs.

"Dump the wage tax," said Federoff, will be his main campaign proposal. The tax was voted by the present city council. He also urges better policing, improved city services and an end to closed-door meetings conducting municipal business.

"Because my friends have convinced me that these issues should be presented to the people," he said, "I am a candidate as of now."

On the tax issue, the CIO leader said "we have had the unneeded wage tax a year now and there has been no noticeable improvement in the services that all municipalities are supposed to provide."

ANTHONY J. FEDEROFF
Enters Pittsburgh race

First step for Federoff will be the circulation of nominating petitions. Next will be the Democratic primary election on May 17.

According to a report in the Pittsburgh Press, Federoff's candidacy places him in opposition to an incumbent council slate backed by Mayor David L. Lawrence, long a Democratic leader in Pennsylvania.

Strikers At Kohler Plan Show, Dance

STRIKING CIO Auto Workers at Kohler Co. are showing their appreciation to their supporters by inviting them to a show and dance to be held at Sheboygan, Wis., on Mar. 13.

The strike of UAW-CIO Local 833 at the plumbing supply concern near Sheboygan is in its 12th month and has received widespread support from unions and the public.

"Through this program, the Kohler strikers will have an opportunity to meet their supporters face to face," said Elmer Oskey, manager of Local 833 chorus, and Kenneth Nitsche, recreation committee chairman. There will be no admission charge.

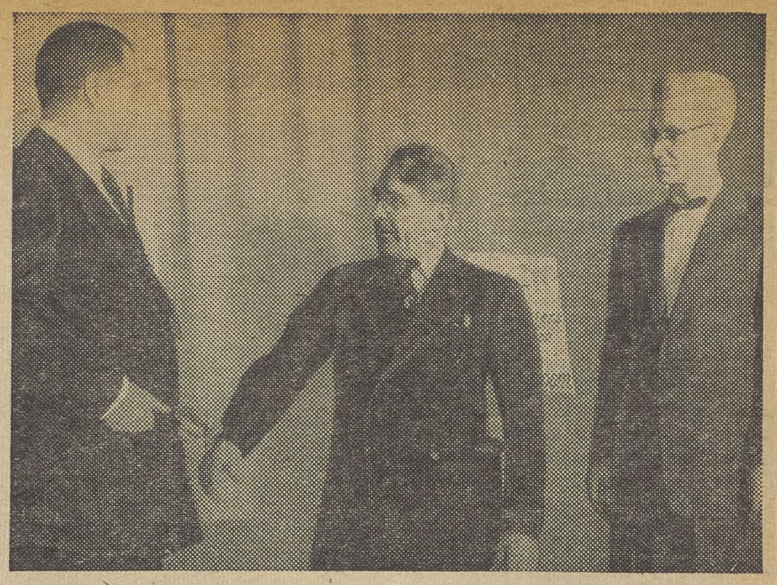
The chorus will feature the program, which will include competition in tap dancing, singing, pantomime, instrument playing and baton twirling.

Absentee Vote Bill Approved

AMENDMENT of state election laws to permit absentee ballot voting by members of the armed forces, merchant mariners and federal employes serving overseas has been recommended by the House Administration Committee.

The bill, voted unanimously, calls on the states but does not require them to permit absentee voting. It now goes to the Senate.

About half the states already have such laws. The new measure would prod the remainder into enacting similar legislation. Each state would have the right to determine voting eligibility.



GIVE A BUCK TO PAC is moral of this scene from CIO Clothing Workers pageant. From left: Cincinnati Joint Board members Joseph Eisen, Charles Goetz and Lyman Sexton act roles of bosses and senator taking away gains made by union members in negotiations.

'Our Purpose Is To Build Up,' Kroll Tells ACWA

"THERE HAS not been the necessity of a strike in our industry in Cincinnati for 17 years," CIO Clothing Workers Vice Pres. Jack Kroll told the audience attending a pageant produced by the Joint Board celebrating ACWA's 40th anniversary.

JACK KROLL

"Our purpose has always been to build up—not to tear down.

"As we have won our own struggle for collective bargaining, for arbitration of disputes, for the short work week, for various social benefits, we have contributed to the general welfare of our community," said Kroll who is Cincinnati Joint Board manager as well as director of the National CIO Political Action Committee.

"I know that as we move into the next 40 years, we will do an even better job of service to the industry in which we work and to the men and women in it," he predicted.

"And in doing that, in making ourselves stronger and more understanding, we are placing ourselves in a position to render even greater service to the citizens of our community and to build a stronger bulwark for freedom and security in a free America."

The pageant, titled *"To Promote the General Welfare,"* told the story of ACWA's founding and struggles and detailed the history of the union in Cincinnati. Joint Board members and officers acted all the roles in the production and filled all the technical slots except that of director and organist.

Special praise for Kroll came from ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, who wrote in a foreword to the pageant program:

"He was a fighter on the picket lines from our earliest years, and the progress we have made from sweatshop to security is in no small part due to the courage and devotion people like him have given to our cause."

CIOer Rejected For Judge's Post

Appointment of Mrs. Margaret Conners Driscoll, legislative representative of the Connecticut CIO Council, to be a common pleas judge was rejected last week by the State House of Representatives.

The vote of the Republican-dominated House was 164 to 97. The Democratic-controlled Senate had voted for her confirmation 20 to 14. She is the wife of John J. Driscoll, State CIO Council secretary-treasurer.

CIO, AFL Back Capital Home Rule

CIO AND AFL unions in Washington joined in urging Congress to give home rule to the nation's capital.

Pres. Glenn Watts of the District of Columbia CIO Council, who is also Dist. 2 director of the Communications Workers, and Vice Pres. J. C. Turner of the Washington AFL Central Labor Union spoke at a dinner of the Washington Home Rule Committee to welcome freshmen House members.

"I hope Congress will let us merge with the rest of the country," said Watts, in reference to the pending CIO-AFL merger.

He reaffirmed the Council's position for home rule, but suggested that national representation be delayed as long as seven years so that home rule can be more easily achieved.

TURNER SAID that District residents are frustrated in every community effort "because government is imposed from the top."

"I think everyone's for the principle of it (home rule)," said the Very Rev. Francis B. Sayre, Jr., dean of the Washington Cathedral.

"We have got to get tough and get down to nasty motives. I am convinced the opposition comes from those representing powers that have the back alleys to power. If we had home rule, they'd have to find new pipelines to power."

SWORN IN—Harold Shapiro, long-time California regional director of the CIO Shipbuilding Workers (center), takes oath for FOA labor productivity post in Italy. Others from left, are : IUMSWA Vice Pres. Andrew J. Pettis; Assistant Dir. Einar Edwards, FOA Office of Labor Affairs; Harry Pollak, CIO Intl. Affairs Dept., and E. B. McMenanim, FOA Office of Personnel.

CIO, AFL Decry Defense Cut, Back Adequate Economic Aid

STRONG opposition to armaments reduction and weakening of national strength was voiced by representatives of the CIO and AFL concerned with international affairs at a meeting in Washington called to coordinate policies in connection with the fourth congress of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, opening May 20 in Vienna.

The meeting also opposed the Eisenhower Administration's "failure to provide for an adequate economic aid program to the friendly peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America." In addition, it bitterly attacked Communist Russia's efforts to dominate the world's workers.

In a joint statement, the conferees asserted that "as the merger of our organizations nears fulfillment, American labor has a unity of viewpoint in the field of international labor affairs" as it has in domestic matters.

"There is no AFL point of view or CIO point of view as far as free trade unionism and the struggle for freedom and peace are concerned," they said.

"THERE IS AN American labor point of view which seeks a constructive approach to build the ICFTU into a more effective and dynamic international instrumentality in free labor's continuing struggle for higher living standards, greater freedom and respect for basic human rights and world peace.

"We are working together with free trade union organizations to achieve higher living standards in the economically less developed countries as well as in those countries where irresponsible and profit-hungry employers seek to prevent the establishment and growth of free trade unions.

"We are working together with free trade union movements throughout the world to weld a front of resistance against the most dangerous enemy of free labor—the worldwide Communist conspiracy—as well as the nationalist-fascist groups in other parts of the world."

THE MEETING expressed pride in American labor's support of free trade unions in colonial countries such as Tunisia and Morocco.

It contrasted the aspirations and allegiance of the people of those countries to the cause of freedom with the *"shabby colonialist policies of French imperialism,"* and stressed U. S. labor's consistent support of the concept of technical and economic aid for the less developed countries.

"We call for further effective aid in these areas," the statement said.

It was pointed out that the ICFTU's fourth world congress "comes at a crucial moment for the future of world peace."

"IT IS WORTH noting," the statement continued, "that Vienna is the headquarters of the Communist World Federation of 'Trade Unions' over the protests of the Austrian people, who are powerless, in the face of Soviet military force to expel this international espionage network from Austria.

"Communist aggressors, tragically abetted by isolationists here and abroad, are, by bluster, threats and actual shooting, pursuing their ambitions for world domination.

"We oppose with equal vigor those who consciously or unconsciously give aid and comfort to the Communists by advocating preventive war. We say now that for free labor there can be no compromise at home or abroad with a conspiracy which openly seeks the enslavement of workers in the free world as it has for the moment enslaved workers behind the Iron Curtain.

"Communism is the mortal foe of working people whether in eastern or western Germany or in Communist China. Free labor must not sit silent while the lives and hopes of workers are bargained and appeased away in the name of a peace which is no peace."

The meeting pledged the "influence, strength and resources" of U. S. labor to work toward "a militant trade union movement in our own hemisphere and against those military dictatorships which have imposed authoritarian regimes."

Job Layoffs Set Record In Canada

AN INCREASE of 362,678 doubled the number of unemployed Canadians between December and January and makes a new record of more than 600,000 jobless in March "almost certain," Pres. A. R. Mosher of the Canadian Congress of Labor warned last week.

The January figure was 569,582, compared to 196,904 in December and to an all-time high of 569,898 in March 1954.

"The tremendous increase indicated that wishing the employment situation will ease accomplishes nothing," Mosher said.

"It is a matter of concern to all workers in this country. Yet earlier in January—which set a record for January unemployment—the Prime Minister was confident that anxiety on unemployment would lessen.

"The situation instead has become markedly more serious. Surely now the federal government will stop talking hopefully about jobs available at some future date and give top priority to improving unemployment insurance benefits and planning full employment."

Carey Backs Pay Hike In Puerto Rico

A RECOMMENDATION for higher minimum wages in Puerto Rico was supported by the CIO and the Electrical workers in testimony by James B. Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer and IUE-CIO president.

Carey told a Labor Dept. hearing "we of the CIO believe that these rates are too low already and that the almost certain increase in the federal minimum wage will make them even more outmoded."

"However," he added, "until further hearings can be held on a new determination, we believe that the increases recommended should be promptly put into effect."

The recommendations of Special Industry Committee No. 16-A were for 60c an hour for lens and thermometer workers, 65c an hour for employes making household appliances of the resister type, and 70c an hour for the general division workers.

Carey, who is a member of the committee which held hearings in San Juan, noted that the cost of living had risen more than 25% since the last committee met in 1950.

Canadian Unionists Get First-Hand View Of UN

THIRTY-FIVE members of unions in the Canadian Congress of Labor and the Canadian Trades and Labor Council have returned to their homes after a three-day Labor-United Nations Study Tour in New York.

The program was arranged by the New York office of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, with which both the CCL and TLC are affiliated. CIO unions in Canada belong to the CCL, while the TLC is associated with the AFL.

The delegates were headed by Jack Williams, CCL public relations director, and Les Wismer, director of public relations and research for the TLC.

They made an intensive study of the ICFTU and the activities of the UN and its specialized agencies. Speakers included Ambassador D. M. Johnson, Canadian representative at the UN; William Kemsley of the CIO and Toni Sender of the AFL, the ICFTU's UN representatives.

Kemsley, reviewing the work of the ICFTU, stressed the interrelationship of the problems of peace, full employment and freedom for the world's workers.

"All our efforts for strong unions, job security, good wages and working conditions can disappear," he warned, "in the mushroom cloud of a few hydrogen bombs. That is what the UN is fighting to prevent."

CIO unions represented among the delegates included the Auto Workers, Steelworkers, Clothing Workers, Electrical Workers, Communications Workers, Textile Workers and Rubber Workers.

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Labor's World—

CIO Protests New Curbs By Guatemala On Labor

A NEW SERIES of curbs, clamped on the struggling Guatemalan labor movement by the government of Pres. Castillo Armas, were denounced last week by Chairman O. A. Knight of the CIO Latin American Affairs Committee.

Knight, who also is president of the CIO Oil Workers and a CIO vice president, recalled they were made public just before Vice President Nixon, on a good will tour of Latin America, coupled praise of the Castillo Armas regime with acknowledgment of the importance of strong unions.

O. A. KNIGHT

"The government, apparently seeing no connection between miserable working and living conditions and discontent with those conditions, has banned unions of plantation workers on the fantastic ground that their 'ignorance' makes them a fertile field for agitators," Knight said.

"The government has taken further steps to curb labor by chopping away at labor code regulations protecting job scales and seniority, union officials' right to time away from their jobs without pay cuts, and workers' rights to reinstatement after judicial recognition of unjustified firings."

Sweden

The greatest labor conflict in Sweden's history was temporarily averted when strike and lockout threats in the paper and pulp industries, involving about 500,000 workers, were met by government intervention through an enlarged mediation commission. The original commission gave up when employers refused to improve a 3.6% wage offer after the union cut its demand from 18% to 10%.

ICFTU

The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has published two new volumes: "The British Trade Union Movement," by Herbert Tracey, former publicity officer of the British Trades Union Congress; and "Workers' Participation in Industry," the third of the ICFTU's study guides. —G.N.L.

CLOSE ATTENTION is given display showing activities of United Nations by these delegates from Canadian Congress of Labor at recent Labor-UN Study Tour.

You And Your Money—

Revived GOP 'Hard Money' Policy Poses New Unemployment Threats

By Public Affairs Institute

MONETARY POLICIES which will go far toward determining how many American workers will have jobs during 1955 and how many will be unemployed are now being hammered out in Washington.

All signs are that the "hard money" debate which raged during the spring and early summer of 1953 is about to be resumed. The Administration, after a temporary retreat, is turning once again to monetary moves clearly designed to prevent "inflation."

Behind these moves lies a choice crucial to every American workingman. *Which is more important: an economic policy directed toward keeping a so-called stable dollar and stable prices, or an economic policy that will promote an expanding economy and reduce unemployment?*

Economists have consistently insisted that the "hard money" policy of 1953, coming at a time when the national economy needed boosting rather than deflation, resulted in last year's unemployment rolls reaching at times more than four million. They claim that a restoration of the hard money policy holds a vivid threat of even greater unemployment this year.

Recently the Treasury and Federal Reserve began a series of debt-management and monetary moves aimed at keeping the value of the dollar stable.

'The Same Harmful Results'

Proceeding by slow stages since last November, tightening-up operations are now gathering momentum. Federal Reserve banks are selling their holdings of government securities thereby reducing the ability of their member banks to meet a sudden demand for credit. Commercial banks, anticipating a tightening up, have been selling their government bonds. Government bond prices have declined. Interest rates are rising.

"It is the same pattern set in 1953, which gave the Treasury an excuse—not a reason—for offering the 3.25% bonds," said a statement issued by Rep. Patman (D. Tex.). "Such a tightening up could touch off an interest-boosting spiral similar to that of 1953. We have no assurance that a renewed interest spiral in 1955 would not produce the same harmful results, which occurred in 1953."

The President's budget message reflects the Administration's emphasis on stability rather than active efforts toward expansion of the economy. Yet the need for expansion still remains crucial. *Here are the factors which raise serious questions as to the wisdom of today's tightening-up montary moves:*

1. There are still more than three million unemployed wage-earners.

2. The wholesale price index of farm products stands at 92.7 compared with 113.4 in 1951. Since 1951 farm income has declined over $4 billion.

3. The current stimulation to business activity is coming from the automotive and related industries. However, there are signs that optimistic sales forecasts for the auto industry are not being wholly confirmed by early results.

Under these circumstances, many economists are now asking whether monetary policies which restrict business expansion are in order. *They suggest that, on the contrary, encouragement of business expansion to reduce unemployment and to head off any future increase in the number of jobless is essential.*

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

"WHERE CAN WE INVEST our savings safely and surely?" asks Mrs. J. B. of Cloquet, Minn. This is an increasingly frequent question among moderate-income families subjected these days to many pressures to invest their savings. Ads and salesmen for mutual funds are knocking on almost every door. Stock Exchange firms now sell stocks on the installment plan, like cars and sofas.

Candid Advice On Investments

Promoters phone from Montreal and Toronto with tales of fortunes to be made in wildcat mining speculations—and Tom Roberts of the National Association of Better Business Bureaus reveals that wage-earners are among the chief victims of these boiler-room operators.

Housewives have joined millionaires in buying uranium stocks, although in smaller quantities, and the stock market boom makes people who don't own a few shares wonder if they aren't dopes.

To get expert, candid guidance for families confused by all the pressure, this writer asked the advice of Eliot Janeway, economic consultant and adviser to a number of large investment funds.

A SMALL INVESTOR has a serious problem, Janeway says. Salesmen for mutual funds and stocks are enjoying great success arguing that traditional savings—bonds, bank accounts and insurance that combines savings with protection—all suffer from the inability to defend against inflation.

It wouldn't be wise to go overboard on salesmen's arguments against other savings. "E" bonds still have advantages of guaranteed principal and postponement of tax liability until you cash them.

Under present conditions a small investor is actually disbarred from the expert counsel big investors employ, Janeway says, simply because investment counselors dealing with the public charge one-half of 1% of the investment, or a minimum of $500. That bars clients with less than $100,000. What's needed for the small investor, he says, is financial equivalent of the Legal Aid Society—an investor's cooperative that would employ experts to advise on sound practices.

Actually mutual funds are a kind of investors' cooperative, but most have a sizable sales fee—often 8% of your investment. If you have the know-how, or can get impartial advice from someone who has, you may do better selecting your own investments. Either way, here are safeguards Janeway suggests:

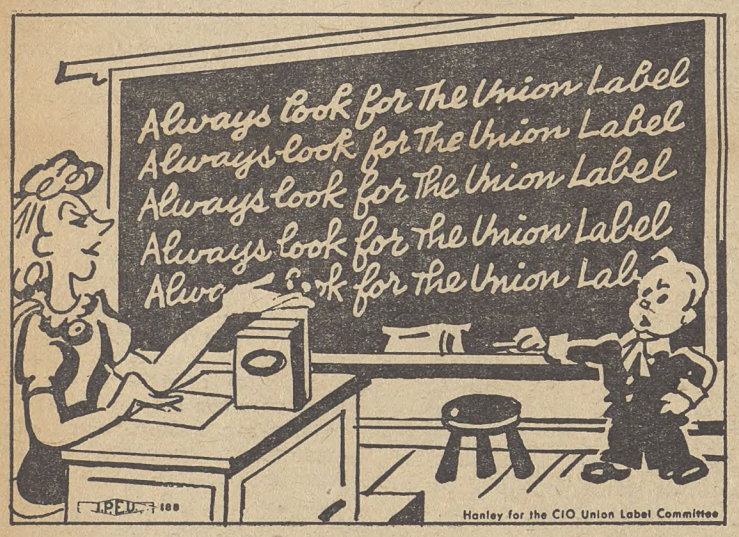
1. Stay away from speculative uranium and unproven mining ventures. Canadian investments are either sheer speculation or too high priced. "Growth" companies, a popular investment vehicle of the rich, are those considered to be in expanding industries like chemicals, atomic energy, electronics, etc. But while many of these companies have bright futures, the demand for their stocks among big investors often bids up their prices above their prospective level of earnings and dividends.

2. When you talk to a mutual fund salesman, remind him to show you the prospectuses of several, not just the one he tries hardest to sell. The Securities & Exchange Commission requires that dealers maintain an "openminded stance" in selling fund shares, to help you select the most suitable. The prospectuses show how much commission or "load" you must pay, investment objectives, holdings, earnings record and other facts.

3. Beware "churning." This is financial lingo for getting a customer to buy and sell often so the broker gets commissions. Sometimes stock sellers say no stock is so good it can be put away and forgotten. There is some truth in this, but the other danger is so much buying and selling that the broker's commissions cancel out the investor's earnings.

4. If you are sure you want to buy stocks, buy quality stocks, Which are those? Look around your house and see the companies that made your equipment and processed your food. These are generally strong companies that are more likely to stay in business and pay dividends than some uranium or wildcat venture whose only asset may be an unproven claim, and its only activity, buying and selling claims. Over the long term, stocks are judged by the dividends they pay.

(Copyright 1955 by Sidney Margolius)



Price Index Is Unchanged

THE COST OF LIVING for the average American was the same on Jan. 15 as it had been a month earlier, the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Price Index showed on its release last week. The GOP Administration called it "high level stability."

The index reading, 114.3, was unchanged from the Dec. 15 figure. However, the average industrial worker was not as well off as he was in the previous months, because his buying power was cut by a dip in average earnings.

Failure of the index to move appreciably left unchanged the wages of about one million auto and aircraft workers covered by CIO Auto Workers' contracts.

"The BLS report," the UAW-CIO said, "shows once again that the philosophy of higher profits on less volume is still prevalent in big business circles. Industry could contribute a great deal to increased purchasing power, higher living standards and a healthier economy by cutting prices."

Here are the cumulative figures for the BLS index:

Period	Index		Period	New Index
1939 monthly average	99.4	1954	Jan. 15	115.2
1943 monthly average	123.6		Feb. 15	115.0
1944 monthly average	125.5		Mar. 15	114.8
1945 monthly average	128.4		Apr. 15	114.6
1946 monthly average	139.3		May 15	115.0
1947 monthly average	159.2		June 15	115.1
1948 monthly average	171.2		July 15	115.2
1949 monthly average	169.1		Aug. 15	115.0
1950 monthly average	171.2		Sept. 15	114.7
1951 monthly average	185.9		Oct. 15	114.5
1952 monthly average	190.6 (old index)		Nov. 15	114.6
1953 monthly average	114.4 (new index)		Dec. 15	114.3
1954 monthly average	114.9	1955	Jan. 15	114.3

'Bad Medicine' Predicted On Fuel Bills

"CONSUMERS had better get ready for more millions on their gas bills," commented Sen. Kefauver (D. Tenn.) on a recent recommendation of Pres. Eisenhower's cabinet committee on fuels.

Rep. Yates (D. Ill.) said the proposal would cost consumers in his own city of Chicago alone $5,216,000 yearly in higher gas rates.

The committee proposed removal of all federal control over natural gas before it enters interstate pipelines. To do so will require congressional action, since the recommendation runs counter to a Supreme Court ruling of last June.

THE DECISION gave the Federal Power Commission authority to regulate the price of natural gas from the wellhead to the consumer if the gas is sold in interstate commerce.

Oil state congressmen and senators were generally pleased by the GOP move, notably Sens. Johnson and Daniel (D. Tex.). Daniel said he would sponsor legislation to carry out the recommendation.

Kefauver denounced the report as "bad medicine for consumers." He said the "weasel-worded section on gas means the White House is giving Administration backing to what amounts to a repeal of the Supreme Court decision in the Phillips case."

The committee urged that regulation of production and conservation of natural gas be carried out by appropriate state agencies. Interstate transmission would continue to be regulated by the FPC, and distribution by local utility commissions.

CIO Supports $29.3 Million To Aid Vocational Schools

INCREASING population and the crisis that faces education as a whole were cited by CIO as reasons for congressional appropriation of $29.3 million for vocational education in the fiscal year ahead.

Thomas H. Burke, chief of congressional liaison for CIO's Legislative Dept., wrote Chairman Fogarty (D. R.I.) of a House Labor and Education Subcommittee that such action would make this form of education available to many thousands of adults whose formal education terminated at or before graduation from high school.

"These are the people who need help most," Burke said. "Through the years we have spent millions to provide vocational training for doctors, lawyers, teachers and others of the 10% of our population in the so-called professions. It is time that we give more thought and attention to the needs of the 90% who are the workers in our society."

The CIO, Burke continued, believes that the welfare and security of the U. S. is dependent in large measure in the skill and productive capacity of our people. Vocation education is one of the very important means of providing training of this kind.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

TWO OF OUR international unions, the United Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers and the Oil Workers Intl. Union, have for many months been hard at work perfecting the terms of a merger of the two organizations.

Their months of effort culminated in both groups holding separate conventions at the same time in Cleveland to discuss, question and ratify the merger.

I journeyed to Cleveland and had occasion to attend sessions of both conventions. I was happy to see the participation of the delegates representing the locals of each international union.

They questioned and debated the reports of the committees, and those things that were not to their liking they sent back to be reviewed and rewritten. These delegates were hard at work achieving the kind of constitution that would make a strong, well coordinated, merged organization.

Following the close of the separate conventions, the delegates went immediately into their merged convention, in which they hammered out the mold of one great organization in the oil, gas and chemical industry.

AS ONE UNITED GROUP of some 200,000 workers they can, in addition to protecting and extending the benefits of all their members, launch organizational drives in the chemical industry.

Knowing the officers of both organizations, I know that whoever among them are elected to serve as officers in the new organization will do an excellent job. As separate organizations both the UGC& CWA and the OWIU had well trained, experienced staff people. In combining their staffs they will have a great asset in bringing in the thousands of unorganized workers across the country.

We of the organizational staff of National CIO look forward to giving every assistance and cooperation to this new organization in organizing the unorganized in the chemical industry.

Based on hard work and frank, honest discussion and debate, a new strong organization is being born.

1.5c Wage Increase Set At Virginia Peanut Firm

A MEAGER 1.5c an hour wage increase was something of a triumph for 125 CIO Retail Union members who last week ended a strike against the Parker Peanut Co., Suffolk, Va.

The increase brings wages to 81.5c an hour for women workers, to 91.5c for men.

The Parker firm is one of about a dozen in the Suffolk area. Another is the giant Planters Peanut outfit. Together they employ about 4000 workers, most of whom belong to Local 26, RWDSU-CIO.

Chairman Leroy Harris of Local 26 reported the employers are organized in the North Carolina and Virginia Peanut Association. This year, the association said flatly, there would be no wage increase. The Parker firm had orders to *"hold the line"* against union demands but acceded after a strike which began Feb. 11.

Other contracts in the area are expiring soon and other strikes will follow unless wage increases are given, Harris said.

Some of the Suffolk area workers live in company-owned housing but most live in three-room shacks of very poor quality. Rental for these shacks varies from $8 to $10 weekly. There are no toilets or baths in these rented houses, only running water. Heat and light must be provided and paid for separately by the tenants.

Steel Board Approves Unity

(Continued from Page 3)

effectively on the economic, legislative and political fronts," the resolution said.

"By helping to build a stronger nation, unity will strengthen the free democratic world in the struggle against Communist imperialism and aggression.

"Workers throughout America will benefit from the renewed emphasis to be placed on organizing the unorganized and from the improved services which will be possible for affiliated unions and their members."

Announcement that the union would sign the AFL-CIO no-raiding agreement came at a press conference held by McDonald between board sessions. The union's board, he said, had previously authorized him to sign the pact at an "appropriate" time.

With "certain problems involving federal locals on the ore docks on the Great Lakes and the AFL Aluminum Workers" appearing to be resolved through labor unity, McDonald said the time would now be "appropriate."

He said that he thought a number of unions with competing jurisdictions "will desire to amalgamate" after the merger and that he "hoped" the AFL Aluminum Workers would amalgamate with the steel union, which already has about 20,000 aluminum worker members.

In the forthcoming negotiations with Big Steel, McDonald said the union would not ask for a guaranteed annual wage "because the contract reopening provides for negotiations on wages only."

CIO on ABC
Monday thru Friday
John W. Vandercook
AND THE NEWS

House Inquiry Urged On Textile Mergers

TEXTILE "monopolistic mergers" that abandon communities and people without regard to their futures were blasted by Rep. Lane (D. Mass.), who demanded an investigation by the House Judiciary Committee.

Lane scored "a handful of over-ambitious men who have little or no regard for the human pawns in the game of pyramiding wealth and economic power."

His resolution calling for an investigation of the mergers would give special attention to their motives and "their probable long-range effects."

Lane's highly critical speech before the House was made as stockholders of the American Woolen Co. and Robbins Mills voted to merge with Textron, Inc. The new combined company will have assets of $161 million.

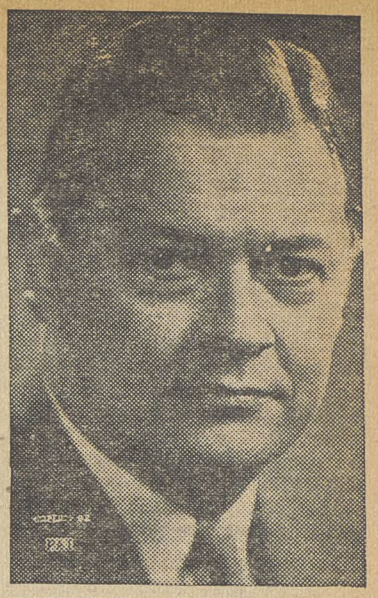
American Woolen Co., onetime giant of the woolen and worsted industry, permanently closed three of its mills in the Lawrence, Mass., area, part of Lane's district. More than 13,000 were thrown out of work, most of whom still have not found employment.

LANE CHARGED that textile giants have demonstrated no concern for the economic and human loss that has been left in the wake of their maneuvers as they battle for supremacy in the textile field.

"The situation calls for a thorough congressional investigation," Lane said, "because no financial manipulations, that benefit a few by taking jobs away from tens of thousands of people, can ever be tolerated by the government . . . which has authority to prevent or restrain monopolistic practices under the anti-trust division of the Dept. of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission."

Some of those who lost jobs when textile mills were closed, Lane continued, will never be able to find jobs unless the padlocked mills are taken over by other industries. He said that 640 New England textile mills had closed their gates permanently since the end of World War II and the plight of middle-aged workers was especially critical.

"My point is that the American Woolen Co. cannot abandon these displaced workers," said Lane. *"It cannot just lock up the mills and depart, shrugging off all responsibility for the loyal workers it has left behind."*



APPROVED by the Senate Labor Committee this week were nominations to two NLRB posts: Theophile C. Kammholz (above) as general counsel, and Boyd Leedom as a board member.

Alco Strike Parleys Held

UNION and management officials were meeting at week's end in Washington in an attempt to settle the CIO Steelworkers strike of three American Locomotive Co. plants in upstate New York.

Some 3500 USA-CIO members walked off the job at midnight Feb. 28 when the contract expired without agreement on wage increases, pensions and insurance benefits.

USA-CIO Pres. David J. McDonald and Gen. Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg conferred with Alco Vice Pres. James J. Reynolds in an effort to end the walkout at Auburn, Dunkirk and Schenectady.

NLRB Rules Against Poll

DISMISSAL of a petition filed by an independent union for an election at the Goodyear Co. Engineering Div. at Akron, which is represented by the CIO Rubber Workers, has been sustained by the NLRB.

The independent Engineering, Maintenance and Construction Association told the NLRB regional director at Cleveland that all employes of the division should constitute a bargaining unit.

URW-CIO contended that the board had clearly established that such a unit is inappropriate under the law. The regional director dismissed the petition.

Eagle Strikers Demand Strike Insurance Probe

A DEMAND for a State investigation of strike insurance was voiced by the CIO Newspaper Guild of New York as the walkout of some 300 of its members at the Brooklyn Eagle went into the second month last week.

The plant of Brooklyn's only daily newspaper remained closed tight. Members of AFL craft unions respected picket lines, and the strikers remained firm. Federal conciliators have been attempting in vain to work out a settlement.

The demand for the strike insurance probe was made by Executive Vice Pres. Thomas J. Murphy of the citywide Guild. It came after Frank D. Schroth, Eagle publisher, publicly admitted that he is drawing insurance payments while trying to starve his employes into submission.

MURPHY SAID reports persist that Schroth is guaranteed several thousand dollars a day under his policy for up to 13 or 14 weeks. This, he added, explains why the publisher's representatives "have failed to come up with a single realistic suggestion toward a settlement."

"For many decades," he continued, "old-fashioned piratical employers used to pay hired goons to crack skulls and break up picket lines of their striking employes. When that practice became too much for the public to stomach, strike insurance was devised — encouraging greedy (and shortsighted) employers to 'take' long strikes rather than settle.

"We urge a full and public investigation of the strike insurance business, beginning with the strike insurance policy of the Eagle. For how long is the publisher insured? How much does he get? How much did he pay in premiums for his policy? (More than enough to meet the Guild's terms?)

"A State legislative body might well inquire into these and other details to determine whether strike insurance, a device to encourage and prolong strikes, is against public policy and the public welfare of the State of New York."

Network Pact Turned Down

Some 2500 members of the CIO Broadcast Employes have rejected a proposed contract settlement with the National Broadcasting Co. and the American Broadcasting Co., it was announced late last week.

NABET said strike action was "imminent," but no strike date has been set, according to press reports.

CWA Strike Likely At Southern Bell

MORE THAN 50,000 CIO Communications Workers employed by Southern Bell in nine Southeastern states may strike next week over the firm's insistance on including a very restrictive anti-strike clause in the new contract.

Negotiations have been under way since mid-1954 on the agreement, which is the only CWA-Bell System pact that is unsettled. There has been no settlement on other clauses.

Mar. 14 is the earliest day CWA-CIO may walk out under the present pact.

A State fact-finding committee has been named in the strike of 75 CWA-CIO members at Alabama Telephone Co., which began last Aug. 17. The firm operates in a number of northwestern Alabama towns.

Negotiations have begun or are about to begin between CWA-CIO and a number of independent telephone companies.

Naming Of Panel Ends Utility Strike

Some 4900 CIO Utility Workers last week ended a one-day strike at Consumers Power Co., in Michigan, when Gov. Williams named a fact-finding panel. The firm supplies gas and electricity to a number of Lower Peninsula counties outside of Detroit.

Reuther Nails GOP Claims On Farm Prices

By EUGENE A. KELLEY

CITY DWELLERS are not deceived by Administration claims that 90% parity on farm prices keeps food costs up, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther told the House Agriculture Committee.

If U. S. dairy farmers got their feed grain free, he said, it would only result in lowering the price of milk to the consumer by 1c a quart. And a microscope would be needed, he went on, to find the difference in the price of a loaf of bread when 90% or 75% parity prices are paid.

Reuther's testimony drew high praise from numerous committee members. Chairman Cooley (D. N.C.) regretted that every member of Congress could not have heard the statement.

"We have had many farm leaders before this committee during the 20 years I have served on it and I want to say that not one of them has surpassed you in presentation of the farmer's cause," Cooley said.

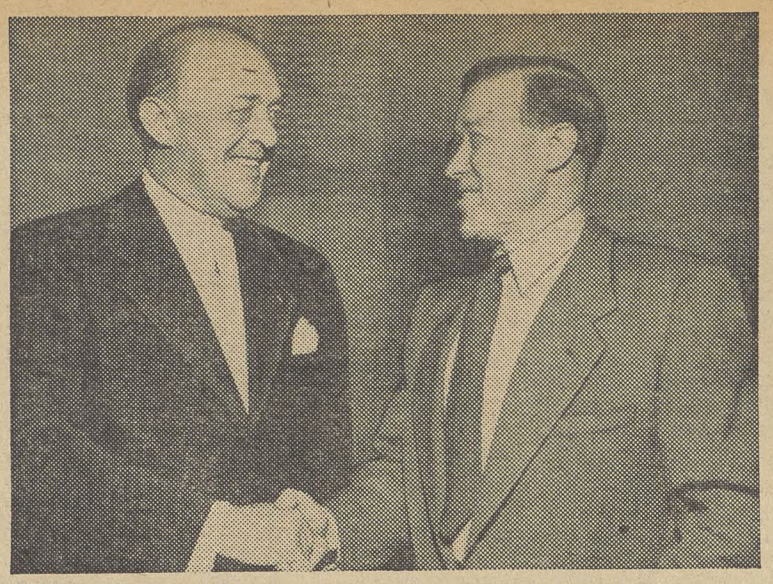
Rep. Anfuso (D. N.Y.) said Reuther represented "the kind of union leadership which we in America desire so much."

"I ONLY wish that our farm leaders, both in and out of the Agriculture Dept., might come here and give us as broad a discussion of the farm problem . . ." commented Rep. Poage (D. Tex.).

Poage asked if Reuther saw any similarity between the present and the situation in the late Twenties, when farm income lagged despite a rising stock market. The CIO president replied that he did not think the U. S. is headed for a major depression, "but that is not because these fellows are not doing the same sort of things they did before."

"The only difference is that we have had '20 years of reason' in Washington and we have some safety factors built in. If we did not have those safety factors, we could then have this kind of big business, banker mentality getting the American economy into real trouble," he said.

Reuther agreed with Rep. Johnson (D. Wisc.) that "a very vicious and a very effective job has been done trying to poison the minds of the average farmer against the American laborer. I think that they have tried to make it look as though every American labor leader has horns and that we are a narrow selfish group, trying to get more and more at the expense of our neighbors."



COMMENDATION—The best presentation of the farmer's case in 20 years on the House Agriculture Committee was the way Chairman Cooley (D. N. C.) (left) described CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther's testimony in favor of higher parity payments to nation's farmers.

The CIO head cited some statistics about the farmers' importance as consumers, pointing out that they are the largest users of steel products and the largest consumers of petroleum products.

Last year, he said, they used enough rubber to produce 24 million automobile tires. They used enough electricity to supply Chicago, Detroit, Houston and Baltimore combined. This vast consumer potential, he went on, is threatened because of the steady drop in farmers' buying power as a result of Administration policies.

The partnership and interest between CIO and farmers is not new, Reuther told the committee. He suggested that "the most wonderful and best crop" raised on American farms "are the children who finally come to the cities." Countless thousands of them, he said, are CIO members.

HE POINTED to CIO support of legislation to aid farmers since the organization was formed. This included farm credits, soil conservation and rural electrification programs.

The committee's problem is one of over-abundance, Reuther said, much the same as Detroit's. Farm surpluses were likened to the auto industry's present annual rate of nine million cars although the most optimistic forecast is that only six million will be sold.

He said CIO supports 90% of parity "not because we think it is perfect or a panacea or the answer to all farm problems."

"We believe it is the best proposal that has been advanced to date," he said. "We think the problem should be studied further. If a better way of doing it can be found, we will support the better way."

Report Card

The 84th Congress convened Jan. 5. By the end of February the Senate had met 23 times for a total of almost 87.5 hours, the House was in session almost 75 hours over a period of 26 legislative days.

Altogether, 6377 bills, joint resolutions, concurrent resolutions and simple resolutions have been introduced. Eight public bills have been enacted into law.

3-7

Farm Lobbyists Swarm Capital

Farm lobbying is big business in Washington, with 148 registered lobbyists trying to sway congressmen's votes on farm legislation, according to congressional records.

Some 102 organizations and individuals reported spending $825,257 in the first nine months of 1954. The others maintained registration, but reported no expenses. Biggest spender, with $186,804, was the National Milk Producers Federation. The American Farm Bureau Federation's eight lobbyists was the biggest staff.

Parley On Women Workers Mar. 10

Union representatives have been invited by the Labor Dept. to attend a national conference on The Effective Use of Womanpower to be held in Washington on Mar. 10-11.

Bum Record For Sure, So Now He's Mitchell's Aide

A ONE-TERM congressman with an unusually bad labor voting record was named last week as liaison between the Labor Dept. and Congress.

Herbert B. Warburton, 38-year-old Wilmington, Del., lawyer, got an appointment as special assistant to Labor Sec. Mitchell to act on liaison matters.

Warburton was elected at-large in Delaware to serve in the 83rd Congress but tripped when he tried to promote himself to the Senate last November.

On 26 key issues in his two-year tenure, Warburton voted wrong 23 times according to CIO's voting record. The Labor's Dept.'s new liaison man voted against CIO proposals 14 times out of 16 in the first session and nine times out of 10 in the second.

In both years he voted wrong on unemployment compensation matters. He voted against recommittal of the Reed Bill in 1953 which threatened the unemployment insurance system. CIO favored recommittal.

Last year Warburton helped to reject the Forand Bill which would have provided federal standards to raise jobless benefits and to extend their duration.

Warburton has voted wrong on such other matters as the timberlands and tidelands giveaways, taxes, public housing, atomic energy, public power, aid to education, aid to farmers and veterans, civil service, small business and wiretapping. His only right votes were on legislation affecting excess profits taxes and overseas aid.

Lehman Leads Drive For Immigration Act Overhaul

OVERHAUL of the McCarran-Walter immigration law was proposed in legislation introduced by Sen. Lehman (D. N.Y.) and Rep. Celler (D. N.Y.) and a score of other members of both Houses. The lone Republican co-sponsor of the measure is Sen. Langer (N. D.).

LEHMAN

As the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee, Lehman called on the administration and leaders of both parties to redeem their campaign pledges and replace *"discriminatory, oppressive and ruthless immigration and citizenship laws now on our books."*

It is intolerable, Lehman stated, "that we should continue to maintain our own Iron Curtain against visitors and alien immigrants alike, while criticizing the Iron Curtain abroad." The present law was described as a "mess" which must be cleaned up without delay.

LEHMAN SAID his measure would eliminate racism and national discrimination from our immigration laws. It would provide "full and comprehensive security" against the admission of subversives and undesirable aliens.

He predicted the Lehman-Celler Bill would tighten existing loopholes which now permit "millions of unscreened aliens to flood across our northern and southern borders."

Among the objectionable features of the present law which would be eliminated, Lehman cited the national origins quota with its built-in discrimination based on place of birth, the statutory discriminations and distinctions between native-born and naturalized U. S. citizens, the present insubstantial grounds for revocation and denial of citizenship, and the fractious and arbitrary grounds for denial of admission to this country.

Ford Beats GM For High GOP Post

THE FORD MOTOR CO. beat out General Motors for chairmanship of Michigan's Republican Party in the recent State GOP convention.

The undercover Ford-GM struggle revolved around incumbent John Feikens, backed by Ford, and challenger Arthur T. Iverson, supported by GM. The facts came to light in an exchange of remarks on the floor between Iverson and 14th Dist. delegate Arthur Madar.

Madar accused Iverson of being an "unwitting tool" of GM. Iverson said he was no tool, but that if "someone in GM wants to support me, that's fine." He was then cut off, he later told a caucus, before he could mention Ford's backing of Feikens.

When the votes were counted, Ford-backed Feikens got 994 to 598 for GM-supported Iverson.

GM was reported gunning for Feikens because they blamed him for last fall's GOP debacle. Democrats swept all State offices in the November voting with Gov. Williams (D.) trimming Don S. Leonard by more than 250,000 votes.

Leonard, another Ford-labelled Republican, came to Feikens' defense and admitted that unemployment had something to do with the Republican defeat. Irony of ironies was that GM supporters called for Feikens' scalp when one of their own—Defense Sec. Wilson—pulled the prize boner of the campaign with his remarks comparing unemployed workers with dogs.

Feikens recovered enough from the battle, however, to call for a legislative investigation of political spending by the CIO Political Action Committee. PAC, he said, "represents a new brand of American totalitarianism." Roy Reuther, head of the CIO Auto Workers PAC, called the charge *"an absolute, complete fabrication."*

Labor Dept. Names 3 To Advisory Unit

THREE TOP CIO officials have been appointed by Labor Sec. Mitchell to a labor advisory committee to assist his department "in developing its policies and programs and in improving its operations.

Pres. Walter P. Reuther, who also heads the Auto Workers, Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, who also is president of the Electrical Workers and Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers, a CIO vice president, are the appointees from CIO.

Named to represent the AFL are Pres. George Meany, Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and Pres. Harry C. Bates of the Bricklayers.

Mitchell said he had "high hopes that this committee, working with me, will be of great benefit in making the department more effective in its efforts to promote the welfare of the wage earners of America."

The Story of SUNFED See Page 6

The CIO News

Official Weekly Publication, Congress of Industrial Organizations

Washington, D. C., March 14, 1955 — 82 — Vol. 18, No. 11

4 Unions Urge $1.25 Pay Floor

UAW Sets Talks With Ford, GM

PRELIMINARIES to the CIO Auto Workers important negotiations with the auto industry for a guaranteed annual employment plan will get under way in Detroit this week.

Both General Motors and Ford will meet with the UAW-CIO to discuss plans for the actual negotiations scheduled to begin early in April.

The five-year GM contract expires May 29 and that with Ford runs out June 1. The bargaining sessions themselves are scheduled to begin with GM the week of Apr. 4 and those with Ford tentatively start Apr. 11.

Announcement of the preliminary talks came as the UAW prepared for its convention, which will open Mar. 27 in Cleveland's Public Auditorium.

Here are details on the GM and Ford sessions:

GENERAL MOTORS: UAW-CIO Vice Pres. John W. Livingston and GM Vice Pres. H. W. Anderson issued a joint statement saying that "the meetings are being held at this time because representatives of the UAW-CIO will be engaged in activities in connection with their national convention in Cleveland at the time when they ordinarily would be in such preliminary discussions with General Motors."

"The parties expect to present their formal demands for changes in the current five-year agreement on or about Mar. 30 in accordance with the terms of that agreement," the statement said.

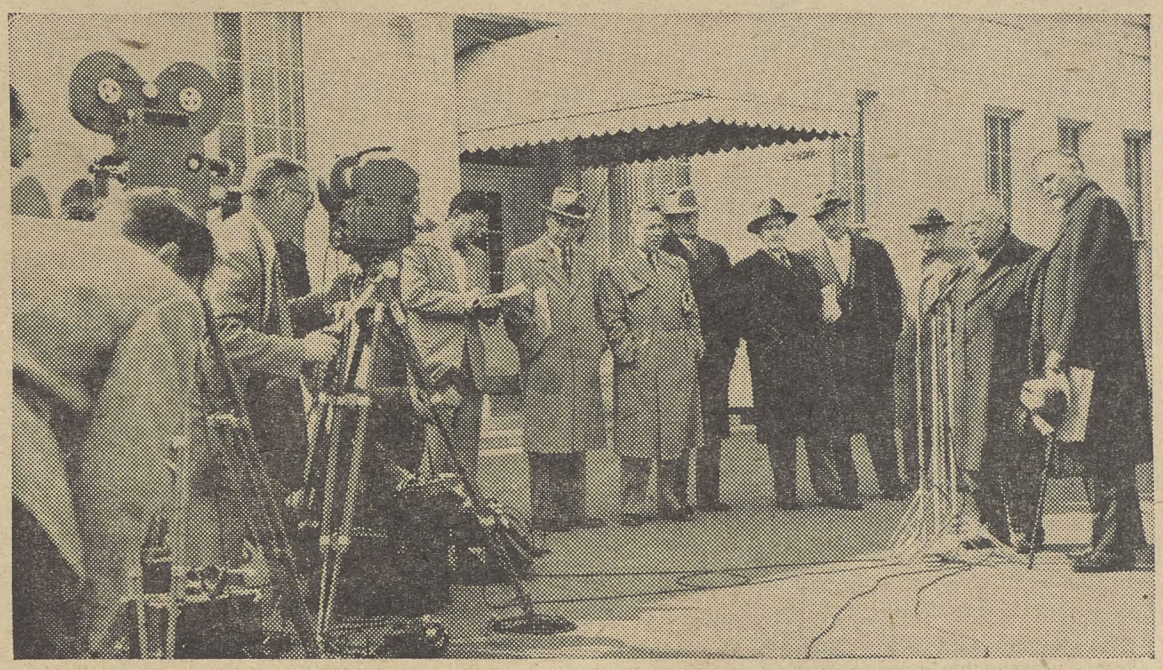
FORD: Ken Bannon, director of the UAW-CIO Ford Dept. and John S. Bugas, industrial relations vice president of Ford, said their meeting will begin Mar. 16 and last two or possibly three days.

"The meeting will be entirely exploratory in nature and will not constitute the start of actual negotiations on a new Ford UAW contract," they said.

"We believe it will be to the benefit of both the company and the union to meet in advance and lay the groundwork for an orderly start of negotiations."

Bannon heads the national UAW Ford negotiating committee which will participate in these talks with a company delegation headed by Bugas.

Besides the guaranteed annual employment plan for 52 weeks of work and a guaranteed 40-hour week, the UAW-CIO earlier announced that it will seek a wage increase, better pensions, employer-paid health benefits and a number of other contract improvements.



INTERVIEW outside White House followed visit of CIO-AFL textile and apparel unionists to urge $1.25 minimum wage. Pres. Potofsky of ACWA-CIO, right, and Pres. Dubinsky, ILGWU-AFL, answer questions by reporters and TV newsmen.

Wage Plea Presented To Ike

A DELEGATION from four CIO and AFL textile and apparel unions visited the White House last week to urge Pres. Eisenhower's support for a $1.25 minimum wage but all they got was "no promises."

The President pledged "all the consideration he can" to the matter and said he would be "guided by the facts." However, he would make no commitments to budge from the 90c figure he has suggested as the new minimum rate.

Members of the delegation that met with Eisenhower for about 30 minutes were: Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky and Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum of the CIO Clothing Workers; Pres. Emil Rieve and Executive Vice Pres. William Pollock of the CIO Textile Workers; Pres. David Dubinsky of the AFL Ladies Garment Workers; Pres. Alex Rose of the AFL Hat Workers and CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg.

THE HIGHER minimum wage was described as *"a matter of life and death"* to thousands of textile workers who are concerned with the exodus of industry from relatively high wage areas to centers where the 75c minimum is often the maximum.

After leaving the White House the delegation members said they had "a splendid discussion" on the minimum wage law.

"We expressed to the President our belief in the need for continual modernization of the minimum wage statute so that it may always be an effective agent to prevent sweat shops and other forms of extreme exploitation of low income workers," they said.

"We pointed out that five years have passed since the minimum wage was last increased, and that in the ensuing period substantial rises in the cost of living, as well as rises in the American standard of living, have made the present 75c an hour unrealistic and ineffective."

THE REPRESENTATIVES of more than a million union members in every section of the country asked Eisenhower to give leadership to an effort to achieve significant improvements in the present law. It was, they added, essential from the standpoint of the workers' welfare and "from the standpoint of making additional purchasing power available to the American economic system."

"We stated our conviction that this higher minimum wage would benefit the entire country and that the Congress should be urged to act promptly to this end," the delegation concluded.

Senate Vote Due On Tax Cut

THE CHIPS are down in the most significant battle of the 84th Congress — the tax issue. A Senate vote this week will go far towards deciding how much tax relief will be given low and middle-income groups.

Debate, frequently heated, began late last week on the compromise proposal of Democratic Leader Johnson (Tex.) offered in a salvage attempt after an informal poll revealed enough defections in his own ranks to block the $20-a-person tax cut voted earlier by the House.

Johnson's compromise would give a $20 reduction to every taxpayer, plus a $10 cut for each dependent except his wife, effective next Jan. 1. *He also proposed extending corporate and excise taxes and repeal of the "handout" given last year on stock dividends and the liberal depreciation formula as well as a new loophole found in the Administration's tax bill.*

SIX DEMOCRATS who lost their fight for a flat $20 cut for all in the Senate Finance Committee after two of their party, Byrd (Va.) and George (Ga.), voted with the GOP, issued a minority report.

"The present Administration believes that tax policy should be shaped in such a manner as to encourage vast accumulations of capital on the theory that if the top is prosperous, some share of the prosperity will trickle down to others," they said.

"In contrast, it is our belief, that the national interest is best served by tax policies which insure individual Americans maximum possible purchasing power —the most potent force in shaping an America in which all our people will be prosperous," they added.

Besides Johnson, the report was signed by Sens. Kerr (Okla.), Frear (Del.), Long (La.), Smathers (Fla.) and Barkley (Ky.). They said:

"A tax reduction to those in low-income brackets would stimulate the economy and increase revenue producing wealth. To that extent, it would tend toward—rather than away from—a balanced budget."

They hit at Pres. Eisenhower's charge of "fiscal irresponsibility" and his opposition to tax cuts before the budget is balanced.

"It is fair to assume," their report said, *"that the present Administration regards 'fiscal responsibility' as that state of affairs in which the rich get richer and the poor are expected to balance the budget.*

"...The deficit forecast (last year) did not prevent the Administration from embracing a tax reduction bill in which 77% of the immediate relief and 91% of the long-term relief went to corporations and large income earners."

The six said they were not "wedded irrevocably" to the House-approved tax cuts but they interpreted the House action "as a desire to do justice to those who were bypassed last year when tax relief was given chiefly to corporations and taxpayers in the upper-income brackets."

They said "a tax reduction to those in need of relief would have beneficial effects upon our economy, bolster the trend toward prosperity and strengthen our nation."

"The evidence from every quarter indicates that such strengthening is needed," the report continued. "It takes neither a crystal ball nor profound economic analysis to determine that there are soft spots in our economy...Unemployed workers and unemployed machinery produce no wealth and consequently no revenue either for the government or for private individuals."

Treasury Sec. Humphrey replied by dredging up a 1954 catch-phrase. The Johnson compromise, he grumbled, might take the nation down the road to "gloom and doom." He denounced it as "irresponsible... political" and "silly."

(More on taxes, Page 12.)

What To Do—And Do Now!

"The corporations got theirs, now it's time to give the working man a tax break."

That's the story of the tax cut fight now being waged in Congress, the CIO Legislative Dept. says in its latest plea for grass-roots support for tax reductions for the average family.

Democratic leaders of the Congress are determined to reduce taxes for American families, the Legislative Dept. says, and at the same time outlaw inequities written by the last Republican Congress which had only the corporations and wealty few in mind.

What you should do is to write, wire or telephone your Senators at the Senate Office Bldg., Washington 25, D. C., and urge them to vote for tax reductions for average families.

Merger Completed—

New Oil, Chemical Union Has Big Job To Do

By AL ZACK

THERE'S A NEW name on the roster of CIO affiliates—the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers Intl. Union.

But the membership is not new to CIO. The union is made up of long-time members of two CIO internationals, now merged into a new, strong, single union.

Creation of the new union came on a rainy, foggy afternoon in Cleveland as more than 1000 delegates spontaneously jumped to their feet to yell and cheer as the constitution committee unanimously moved adoption of the new amended constitution.

Two minutes later, as the cheers subsided, Impartial Chairman Richard T. Leonard, assistant to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, called for opposition votes. There was a moment of hushed silence. Then the cheers rang out again as Leonard declared the constitution adopted unanimously.

A Big Potential

That vote ended the individual histories of two CIO unions, the Oil Workers Intl. Union and the Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers.

At that moment, a combined union of more than 200,000 members, with perhaps the largest unorganized potential of any basic industry in America, was born.

O. A. Knight, former president of the Oil Workers and a CIO vice president, was the unanimous choice to head the new union. The secretary-treasurer will be T. M. McCormick, who formerly held that post in the OWIU.

The convention chose four vice presidents, of equal rank, after a roll call vote which took more than three hours. Those elected were: Elwood Swisher, former Chemical Worker president; B. J. Schafer, former OWIU vice president; Joseph Applebaum and Jack Curran.

TOP OFFICERS of merged union pose in Cleveland after creation of Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers Intl. Union. Seated, from left: Pres. O. A. Knight and Sec.-Treas. T. M. McCormick. Standing: Vice Presidents Elwood Swisher, Joseph Applebaum, B. J. Shafer and Jack Curran. Major project for the merged union is organizing.

New Union Wins Plant On First Day

CIO's newest union, the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, won its first election only six hours after it was born.

The victory came in Ferndale, Wash., where workers at the new General Petroleum Corp. refinery voted 113 to 96 for the CIO affiliate. The other union on the ballot was the AFL Operating Engineers.

Applebaum had been Chemical Worker district director in St. Louis and Curran had held a similar post in New York.

Defeated in the roll call were Cecil Martin, former Chemical Worker secretary-treasurer, and R. P. Buchanan, former vice president of that union.

The merger came after eight months of discussion and a week of debate over the new constitution. The basis for that document had been a proposed draft, worked out by a rank-and-file committee from both organizations.

This proposal had gone to every local of the two unions and hundreds of proposed changes had been sent to separate conventions held just before the merger convention. These sessions narrowed the proposed changes down to 48 and a 24-man constitutional committee had worked almost round-the-clock for a week on these proposals.

Unanimity Displayed

The unanimity of the committee was displayed by its unanimous recommendation on all the disputed issues.

Under the new constitution, there will be 16 districts, 15 in the U. S. and one in Canada. The directors will be appointed by the president.

The Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers will be a rank-and-file run union. The 16-man executive committee, one from each district, will be composed of rank and filers. The constitution provides that no member on the payroll of the international may be elected to the board and that any board member, who subsequently goes on the international payroll, must resign.

The convention set the dues scale at from $2 to $5, with the local unions having the option between those top and bottom figures. The per capita will be $1.35. The headquarters will be in Denver, where the Oil Workers own a headquarters building.

Following the roll call, Knight told newsmen he intended to name Swisher as administrative vice president.

Surrendering the gavel to the new president, Leonard took note of the election campaign, saying:

"You have fought a hard, clean election battle. Let me remind you that tough election battles make unions—they do not break unions.

"You have democratically chosen your leaders. Now you shall go forward to your great task of organizing the unorganized workers."

OWIU Early Birds Get 1st PAC Award

Local 645 of the CIO Oil Workers in Savannah, Ga., must have taken the story about the early bird and the worm to heart when it came to contributing their dollars for political action.

To insure being the first local union in the country to receive a PAC Honor Award for 100% contribution this year, Local 645 met on New Year's Day, collected a dollar from every member and held it until OWIU forwarded them PAC receipt books.

Canadian Labor Federations Agree On Merger Program

By GERVASE N. LOVE

THE CANADIAN Congress of Labor and the Trades & Labor Congress took a giant stride toward unity last week when their representatives agreed on the "basic and fundamental principles" of merger "into one completely autonomous labor center."

The decision was the most significant in more than a year of formal and informal negotiations.

The pattern follows that set by the U. S. labor centers with which they are associated. CIO unions in Canada are affiliated with the CCL, while the TLC is an AFL affiliate.

The agreement, which was reached Mar. 9 at a meeting of the TLC-CCL Unity Committee in Ottawa, follows the general outlines of that signed by the CIO and AFL at Miami Beach a month before.

THE COMMITTEE agreed that the new body shall be autonomous, with present affiliated and chartered unions entering as equals, and that all "legitimate" labor organizations in Canada which accept the policies and principles of the new body shall be eligible for membership.

This was interpreted by the Committee as excluding company unions and those dominated by Communists, until they have cleaned themselves up.

Both industrial and craft unions will have equal recognition. Affiliates will be encouraged to settle the inevitable duplications and conflicts of organizations and jurisdiction by mutual agreement by merger where feasible, or by other "amicable and realistic" solution.

Protection against discrimination, racketeering, corruption and invasion by Communists or Fascists are to be established in the new constitution.

The agreement now goes to the Executive Councils of both bodies. If ratified there, a subcommittee of CCL Pres. A. R. Mosher and Sec.-Treas. Donald MacDonald, and TLC Pres. Claude Jodoin and Sec.-Treas. Gordon C. Cushing will begin work on a draft constitution.

Final approval will be sought from the TLC convention in October. If it is granted, the new body's founding convention will probably be held early in 1956, the committee said.

The CCL is represented on the Unity Committee by C. E. Millard, Canadian director for the CIO Auto Workers, in addition to Mosher and MacDonald.

Besides Cushing, the TLC is represented by Pres. Claude Jodoin and Vice Presidents William Jenoves and George P. Schollie.

Last week's agreement marked the opening of the third and final phase of the procedure the committee outlined when it first sat down to hammer out a unity program.

THE FIRST phase was reaching agreement for a joint stand and joint action on matters of common policy. This was quickly accomplished, and has resulted in a series of joint statements on matters of public policy such as unemployment, unemployment compensation, housing, etc.

The second phase was the negotiating of a no-raiding agreement. This was signed Nov. 18, 1954, and became effective Jan. 1, 1955. The committee announced that all major member unions, both CCL and TLC have either signed or agreed to sign shortly, and that not one has refused.

Simultaneously, the committee announced the appointment of H. Carl Goldenberg, Montreal Lawyer with wide experience in Canadian labor and business affairs, as impartial arbitrator under the no-raiding agreement.

Tobias Hails Bias Curb In Merger Pact

PRAISE for the AFL-CIO Unity Committee for its "clear and forth-right statement recognizing the equal status of all minority groups in the merged federation" came from Dr. Channing Tobias last week.

Tobias, who is chairman of the board of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said:

"We of the NAACP believe that it must be clearly established now that there will be no place in the merged federation for segregated locals, colored auxiliaries, lily-white clauses and union constitutions or wage differentials based on race."

Approval of the CIO-AFL Merger Agreement was unanimously voted by the CIO Brewery Workers General Executive Board last week.

UBA-CIO, "the oldest industrial union in America, is proud to lend its support to this great new labor organization" the board's statement read. It was qualified by a paragraph critical of the AFL Teamsters "who have refused to agree not to raid other labor organizations."

"It is high time that these practices be stopped so that organized labor may address itself to the important task of realizing in full the benefits of the Merger Agreement, rather than in dissipating its energies in wasteful and destructive inter-union strife," the union declared.

N. Y. Tannery Local Joins CIO Drive

BRAVING a raging blizzard, members of the 400-member Local in Gowanda, N. Y., voted 311 to 1 last week to disaffiliate from the AFL Meat Cutters and join the new CIO Leather Workers Organizing Committee.

It was the third such victory for LWOC in two weeks and the second outside the New England area. Local 44's members are employed at the Moench Tannery of the Brown Shoe Co.

Delegates from the local supported the merger of the Fur & Leather Workers with the AFL union at Atlantic City in January and voted for it unanimously in a later referendum. They reversed themselves dramatically at last week's meeting after Pres. Richard Stapleton declared: *"This is our only way to rid ourselves of Communist influence."*

The LWOC-CIO now has over 7300 members in six local unions.

AUTOMATION and guaranteed annual wage programs were subject of discussion at IUE-CIO Radio, Television Parts Conference Board meeting in Ft. Wayne, Ind. Delegate Bob Kelley of Alliance Manufacturing Co. Local 750, Alliance, O., rises to support union's position in meeting problems of layoffs afflicting industry.

IUE Demands Labor Share In Automation Gains; Pay Talks Due

INCREASING automation in the radio, television and parts industry was welcomed by the CIO Electrical Workers with the proviso that "benefits be distributed to labor as well as management and stockholders."

The welcome was extended at a meeting of that industry's IUE-CIO Conference Board in Ft. Wayne, Ind., which also spelled out a nine-point program for dealing with the immediate effects of automation and a 10-point plan for a guaranteed annual wage.

"We have decided to make the GAW a major demand in our negotiations for new contracts," said Chairman Daniel Arnold.

The IUE-CIO plan contemplates a guarantee of 2080 hours of work annually at the employe's base rate for incentive workers and the day rate for others, to be financed by a fund based on approximately 5% of the payroll.

"WE MUST be careful that we don't frighten industry from going ahead with automation," said IUE-CIO Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett.

"If employers realize that automation can be a Frankenstein's monster unless the consuming power is there to buy the flood of goods resulting from it, and if they handle it properly, automation could be a blessing that could raise minimum living standards per family to $5000 or $6000 within five to 10 years."

Research Dir. David Lasser cited examples of the effect of automation in the electronics industry, including the elimination of 25% of a wiring assembly and soldering line at a Philco plant in Sandusky, O., as the result of introducing a printed circuit.

MANUFACTURERS' figures show, he pointed out, that productivity is at or near record levels despite substantial layoffs. November and December 1954 production equalled the April 1953 industry peak. But only 380,000 workers were employed at the end of 1954 compared to 418,000 in April, 1953 he noted.

RCA may be the industry pattern-setter this year, since its negotiations with IUE-CIO begin Apr. 19.

"Wage settiements in late 1954 and early 1955 have been primarily 'catching up' negotiations," Hartnett said.

"Any real indication of the pattern of 1955 will not become noticeable until RCA and Philco have begun or concluded negotiations along toward the end of May."

NAM Raises Slush Fund To Oppose Annual Wage

A HUGE slush fund to finance a National Association of Manufacturers' campaign against the guaranteed annual wage and in support of right-to-scab laws is being raised among businessmen by some wealthy, self-styled protectors of the individual's right to a job.

Firms and individual business leaders are being solicited for plump contributions in a letter signed by Ira Mosher, former NAM president and chairman of the United Business Committee, an NAM affiliate.

The existence of the drive, with its goal the financing of a "hard-hitting campaign to get the facts to the people," was revealed by Labor, weekly newspaper of the railroad unions, which obtained a copy of Mosher's letter.

ASSERTING that business conditions look good for 1955 but that "we'll have to fight to make it so," the missive continued:

"Your past support has been of great help in creating the improved economic climate in which we now operate. We must not let it disappear."

The viewing with alarm which Mosher has been doing was spelled out.

"Presently the most disturbing threat to 1955 prospects," his letter said, "are CIO Pres. Walter Reuther's announced intentions to (1) press for repeal of the Taft-Hartley waiver which specifically leaves to the states the authority to outlaw compulsory unionism, and (2) win a guaranteed annual wage for his members."

The letter blandly said that "the size of your contribution is optional." Then it coyly suggests that many firms "are subscribing at the rate of 50c per $1000 of gross annual payroll or $1.50 per employe, including executives."

On the basis of a $64 billion annual industrial payroll, Labor calculates, this would yield about $32 million if everybody solicited fell for Mosher's line.

Ike Drops Khaki Kurtain On Dinners

THE MEN who come to dinner have given the White House a political headache, prompting Pres. Eisenhower to react in typical military fashion by slamming down a curtain of censorship.

Stag dinners at the White House were instituted in June 1953. Up to last week there had been 44 of them, averaging about 15 handpicked guests at each affair. The guests arrived at the White House about 7:30, dined on a menu selected by Eisenhower and then chatted until 11 p.m. or midnight.

Each week the guest list would be announced and that's where the headache started. For every man that got an invitation, there were 20 others who felt slighted. Last week the White House announced there would be no more publicity about the famous stag dinners with the President.

A research job on the affiliations of the guests a few weeks before may have helped to hasten the decision to ring down the khaki curtain. U. S. News and World Report reported on those who had attended 38 dinners. *The magazine found that this is indeed a business Administration: Businessmen made up 294 of the dinner guests.*

The next largest group was made up of Administration officials, 81 of them. Editors, publishers and writers were next with 51. There were 30 educators, 23 GOP leaders and 16 old friends from Army days.

Ten heads of foundations or charities got invitations along with nine farmers or farm leaders. Then there were six churchmen, five of the Eisenhower kinfolk and four state and local officials.

Union officials? Eight got White House invitations, one for almost every 37 businessmen.

The only two to be invited from the CIO were Pres. Walter P. Reuther, who also heads the Auto Workers, and Vice Pres. David J. McDonald, who is also president of the Steelworkers.

Kohler Declares War, Fires 91 Strike Leaders

THE KOHLER CO. has dropped its "mask of self-righteousness" and "declared war on its employes," said the executive board of CIO Auto Workers Local 833 when the company fired 91 leaders of the 11-month strike against the plumbing supply firm at Sheboygan, Wis.

Local Pres. Allan J. Graskamp, the board members and union stewards and committeemen were fired for undisclosed "misconduct" in connection with the strike.

"Kohler Co. can try to frighten and intimidate," the Local 833 board said, "but men and women who have been on strike for 11 months in a just cause and through a democratic organization do not scare so easily . . .

"Threats and intimidation will not move us. Only honest bargaining will move us. Kohler Co. could have peace—by bargaining in good faith—and settle the strike.

"Kohler Co., however, wants to perpetuate strike, bitterness and economic hardship in Sheboygan County. The choice is the Kohler Co.'s—and it is to be regretted."

UAW-CIO Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey assured a rally of some 2500 strikers and their wives that all would go back to work when the walkout is settled.

George A. Downing, NLRB trial examiner, postponed a Sheboygan hearing scheduled for last week on a series of unfair practice charges against the company.

DOWNING SAID that "orderly procedure requires investigation (of the additional charges growing out of the firings) and hearing not to be conducted simultaneously and that in the public interest a single hearing should be had, if possible, on the unfair labor practice issues connected with the present dispute . . ."

Some 3800 UAW-CIO members have been on strike since Apr. 5, 1954. Main issues include wages comparable to those in similar industries; seniority on transfers, layoffs and recalls; workable arbitration, better pensions and insurance programs, adjustment of inequities, and union security.

Ford Local Gives $25,000 To Strikers

More than $25,000 recently was presented to the Kohler strikers by CIO Auto Workers Local 600 at the Ford plant in Detroit, the largest local union in the world.

The local sent four leaders to present the check for the money, which was collected in a week-long voluntary drive among the Ford employes. Local Financial Sec. W. G. Grant headed the group.

"When we saw the strikers and their wonderful spirit and organization," Grant said, "we got a lift in moral. The courage and determination of the Kohler strikers makes every union man proud to be called their brother."

Job Layoff Total Is Up Slightly

UNEMPLOYMENT in the nation continued to hover at slightly more than three and one-third million in February, according to the Commerce and Labor Dept. reports.

The latest figure is 3,383,000, up 36,000 from January. It compares to 3,661,000 jobless in February of 1954.

Total employment, on the other hand, dropped by 212,000 from January, compared to an increase of 302,000 in the same period of 1954. The nation's work force in February was 59,938,000 as against 60,150,000 a month ago.

Layoffs in farm, construction and other outdoor jobs and a continued winter decline in trade accounted for the fall-off in employment the Labor and Commerce Depts. said. These more than offset a "sharp" rise in factory employment.

FACTORY JOBS showed "substantial increases" the departments reported. The new figure is 16,100,000—an increase of 120,000 over January. Farm employment dropped by 213,000 to 5,048,000 persons in the period.

Leading the factory increase were metals, machinery and transportation equipment industries.

Total unemployment, the departments claimed, has shown "much smaller increases than usual" since late fall.

Harlan Gets Okay At Last

The long-pending nomination of John Marshall Harlan as an associate justice of the Supreme Court was approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee last week. The vote was 10-4, with one member voting "present."

That $1.25 Minimum Wage

The CIO and AFL are united in support of the necessity of raising the federal minimum wage to $1.25 an hour. It behooves the 84th Congress to act on those proposed improvements in the Fair Labor Standards Act.

As a joint delegation of CIO and AFL leaders pointed out after they had talked to Pres. Eisenhower, the minimum wage law is in need of *"continual modernization . . . so that it may always be an effective agent to prevent sweatshops and other forms of extreme exploitation of low income workers."*

A rise in the minimum to $1.25 makes sense—sense in terms of the economic needs of low-income workers and their families, sense in terms of helping pour high-velocity buying power into the national economy.

That argument seems to make sense to a lot of congressmen and senators, too. In the House, more than two dozen bills propose a minimum of $1.25 an hour, while a few others propose a flat $1 an hour. So far as research indicates, there's only one bill in the Senate—and none in the House—that calls for the raise to 90c which the President suggested.

If the minimum wage law is to be effective, then the $1.25 minimum supported by the CIO is a basic necessity.

A Common-Sense Bill

The tax cut fight took a new turn last week as Senate Democrats, faced with hard political realities, offered a substitute for the $20-a-person tax slash adopted by the House and supported by CIO.

The Senate compromise significantly would plug up some loopholes drilled by the last GOP-dominated Congress, which give tax relief to huge corporations and wealthy stockholders.

That's a common-sense proposition. It is keyed to the traditional, correct view that taxation should be based on ability to pay. It makes mincemeat of Administration propaganda of *"fiscal irresponsibility."*

We support this proposal. We regret the Senate's proposal does not give Mr. Average American as much tax relief as he needs and should have. We sincerely hope, however, that the Senate supports this new measure and that the conferees will try to improve the tax cut for average families.

In sum, this is a sound step in the right direction. The Democrats are to be congratulated for their unfaltering fight for the little guy, who really needs a tax cut to increase his purchasing power.

Help For The Farmers

The House Agriculture Committee has turned thumbs down on the Benson farm program. With a 26-to-11 vote, causing a run on the White House aspirin bottle, the committee agreed Benson's brainstorm hadn't improved the farmers' economic status or caused farm surpluses to disappear.

All the Benson plan did was to reduce the farmers' standard of living. In turn, that meant the city worker suffered, for his best customer hadn't been able to purchase factory-made goods.

We're happy about the vote. The fact is no group in our economy can long prosper at the expense of his fellow man. We hope some day the Eisenhower Administration learns that simple moral lesson.

The CIO News

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Horatius At The Bridge

In Other Words—

America Gains In Race Relations

Heartening improvements in race relations during the past 10 years are seen by Under Sec. Ralph J. Bunche of the United Nations in an interview with Bernard Stephens for The Record, newspaper of the CIO Retail Union, which is digested here:

Q. Do you feel race relations have improved in the United States in the past few years?

A. Yes, the walls are breaking down. There has been a steady and significant improvement in race relations in this country particularly over the past 10 years. Discrimination against Negroes has definitely lessened all over the country, even n some Southern communities. The biggest event in this connection, of course, was the Supreme Court decision banning segregation in the schools.

BUNCHE

Q. You said in 1950 that you would not live in Washington, D. C., because of the discrimination prevalent there. Would you live there today?

A. The answer is yes. If my work took me to Washington, I would live there. There have been some remarkable changes in Washington in the past four or five years. The restaurants, theaters, hotels—and now the schools—are opening up to Negroes.

Q. What effect has the Supreme Court decision banning segregation in the schools had on our relations with other nations?

A. A good effect, unquestionably. The ruling of the Supreme Court was well received in all parts of the world, and undoubtedly helped our relations with other nations.

The Law Of The Land

Q. What can a trade unionist do to back up the Supreme Court decision?

A. This is a question I ought to be asking you. However, it is well to keep in mind that the decision is now the law of the land, and it is the responsibility of all citizens to abide by the law. Trade unionists have a special responsibility, because of the particular way in which discrimination and segregation affect them.

The trade unions in the Thirties began to realize that their strength depended on organizing all working men and women. If the Negro worker was left out, he became a marginal worker and a threat to the standards and security of all.

Therefore, joining together of Negro and white workers has been looked upon by labor as a bread and butter question, as against the theoretical, "do-good" approach of others. The union approach to this problem is the most practical one, and union can do much, very much, to see that the Supreme Court decision is applied everywhere.

Q. What is your view on the prospects for maintaining world peace?

A. I am strongly optimistic. There has been a steady perceptible lessening of tensions. This was particularly manifested at the last UN General Assembly meeting, where for the first time there was unanimous action on some aspects of disarmament and the peaceful use of atomic energy.

There was nothing startling in this respect, but there was the tendency of all sides to lessen tensions. Of course, the Formosa situation has presented a new crisis, but I do not believe that the improved atmosphere has been destroyed. I hope that the same methods utilized in past crisis situations, from Berlin on, will prevail and that war will be avoided.

A Better Life

Q. What are the chances for permanent solution of the Arab-Israel dispute?

A. I believe that this problem will be solved, but it is well to keep in mind that this was a bitter war while it lasted. Since in our country there are some who are still fighting the Civil War, it is not surprising that tensions remain from the Arab-Israel war.

Q. Which aspects of UN work have progressed the most in the past few years, which hold the most promise for the future?

A. The work of suppressing wars in Korea, Indo-China and Palestine, the work in the colonial field, and technical assistance to nations. Certainly one of the most promising UN activities—holding great promise of higher living standards and a better life for people everywhere—is its technical assistance work.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

SEN. BARRY GOLDWATER of Arizona, chairman of the Senate Republican Campaign Committee, sadly confesses that even if Pres. Eisenhower runs for re-election next year there is grave danger the GOP will lose the Senate again.

GOP Prospects In The Senate

This would be a stroke of luck for Eisenhower, assuming that he runs again and wins again. Some gentlemen around the President, when they let down their hair in private conversation, admit tersely they are *"well satisfied"* with Democratic majorities in the present Congress.

They had better be. The Eisenhower foreign-trade program wouldn't have had a chance in the House if Speaker Rayburn, Democrat, hadn't stood up on the floor and fought for it. It couldn't possibly get through the Senate if there were not a Democratic majority.

The Democratic victory in the Senate last November took McCarthy's committee chairmanship away from him and took Joe himself out of the Administration's hair. *Is it likely that the White House really wants a Republican victory in 1956 restoring McCarthy to his chairmanship for at least the first two years of an Eisenhower second term?*

The Bricker Amendment Vote

There are 15 Republican senators up next year who were recorded in 1954 on the proposed Bricker amendment—a proposal that Eisenhower fought with all his strength as endangering his power to conduct foreign affairs.

Eleven of those 15 Republicans voted against Eisenhower and for the Bricker amendment. They were Millikin (Colo.), Welker (Ida.), Dirksen (Ill.), Capehart (Ind.), Hickenlooper (Ia.), Kuchel (Cal.), Carlson (Kan.), Butler (Md.), Case (S. D.), Young (N. D.), Bennett (Utah).

(For that matter, Goldwater himself, chairman of the campaign committee, and GOP Floor Leader Knowland voted against Eisenhower and for the Bricker amendment.)

Seven of the 15—plus Goldwater and Knowland again—voted against censure of McCarthy—a project notoriously dear to the President, who won't even tolerate Joe's presence as a social guest in the White House.

Big-gun Republican orators will ignore all this, of course, when the political shooting starts next year. Vice Pres. Nixon beat the drums in 1954 for Republicans of all types, including those who despise Ike. Eisenhower himself rose above principle in 1952 to endorse both McCarthy and Jenner of Indiana.

Still, it would be merciful for the people to remember the hard facts about the GOP senatorial candidates. More than two thirds of them—11 of the 15—are hardshell Old Guardsmen who, even if they supported Eisenhower over Taft in 1952, have since reverted to type on many Republican internal questions.

The worst thing the people could do to Eisenhower—if he runs and they decide to re-elect him—would be to give him a Goldwater-sponsored GOP Senate. On the overriding issues of foreign policy, war and peace, the White House is a happier place when Congress is run by Democrats.

The Case Of Mr. Justice Harlan

When Sen. Eastland (D. Miss.) announced he would vote against John Marshall Harlan, Eisenhower's nominee for the Supreme Court, he said this had nothing to do with school segregation.

He said Harlan was just too much pro-United Nations. He cited a Supreme Court case in which, he claimed, the justices divided 4 to 4 on whether the UN charter could override state law, and he didn't want Harlan to supply the "fifth" pro-UN vote.

One 4-to-4 decision remotely involving the UN and state laws was in a damage suit brought against a Sioux City (Ia.) cemetery by a woman whose husband, Sgt. John R. Rice, was killed in Korea.

The soldier's body was ready for burial, the graveside services had been completed—and cemetery officials then ruled that the body must be taken away. Sgt. Rice was part Indian and the cemetery was for "Caucasians only." The widow was denied damages when the Iowa courts decided against her and the Supreme Court failed to override them.

Eastland isn't worried about school integration—he says. *He's just afraid Harlan won't vote for racial segregation of dead soldiers in burial grounds.*

Washington Window—

Despite What The C. Of C. Says, Labor Doesn't Oppose Automation

By Public Affairs Institute

SOME LEADERS in American business and industry are now hard at work building up the idea that the American worker is afraid of progress. Specifically, the charge is that labor is opposed to the introduction of automation in the fear that it will produce mass unemployment.

On the contrary, all the evidence available indicates that organized labor is NOT opposed to automation as such but wants to make sure that its impact on the economy is cushioned and that the worker will get his share of its benefits.

In addition, there are strong signs that the "myth" of labor opposition to automation actually will be used to fight against such labor demands as the guaranteed annual wage and similar benefits.

Within recent weeks, "Washington Report," published by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, has been devoting itself to what it calls "the attack on automatic machines" with organized labor as its obvious target.

Big Business Battle-Cry

Recently, it published an old 19th Century handbill calling upon the people of Philadelphia to keep the Camden and Amboy railroad out of the city. The appeal of the handbill, addressed to "artizans, mechanics, citizens," was based on the dangers of a railroad running through the city's streets, the ruin of trade and the annihilation of the prosperity and comfort of Philadelphia.

Washington Report, published the handbill under the head, *"The Fearful Always Attempt To Halt Progress,"* and declares that it is in the tradition of those who are afraid that automatic machines will create mass unemployment and may create a depression.

Later, "Washington Report" returned to the battle with an article headed "Attack on Machines Called 'Vicious Propaganda' by Ben Fairless."

"Washington Report" chimed in with its declaration that "the attack on automatic machines continues unabated."

Jobs In Transition

Significantly, it then remarks, "general belief in such propaganda would hamper the development and the use of machines. For instance, "a guaranteed wage to prevent technological unemployment could be a major roadblock to technical progress."

Now, in reality, what has been the attitude of today's labor leadership toward automation?

We have a number of examples showing clearly that American labor leadership is NOT fighting the introduction of automatic machinery, but that it does see grave cause for concern that automation will be introduced without the slightest regard for the workers displaced and without the slightest planning for the social and economic consequences that will follow.

Past experience has taught American labor leaders that the workingman is the chief one left to "pick up the pieces" when there are great technological changes made in the economy. Thus they have been pounding away on the theme that while business and industry are holding out bright hopes for an increase in jobs as a result of automation, business and industry are saying little and doing less about jobs during the period of transition.

Writing in the current issue of the magazine Fortune, AFL Pres. George Meany declared flatly that *"the trade union movement does NOT oppose technological change."* He added that *"the answer lies in cushioning the shocks that attend it."*

Need Guideposts For Growth

On Feb. 10, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther appeared before the Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report to comment on President Eisenhower's recent Economic Report. Outlining the tremendous potential of the automatic factory, Reuther spoke of productivity increases in the days ahead "which may well be tremendous, making possible the creation of abundance in terms undreamed of before."

"These growth potentials," he said, "will make possible vast improvements in the living conditions of the American people. They can be a major asset in developing both national strength and power and stability of the free world."

But, he declared, "from the Administration we have received no analysis of this potential, no guideposts for future economic growth, no discussion of the probable temporary dislocations arising from automation, no preparation of the Congress and of the people to meet the new technology and to use it for the benefit of the nation."

Thus organized labor has clearly stated that it is NOT fighting automation. Instead, it sees just as great a potential in automation for the future well-being of the nation as does industry. *But American labor has expressed determination that the dislocations inevitably caused by automation shall be cushioned and, further, that automation will serve not merely to increase profits, but to give workers a better life.*

Latest Blast

Latest blast against unions by business spokesmen seeking to discredit their stand on automation was a speech by Commerce Sec. Weeks in which he traced his view of historical opposition to technological advance.

"Some scaremongers at the moment are attempting in particular to frighten automobile workers with the bogeyman of automation," Weeks said. He also attempted to label union leaders who suggest planning to care for dislocated workers as "modern echoes" of Karl Marx who "bitterly condemned the machine as the soul of capitalist exploitation."

Reprint Offered

Reprints of an article on the effects of automation by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, which appeared in the Washington Post & Times Herald recently are available free in limited quantities from the CIO Publicity Dept. Requests for copies should be sent to the department at 718 Jackson Pl., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Inflation Myth Gets Punctured

THE SPECTER of inflation, raised most recently by Republicans to head off tax cuts for low and middle income families, was pretty much dispelled last week by one of business' most hallowed sources, U. S. News & World Report magazine.

In short, the magazine said what CIO spokesmen have been saying for some time—that there are few signs of inflation (despite Treasury Sec. Humphrey's contrary claims), the country has tremendous unused productive capacity, supply exceeds demands in many lines—and the U. S. has a buyers' market.

"The inflation threat in the U. S. . . . is found on closer examination to have little foundation at the present time," the magazine reported. "The volume of business is high and rising, but no signs have developed yet that this demand is leading to inflation."

U. S. industry is able to turn out a much greater volume of goods than now is being produced and this capacity to produce is a powerful brake on any tendency towards inflation, it was noted. Workers, too, are in surplus, with 3.3 million classed officially as seeking work and unable to find it.

The steel and auto industries will operate far from capacity for the year, the textile industry could boost output by 70%, the magazine found in scanning the skies for inflationary signs.

All of this sounds very much like the statements of CIO on the subject. CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther made these points in testimony before the Joint Committee on the Economic Report. Dir. Stanley H. Ruttenberg of the CIO Education & Research Dept. made similar observations in countering the President's "fiscal irresponsibility" charges the week before in urging a $20 income tax cut before the Senate Finance Committee.

Now, perhaps, the more intransigeant in the GOP may pay more heed to the debunking piece in a magazine of conservative direction.

The Story Of SUNFED—

Cost Of Arms Stalls Economic Aid Program

By GERVASE N. LOVE

IF EVERYBODY in the family down the street went to bed hungry every night, your conscience would undoubtedly prod you, as an individual, to do something about it.

This would hold even if it were a large family—maybe a half-dozen kids, an assortment of parents and grandparents, and perhaps a couple of aunts or nephews.

It would be particularly true if this hypothetical family went hungry because the potential breadwinners couldn't leave the house for some simple, fundamental reason—like not having clothes they could wear in public.

Well, multiply the number of people in this hungry family—they're your neighbors and you know how many there are—by enough to give you maybe 1.5 billion individuals. That's how many people in this world go to bed hungry every night of their lives.

Multiply the distance down the block—you know how far that is—by enough to give you anywhere from 2000 to 10,000 miles. That's where they live.

You as an individual can't possibly do much about easing the misery of hundreds of millions of people who have neither the wealth nor the skills to get themselves the equivalent of that suit or dress so they can go out and get a job. That's something for all of us, together, as a nation. *And frankly, we aren't being very good neighbors.*

DEVELOPMENT of have-not nations requires a base on which the economy can be built—such as this power plant under construction in French Cameroons.

CONSTRUCTION of roads, like this one being built in Vietnam, must be completed before products of an expanded economy can find their way to markets.

70 Nations Join

Seventy countries are improving their living standards with the aid of United Nations technical assistance programs, David Owen, executive chairman of the UN Technical Assistance Board, said in a recent interview in Cairo, Egypt.

We're letting our own technical assistance program, with its brave promises of new hope for our neighbors in underdeveloped nations, bog down in our fear that we may run out of guns before we run out of friends. True, it has helped hundreds of thousands—but the problem is in terms of billions.

We—our Congress—are holding out on the United Nations technical assistance programs, programs that have brought food to the hungry, health to the ill, skills to the inept and, most precious of all, hope to the hopeless.

We're willing to spend about $1 billion a week for defense, but we strain at $8 million a year, or a little more than $150,000 a week, to give people who have nothing something to live and fight for.

And to our shame, we have taken the lead in rounding up opposition among the "have" nations to the Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development (SUNFED).

The SUNFED Plan

SUNFED, as proposed, is an international fund to finance non-self-liquidating investments in low-yielding and slow-yielding projects on which economic progress can be based. It's responsible for the addition of a dandy new word to the international vocabulary — "infra-structure."

The "infra-structure" of a country is the foundation it must have if it is to develop economically and socially. It's the equivalent, approximately, to the clothes a worker in a developed country has to have before he can look for a job—that plus other things, like health, housing, transportation, etc.

It isn't a new idea. It goes back to the UN Charter pledge to promote "higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development."

It was expressed early in 1951 in a report to former Pres. Truman by the U. S. Intl. Development Advisory Board, of which Jacob S. Potofsky, chairman of the CIO International Committee and president of the CIO Clothing Workers, was a member. Nelson Rockefeller, now special aide to Pres. Eisenhower, was chairman.

'A Vital Part'

The board told Truman it felt that stronger economies in underdeveloped areas and higher living standards for their people "must be considered a vital part of our own defense mobilization." It urged the "fullest use" of the UN and other world organizations in the fields of economic and social development, and continued:

"To finance a portion of the cost of public works which are essential to the underdeveloped countries and which cannot be financed on an ordinary loan basis, the Advisory Board recommends the prompt creation of a new Intl. Development Authority in which all the free nations will be invited to participate. . . . The Advisory Board recommends that the subscription of the U.S. be $200 million."

On Apr. 16, 1953, Eisenhower laid down what has been interpreted as an "either-or" policy of economic cooperation—that the U. S. would finance either military defense or increased economic aid, but not both, and that money for world aid and reconstruction would have to wait the availability of "savings achieved by disarmament."

On Oct. 14 the U. S. delegate voted against SUNFED. Representatives of other "have" nations did the same, and they did it for the same reason: military programs cost too much.

The ideal proved too sturdy to die. It came up again last year when Raymond Scheyven of Belgium, a conservatative banker and president of the UN Social and Economic Council, made an investigation. The wealthiest countries in the world again pleaded poverty, but the report demonstrated its durability.

"If economic progress is to take place at an adequate rate," it spelled out, "there must be a complex of investments to form what is known as the 'economic and social infra-structure' of a country. The importance of this infra-structure is plain.

Create Opportunities

"Roads, railways, canals, port installation and sources of power create opportunities for business enterprise; clearing and drainage make more land available for tillage. Schools train the labor force and universities the leaders. Hospitals foster the improvement of health and hygiene."

The fact that the U. S. and the other "have" nations are acting like the dog in the manger doesn't mean the idea has been abandoned. Potofsky emphasized that recently when he pleaded with the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Technical Assistance to approve a SUNFED appropriation.

It will be heard from again—loud.

'We Will Be The Sufferers—'

Americans who believe in the United Nations should start a campaign to get $8 million out of Congress for continued support of the UN technical assistance programs, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt told an American Association for the United Nations conference in Washington.

"Unless we start our contribution soon," she warned, the opportunity will be lost in May and "we will be the sufferers." The special agencies were set up to increase "understanding of people for people," she stressed, and demonstrate that "when people work together they achieve results."

The conference, at which the CIO was represented, passed a resolution calling on the U. S. to meet its share of the technical assistance budget and also urged a contribution to the projected $250 million SUNFED program instead of waiting for worldwide reductions in disarmaments. Another conference speaker was CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey.

'New Kind Of Isolationist' Condemned By Sparkman

CRITICS of the United Nations who want this country to withdraw from it were described as a "new kind of isolationist" by Sen. Sparkman (D. Ala.) last week.

SEN. SPARKMAN

"The old kind of isolationist," he said, "demanded no American involvement in world affairs.

"The new kind of isolationists agree that we are a world power, but insist that we make unilateral decisions which vitally affect the interests of other nations."

He pleaded for support of the UN and asked Americans to have patience in negotiations with friendly nations through it. Americans, he warned, should not expect other nations always blindly to follow this country's lead in world affairs.

The Alabaman, Democratic candidate for Vice President in 1952, spoke about the same time the March edition of the Freeman magazine hit the newsstands with its contents devoted entirely to criticism of the UN.

The writers are as choice a collection of isolationist and extreme right wing apologists as has been assembled under one cover for a long time. They range from John T. Flynn and former Rep. Pettengill (Pinwheel Sam), the Indiana Democrat turned Republican, both pets of the tory Committee for Constitutional Government, to ultra-conservatives like Freda Utley.

Each "essay," an editorial foreword revealed with charming candor, was done "con amore." That's a fancy way of saying the writers liked their jobs.

U. S. Drags Feet, Refuses Contributions For SUNFED

THE BOLD new program for economic aid to Asia seems to have become "timid and confused" at a time when Soviet Russia is generally stepping up its economic strategy in the cold war, Columnist Malvina Lindsay observed recently in the Washington Post & Times-Herald.

"Even worse from the standpoint of world opinion," she added, "is this government's apparent reluctance to cooperate fully in United Nations projects aimed at alleviating human misery in underdeveloped areas.

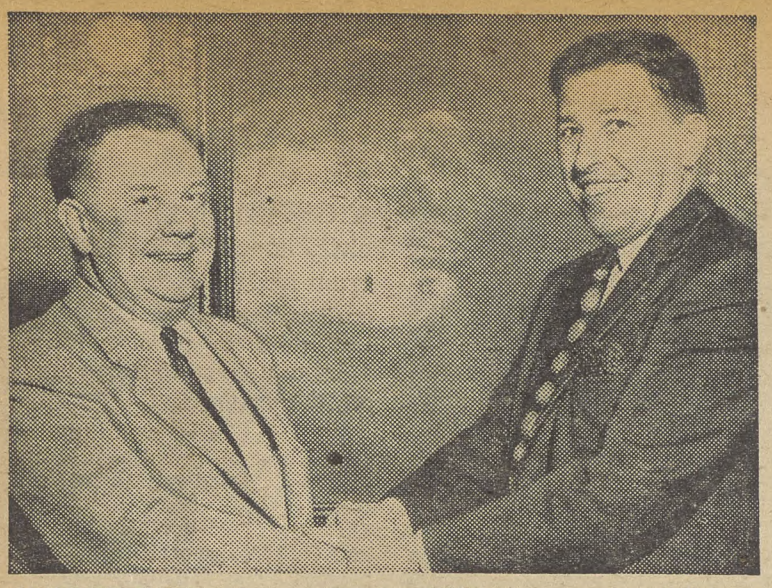
"Planning is being held up on the UN technical aid operations because some governments, including this one, have made no pledges of contributions for 1955.

"Also in the UN, the U. S. has been the prinicpal major nation opposing SUNFED, which aims to raise living standards."

In some ways the UN is the "most effective agency" for bridging the gap between living standards in developed and underdeveloped countries, Mrs. Lindsay wrote.

"Old excuses for this gap no longer work," she said. "Hungry people won't accept hunger merely because they are used to it. They won't accept disease in the interest of decreasing population on an overcrowded planet.

"For they have learned how a more fortunate one-third of the world lives. *To them the struggle for existence is such that it overshadows in their minds the military clashes of nations—unless the gunshot is heard from the next village.*"



AGREEMENT—Thomas Burke, CIO's congressional liaison chief, left, and CIO Textile Workers Political Action Dir. Al Barkan delivered one-two punch at GOP Administration in Allentown, Pa., CIO meeting also addressed by Harry Leader, legislative secretary and brother of Gov. Leader.

'Private Monopoly' Rule Over Atom Power Feared By Olds

CONGRESS should act to eliminate "the influence of private monopoly" from the development of atomic power.

Testifying before the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, Leland Olds, former chairman of the Federal Power Commission, warned that monopoly-minded corporate giants which are the almost exclusive contractors with the Atomic Energy Commission may paralyze the development of atomic power.

Olds reminded the committee of numerous instances in which corporations, now principal contractors with the AEC, had been guilty of restraining the development and widespread use of industrial achievements.

DURING 10 YEARS as FPC head under the Roosevelt and Truman Administration, Olds battled for low-cost power. He called for amendment of the the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 *"if the people of this nation, with billions of dollars invested in the basic atomic arts, are to get the real benefits of the atom."*

Now a private consultant, Olds offered two suggestions:

- Federal construction of a number of full scale A-power plants to produce 200,000 or more kilowatts and located to supply the AEC and public or cooperative electric systems.
- Federally-supported development of small economical power plants to supply small towns or rural areas.

TWO COMMITTEE members, Sen. Gore (D. Tenn.) and Rep. Holifield (D. Calif.), were critical of the AEC for not issuing licenses or licensing regulations under the atomic law which was passed six months ago.

Pointing out that other nations, notably Great Britain, are moving ahead in peacetime applications of atomic power, Gore said it has taken the AEC six months "to come up with the statement that it is not yet ready to reveal" regulations for licensing of private companies.

Clyde T. Ellis, manager of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, said rural systems are anxious to develop atomic power but have met with rebuffs from the AEC.

"The program can be developed for all the people," Ellis said, "but if present trends continue, we feel it will be developed principally for the benefit of a few great corporations."

He said it was essential that "a small element of competition be preserved in this new source of energy which may actually be the dominant source of electric power in a few years."

The first atomic-produced power for commercial use will probably be available by late summer or fall, AEC officials predict. A land-based copy of the atomic engines of the submarine Sea Wolf at West Milton, N. Y., will be producing power. This is a 10,000 kilowatt plant. A full-scale plant at Shippingsport, Pa., will not be in operation until the end of 1957.

"Don't Even Think About It"

Labor's World—

German Laborite Rejects Red Union Bid To Parley

A BITTER rejection of Communist invitations for "joint discussions" between West and East Zone unions was aired recently by Chairman Otto Brenner, of the West German Metal Workers Industrial Union, in a radio broadcast to the people of the Russian-controlled zone.

"We definitely refuse to negotiate with East Zone trade unions which are not justified in bearing the title 'trade unions'," he said. "We refuse to acknowledge the right of East Zone unions to make any proposals to the Federal Republic on the prevention of rearmament.

"So long as there are in the East Zone no free and democratic trade union organizations;

"So long as the right to strike and the right of free coalition are not acknowledged there;

"So long as they prevent the existence of free works councils and the free negotiation of agreements;

"So long as a system is tolerated and supported which is able to neutralize its opponents by putting them in concentration camps and prisons."

Israel

The Executive Committee of Histadrut, the Israeli federation of labor, has announced a 1955 wage policy based on maintenance of existing rates, with increased cost-of-living allowances and production premiums; a re-examination of the price index on which the escalator is based; maintenance of social benefits; increased employer contributions to pension funds, and full employment.

ORIT

The convention of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT), western hemisphere arm of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, has been shifted from Bogota, Colombia, to San Jose, Costa Rica. It will be held Apr. 13-17.

—G. N. L.

GOP Dodges UAW Offer For Debate

MICHIGAN'S Republican state chairman has hastily backed away from an offer to appear on CIO Auto Workers radio and television programs which he had attacked.

GOP Chairman John Feikens shied at the offer of UAW-CIO Broadcaster Guy Nunn to debate the issues. Nunn said his offer was made *"in the interest of stimulating the greatest possible interest—and the largest possible voter participation—in the coming elections."*

Feikens was a consistent critic of the union programs and asked the Michigan Legislature to investigate the use of CIO-PAC funds. His demand was getting scant attention, even from the most reactionary of his own party.

Nunn suggested ground rules for Feikens and other GOP leaders to follow in debates with Democratic officials on the UAW programs. These were all turned down cold despite what Nunn termed Feikens' *"cavilling complaints about a claimed partisan bias."*

"Instead of enlarging the scope of political debate so that people may have all the facts and the facts can speak for themselves, Feikens seeks to inhibit it," Nunn said.

Hells Canyon Bills Signal Power Battle

COMPANION bills to authorize federal construction of a high, multi-purpose dam at Hells Canyon were introduced in the Senate and House last week.

Thirty Senators, led by Oregon's Wayne Morse (D.), and four House members filed bills for the single dam which would take the place of the three low dams which the Idaho Power Co. seeks to build in the same area.

Rep. Green (D. Ore.) warned that the Administration would be committing one of history's "most colossal blunders" if it scuttled the Hells Canyon project and allowed the power firm to build "three private profit dams on sites which rightfully belong to the U. S. people."

The freshman congresswoman said the chief argument of opponents, that federal funds cannot be spared, "is sheer fiction planted by the public utilities." She protested that the Eisenhower Administration's ultimate objective is "the destruction of private power."

"All Americans," Mrs. Green added, "have an undeniable right to look to their government for great multi-purpose dams which will provide electric energy, flood control and conservation."

Sen. Neuberger (D. Ore.) said the struggle over natural resources which will date from the bill's introduction "will rank in history with the battle over the founding of the U. S. forest reserves and the long fight by Sen. George W. Norris for Muscle Shoals."

House sponsors of the bill with Rep. Green are Reps. Pfost (D. Ida.), Magnuson (D. Wash.) and Metcalf (D. Mont.).

RURAL electric co-ops are the latest target of the Hoover Commission, Sen. Magnuson (D. Wash.) warned last week.

No report has been made public but a commission task force has recommended swinging the ax on the Rural Electrification Administration, the agency which brought power to farm areas.

Despite an excellent repayment record, the REA would be abolished, if the Hoover inquiry has its way.

In its place, the commission wants a Rural Electrification Corp. through which systems would borrow money from private banks. Interest rates would be doubled and higher power rates would have to be charged.

THE TASK force has also recommended a ban on loans to construct electric or telephone facilities which private utilities "stand ready to build." This, Magnuson said, would cripple the rural systems in areas without federal power.

Price, Waterhouse, the big accounting firm for the private utilities, prepared the task force's report.

GOP Security Changes Dubbed 'Patchwork'

THE EISENHOWER Administration's personnel security program came in for a generous dose of senatorial criticism last week as Atty. Gen. Brownell announced seven self-labelled "improvements" in procedures.

"Patchwork changes" was the comment of Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) as he opened a Government Operations subcommittee hearing on whether to establish a bipartisan high-level commission to study the government's whole security system.

Humphrey said he was "pleased" that the hearings "appear to have spurred the Administration into announcing some improvements." That fact, he said, was "admission that weakness did exist."

AFL Government Employes Pres. James A. Campbell said the revisions *"leave basically unchanged the system whereby an employe whose loyalty to the United States is unquestioned can be dismissed with the ugly and permanent brand of security risk."*

The Brownell "improvements" came as no surprise since the Justice Dept. earlier had filed a brief with the Supreme Court saying it might imperil national security to give government employes charged with disloyalty a chance to confront their accusers.

The Eisenhower Administration urged the Court to uphold the firing of Dr. John P. Peters from the U. S. Public Health Service in 1951 as the result of a Loyalty Review Board's decision—based on "anonymous" charges, their source unknown either to Peters or to the loyalty board itself. Solicitor Gen. Sobeloff declined to sign the brief—a rare occurrence.

The CIO and the CIO Auto Workers filed a brief in the case several weeks ago attacking directly the constitutionality of the federal loyalty and security program.

The Administration's loyalty procedures, CIO said, should be applied only to sensitive jobs in which actual security information is involved. In any event as much protection of individual rights as possible should be retained—especially the confrontation by the accused of "casual" witnesses.

Brownell has stoutly maintained that "professional" witnesses—FBI undercover agents and the like—must have the protection of anonymity lest the whole security program collapse.

Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., UAW-CIO Washington counsel who participated in the CIO brief filed in the Peters case, said in a letter to the Washington Post & Times-Herald that the Brownell procedural "improvements" were *"meaningless in character."*

Steel Board Sets Policy On Inquiries

INVOCATION of the Fifth Amendment, by itself, "cannot be the basis for loss of membership in our union" the CIO Steelworkers said in a policy statement adopted at its recent Executive Board meeting in Washington.

"If a member of the union invokes his constitutional privilege against self-incrimination in connection with an inquiry into communism," the statement said, "the local union of which he is a member should investigate whether there is sufficient evidence from which to conclude that he is ineligible to retain his membership."

If such evidence does exist, the union said, it is the "duty" of the local to "take appropriate action" in keeping with USA-CIO constitutional provisions. Otherwise, the union must continue to protect the employe's rights under the contract, "including the right to be free from unilateral and arbitrary disciplinary action or discharge."

ALSO INCLUDED in the three "principles" laid down in the statement was a declaration that USA-CIO "deplored . . . the excesses in this area which investigating committees and agencies of government have engaged in."

The union said it had supported and would continue to support a code of fair practices and procedures for legislative investigations and government security programs.

"We equally deplore and warn our members against the obvious program of the Communist Party and its agents to induce innocent people who have no legitimate fear of prosecution to invoke indiscriminately the constitutional privilege against self-incrimination."

Another policy statement adopted by the USA-CIO board was designed to implement a convention resolution voicing the union's determination to see that pension and insurance programs are administered honestly and efficiently.

The statement reaffirmed the responsibility of joint union-management committees to see to it that the plans operate in conformity with agreements. Receiving of a bribe from an insuror shall be cause for immediate dismissal of USA-CIO employes, the statement declared, and tendering of the bribe shall forever bar any company from writing a contract for insurance or pensions.

Molony To Run For USA Post

Joseph Molony, New York State district director of the CIO Steelworkers, announced that he will run for the office of international vice president in a special election to be held later this year.

The USA-CIO Executive Board at its recent meeting approved the appointment of Howard Hague to fill the duties of the office until the election. Molony said he is seeking the office because he has "been urged to run by some friends of mine."

Give A Buck To PAC —The Job You Save May Be Your Own

MORE GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS are asked by officers of Local 601 of the CIO Electrical Workers to relieve unemployment at the big Westinghouse plant in East Pittsburgh. From left are: Thomas Sullivan, Local Pres. Patrick O'Connor, Reps. Buchanan and Kelley, both Pennsylvania Democrats, Clyde Bowman, Joseph Bachy.

U. S. Steel's Tax Deal Protested

FIVE Allegheny County, Pa., communities have appealed the County Board of Assessors' action in lopping off $20 million from machinery valuation in U. S. Steel plants. Pittsburgh is the county seat.

The protesting municipalities are Homestead, West Homestead, West Mifflin, Rankin and North Braddock. The County Commissioners also were exercised and planned to intervene as "interested third parties" at a hearing before the assessors.

"Even if we increase taxes to the limit, some of us won't be able to make ends meet," said Leo Kostman, solicitor for Rankin and North Braddock.

He added that Homestead suffered an assessment loss of $6,888,000, a 46% cut in its tax base.

Tuttle Creek officials said that the borough and its school district lost $71,000 in taxes because Westinghouse Electric Corp. got a $2,352,405 slash in valuation of machinery in its East Pittsburgh plant.

County Commissioner Harry W. Fowler said that the County has a stake in "proper settlement of the dispute," as it stands to lose about $150,000 in taxes because of the U. S. Steel reduction.

Listen To Vandercook Every Night On ABC

A Northern Town Tackles 'Mr. James P. Crow, Esquire'

A FRONTAL attack on discrimination has been started by a small northern industrial community which until a few months ago didn't even know the problem existed—Pottstown, Pa.

The realization came last summer when the Pottstown Mercury printed a series of articles "By Mister James P. Crow, Esquire." They showed that although the town is some hundreds of miles from the nearest cotton field, it had a working Jim Crow system and an informal but real system of segregation.

They showed that although the city had 1300 Negro residents—5% of the total—not a Negro could be found a member or employe of a service club, fraternal body, veterans' organization, the post office, the fire department, the borough government, the school system, a public utility, a store or a "white" church.

"Pottstown is not different from most northern small towns," said one of the articles, which were written by Reporter Norm and Poirer following the U. S. Supreme Court's outlawing of school segregation.

"They all think the decision was aimed only at the South. There are no Jim Crow laws up here. Up here he's disguised as Mister James P. Crow, Esquire."

The series touched off the formation of a committee which tackled the problem and came up with the Pottstown Plan. It boils down to this:

EVERY individual and every group in the community, from the largest to the smallest, has been asked to develop one project intended to break down one area of segregation or discrimination. The idea then goes before the committee, which includes Poirer. The workable ones are published in the Mercury, to help others.

The committee financed the publication of 10,000 booklets describing the plan in order to get it before the public.

"Pottstown didn't know how segregated it was," commented Poirer. *"Now that it knows, we'll see what happens."*

N. Y. C. Plans Labor Code

NEW YORK CITY this month will hold public hearings on a permanent code of labor relations for its employes.

Mayor Wagner, who announced the hearings, and City Labor Commissioner Joseph E. O'Grady will preside.

Wagner said he was considering an amendment to the temporary code set up by an executive order last July. It would modify the present regulations covering the creation of joint management-employe committees in each department.

Tribute Paid To 'True American'

"A TRUE AMERICAN" was the tribute paid by the CIO Glass Workers to Edward L. Fowler, retired superintendent of the Nurre Companies, Inc., Memphis, Tenn., because he established a policy of giving Negroes an opportunity at skilled work.

Pres. Harold Jamison of the glass union local, who is a Negro, wrote the Memphis Press-Scimitar about Fowler on behalf of the employes at the plant:

"Anyone who knows or has known him has been richly benefited by their association with him. He has fulfilled one of the greatest experiences in life by being a true friend to others.

"It is gratifying to know that there are possibly other men like him in the world that deem it a pleasure and a privilege to help their fellowmen regardless of race, creed or color.

"To him it is quality and the ability to achieve that counted. He gave encouragement when it was needed and criticism when it was necessary . . .

"Mr. Fowler is proud yet humble and fair in his dealings with others, and after all isn't that what a true American is? This is where each man is measured by his own personal worth and given a chance to advance according to his ability, knowing and believing that all men are created equal with equal opportunity.

"This is not Utopia but America where men like Mr. Fowler have helped to make it so, carrying out the principle upon which this land of ours was founded. We are proud to take our hats off to you, Mr. Fowler, in sincere gratitude for your continued personal contribution and great tolerance.

"We want the world to know about you and men of your stature. We want you to know you will never be forgotten by those who know you. Your good works shall live on to inspire others."

Fowler recently retired after 34 years with the firm, 29 of them as superintendent of the plant.

U. S. Bias In Housing Is Protested

A GROUP of 18 leaders of civic, labor, religious, veterans and educational organizations urged Pres. Eisenhower last week to prevent federal funds being used to support segregated housing.

The plea was sent to the President by the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing in a letter signed by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and CIO Transport Service Employees Pres. Willard Townsend along with the other members of the body.

The letter charged that "some opponents of school integration have frankly stated that they hope to achieve their ends by using federal housing aids to set up ghettos on a large scale."

The government continues to grant funds to local housing authorities for the construction of segregated housing, the letter pointed out, and "urban renewal and redevelopment projects supported by federal funds continue to receive federal approval despite an express policy of excluding minority families."

THE DEVICE of using federal funds to bypass the Supreme Court decision on public school desegregation "is a plan to use federal funds to finance nullification of the Constitution," the group said.

"We respectfully submit that the time for action to bar segregation in all federally-assisted housing programs is now. Segregated housing has always been a major handicap in all aspects of the struggle for equality; now it has special immediacy.

"The greatest danger of successful evasion of the Supreme Court's recent public school decision is residential segregation," the group noted.

URW Seeks Health Plan Improvements

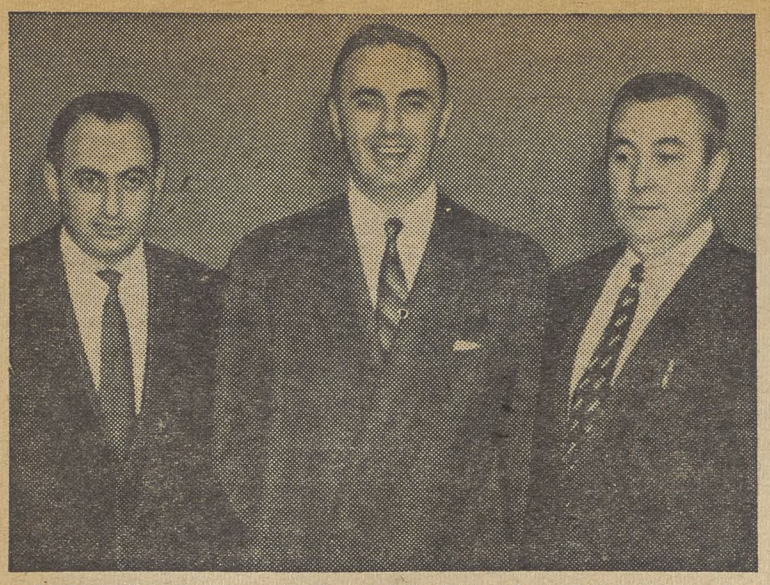
SUBSTANTIAL improvements in the pension-insurance program of the CIO Rubber Workers were approved at the union's recent pension and insurance conference in Cleveland.

The changes proposed by a 15-man committee appointed by Pres. L. S. Buckmaster and ratified by the conference, emphasized a health insurance program with complete coverage and without cost to URW-CIO members.

The proposals will guide local unions which will soon begin negotiations on changes in present pension-insurance contracts throughout the industry.

THE CONFERENCE considered a wide range of pertinent data gathered by the union's Pension and Insurance Dept. as the result of analyses of present contracts. Technical aspects were discussed by Paul Bowers, department director.

Many of the union's district and field representatives, department heads and assistants attended the sessions, in addition to delegates from locals and Buckmaster, Vice Pres. Joseph Childs and Sec.-Treas Desmond Walker.



DISCUSSION of problems affecting the six-state region featured a luncheon meeting with Connecticut's Gov. Abraham Ribicoff (center) by New England Conference of CIO Councils recently in Hartford. Pres. J. William Belanger of Massachusetts Councils (right) heads the new group. At left is Pres. Mitchell Sviridoff of Connecticut CIO Council.

New England Councils Meet With Governors

GOVERNORS of six states will meet this week with the newly-formed New England Conference of CIO Councils to map plans for revitalizing the area's economy.

On the agenda for the meeting are discussions of pending legislation on the state and national level. The governors will be asked to back the drive for a $1.25 federal minimum wage as one method of offsetting the competition faced by New England industries.

State "right-to-scab" laws and the Taft-Hartley Act will also be discussed.

THE CONFERENCE was formed less than two months ago and already has an ambitious program to assist the area. Two meetings have been held, one in Boston, the other in Hartford, Conn.

Pres. J. William Belanger of the Massachusetts CIO Council heads the conference. Sec.-Treas. John J. Driscoll of the Connecticut Council fills a similar role in the conference. There are representatives from CIO Councils in Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire and Rhode Island as well.

The Conference's calendar also schedules a meeting with the New England Council, an industry group, to explore the areas in which the two organizations may work together for their mutual betterment.

The group will work with the assistance and cooperation of CIO Reg. I Dir. Hugh Thompson.

THE CONFERENCE has announced it advocates a public corporation to produce and distribute electricity from atomic reactors. The whole subject of additional electric power for the region will receive considerable attention.

Among the other goals of the Conference:

- Prohibition of all tax exemptions or subsidies in state and local taxes and banning the use of public credit for private business enterprises.
- A federal tax on abandoned plants of 25% when these are liquidated.
- Improved unemployment compensation benefits and duration periods.

ACLU, Ohio Catholic Leaders Hit Scab Laws

OPEN SHOP laws now on the books in 18 states and pending in a number of others were denounced recently by the American Civil Liberties Union and the Ohio Catholic Welfare Conference.

Such legislation carries *"the potential danger of being used to obstruct labor's basic organizing rights,"* ACLU declared.

"The history of interference with the civil liberties of labor organizations in the areas where most of the statutes have been enacted gives ground for concern that they carry the potential danger of being used—or misused — directly to obstruct the exercise of basic organizing rights like the hiring of halls for union meetings," the civil liberties body noted.

The Catholic bishops in charge of Ohio's six dioceses said that the "honest worker" who enjoys the benefits of union membership should accept some of the responsibilities of that membership.

"Individual workers should be aware not only of their rights, but also of their social responsibilities," the Conference declared. "The honest worker who enjoys the benefits of union association will not shirk his duty toward the unions that make these benefits possible."

The Conference warned that so-called "right-to-work" laws might undermine "the collective bargaining principle."

Co-op Council Hits Scab Bill

Opposition to a proposed "right-to-scab" law in Maryland has come from the board of directors of the Potomac Co-operative Federation. The federation represents 15 consumer cooperatives in Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia.

In The Legislatures—

'Chaos, Conflict' Result Of Scab Laws, Ohio CIO Council Warns

By ED LASHMAN

"CHAOS and conflict" would result from passage of the "right-to-scab" law introduced in the Ohio Legislature, Ohio CIO Council Sec.-Treas. Jacob Clayman told a committee hearing.

"The union shop and union security have made for responsible unionism in America," Clayman declared in opposing the measure introduced by Sen. Pollock (R. Canton).

He went on to cite statements in support of the union shop by the late Sen. Taft (R. Ohio), former GOP presidential candidate Alf Landon, Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell and a number of religious leaders.

Virtually all witnesses favoring the bill were spokesmen for employer groups, the Ohio CIO body reported. Among them was S. R. Christophersen, executive vice president of Smaller Business of America, Cleveland.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives defeated last week the scab law pending in that body by a vote of 190-2.

A similar open shop bill has been put on the House calendar in Kansas, and another one is currently dormant in the Colorado Senate Labor Committee.

Wisconsin

A bill which would prohibit all forms of union political action, including solicitation of funds from members, is being vigorously opposed by the Wisconsin CIO Council.

Introduced by House Speaker Catlin (R.) — from Sen. McCarthy's (R) home town of Appleton — the measure was termed *"the most vicious and extreme of any bill introduced into any legislature"* by CIO Assistant Gen. Counsel Thomas E. Harris.

Michigan

More than 50 CIO members got an on-the-spot look at the workings of their State government as the Michigan CIO Council held the first of its three two-day institutes recently.

The delegates visited a number of key state offices and heard talks on the need for reapportionment, problems of state administration, workmen's compensation and the forthcoming state elections.

The State CIO Council has joined with some 30 major organizations in forming the Michigan Coordinating Council for FEPC. Purpose of the group is to push for passage of a fair employment practices act in this session of the legislature.

Pennsylvania

The Pennsylvania CIO Council is asking members to write their State senators to support the CIO-backed unemployment compensation bill which passed the House the first week in March.

Council Pres. Harry Boyer also urged support for the state FEPC bill passed in the House and is asking for CIO contributions to the State Council for a Pennsylvania FEPC which is fighting for the measure.

Texas

A bill introduced by Rep. Berlin to boost unemployment compensation from the present $20 weekly to $40 is being supported by the Texas CIO Council. The measure "will make it possible for unemployed Texans to at least buy groceries, even if they can't pay the rent while they are looking for a new job," the Council said.

Ex-Governor Knew How To Work It

Len Loring, newly-appointed CIO representative for Idaho, got a lesson on operating the furnace in the house he moved into from former Gov. Robert E. Smylie.

The Governor is Loring's landlord and used to live in the house himself. So he knew how to cope with the intricacies of the heating plant at first hand.

Council Elects In Rhode Island

Thomas Policastro of the CIO Steelworkers has become president of the Rhode Island CIO Council.

Under the constitution, Policastro, first vice president, assumed the presidency following the death on Feb. 16 of Frank Benti, longtime head of the Council.

Aquini Rossi, a member of the CIO Textile Workers, has advanced from second vice presidency to Policastro's former post.

PROJECTED weakening of the New York State rent control law by upstate GOP legislators was vigorously opposed by State CIO Council Sec.-Treas. Harold J. Garno at a recent hearing on the proposals.

"Controls have to be maintained in every part of the State as strong as ever because the housing shortage is as great as ever," said Garno who is also the Council's legislative director.

The CIO body is "fighting tooth and nail" he said against two measures, one of which decontrols all owner-occupied two-family dwellings. The other would allow landlords to "pass along" higher operating costs in the form of rent hikes.

EVEN NEW YORK CITY GOP leaders attacked their fellow Republicans as Thomas J. Curran, New York County party leader, denounced the revisions as "indefensible" and likely to throw tenants "into a rent spiral."

Decontrol of the owner-occupied two-family dwellings could mean rent boosts of from 100%-200% to families now renting for $40 a month or less, the New York Post said. It predicted upwards of 100,000 families in the metropolitan area would be affected.

The families in these houses also face eviction since there is no limit on the size of increase an owner-landlord may demand, nor will he have to obtain an eviction certificate from the State Rent Commission before going to court to have his tenant ousted for non-payment of even an exorbitant rental.

THE "PASS ALONG" plan, State Rent Administrator Charles Abrams said, "would be impossible to police."

"How could you stop a landlord, once he gets such an increase, from reducing or discontinuing service for which he already has been awarded higher rents?" he asked.

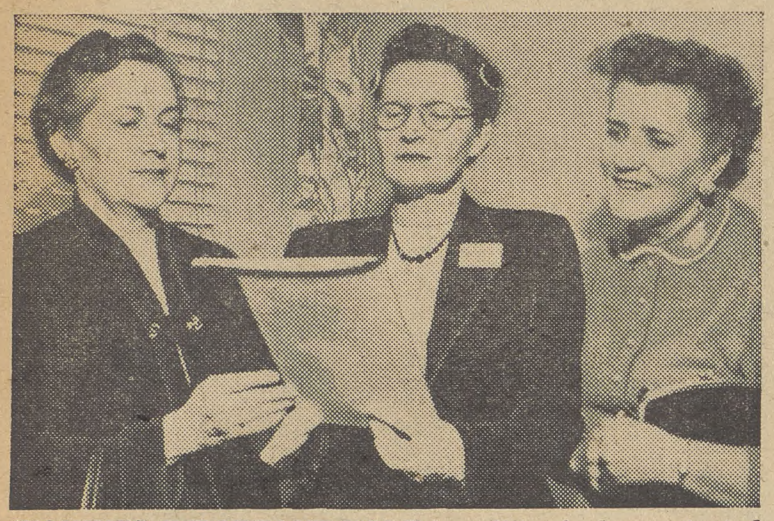
Under the present New York rent control law, which expires June 30, a landlord is guaranteed a 9%-12.5% return on his property.

"Even this formula is permitting rent spirals," Abrams declared, "and the 'pass along' plan would make the situation even worse."

"HOW-TO" of political action is explained to delegates at CIO Northern New England Leadership Training School in Plainfield, Vt., by Henry Murray, standing, CIO-PAC national representative. Unionists who met at Goddard College also worked out applications of CIO's full employment program and heard New England power needs.

The Women's Angle—

Congresswomen Stress Their Role At URW's Legislative Institute



WOMEN'S IMPORTANT ROLE in politics is demonstrated by this picture taken at the CIO Rubber Workers' legislative institute in Washington, where Reps. Green (D. Oreg.), left, and Knutson (D. Minn.), right, show URW Intl. Rep. Lena House how they won election.

By **WILLIAM ABBOTT**
URW-CIO Education Dept.

THE CIO Rubber Workers had articulate, attractive guests for a breakfast session during their fourth legislative institute in Washington.

Reps. Green (D. Oreg.) and Knutson (D. Minn.) told 25 rubber union leaders from California to Connecticut that women are coming into their own in the political field.

Although she was born, and raised and lived on a farm and had only about 500 organized workers in her entire district, Mrs. Knutson praised the work of organized labor in behalf of all the people.

"The testimony of CIO Pres. Walter Reuther the other day before our House Agriculture Committee was one of the clearest statements of agricultural problems I have ever heard," she said.

Mrs. Knutson said she explained the political position of labor to Minnesota farmers as follows:

"I show them two bottles of milk. One regular bottle has all the cream on top. That represents the Republican theory where some of the cream is supposed to trickle down to the bottom of the bottle. Only we know that very little of it gets to the bottom.

"THE OTHER bottle contains homogenized milk with the cream evenly distributed throughout. This is a superior type milk. *And like the homogenized milk bottle, labor wants the cream distributed to everybody so that those on the bottom benefit as well as those on top."*

She talked feelingly about the large amounts of money that are being spent for political campaigns. She said that the American people must soon wake up to the fact that effective legislation is needed to curb huge campaign expenditures.

You And Your Money—

$200 Million Gas Rate Gouge Is Challenged By Sen. Douglas

MOVING to head off a $200 to $400 million gouge of natural gas consumers, Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) has filed a bill to keep federal control over rates for the fuel and see that charges are based on the legitimate costs of the companies' property, less depreciation.

SEN. DOUGLAS

Tongue in cheek, he paid tribute to the "great public relations skill and public-be-damned" program of the natural gas industry whose "stacked deck is showing," he said.

For proof, he cited the "gold mine" presented them by Pres. Eisenhower's special Cabinet committee on energy supplies and resources policy. This group recommended exemption from federal regulation of the interstate gas sales by non-transporting producers.

"The artistry of the gas industry's work is seen most clearly in the phrasing of the recommendation, which piously asserts it is for 'the protection of the national defense and consumer interests,'" Douglas said.

A task force of four members was set up to advise the Cabinet members, and seven consultants were named to help on technical matters. Douglas noted the task force member responsible for oil and gas studies was a former president of an oil company and of the Independent Petroleum Association of America, as well as a leader of the American Petroleum Institute.

ANOTHER TASK FORCE member, he charged, was from the coal industry, which for years has urged higher gas rates. The other two members of the task force had no known experience in rate-regulating matters or in consumer protection. All seven consultants were from the oil and gas industry.

Alarmed at what he considered a lack of protection for consumer interests, Douglas said he wrote to Defense Mobilization Dir. Arthur S. Flemming in protest.

He also called Flemming's attention to a Wall Street Journal story announcing a $1.5 million propaganda drive to sell the exemption bill to the country—even before the committee made its report.

"Now," Douglas predicted, "we shall begin to see the culmination of the drive with stepped-up legislative action, more newspaper ads, high-powered TV programs, resolutions from innocent groups who have not had a chance to see how they will suffer from higher gas rates, and all the other paraphernalia of a skillful effort to create an apparent public opinion in favor of another gigantic give-away."

Humphrey Urges Credit On Jobs Away From Home

TAX RELIEF for working men and women incurring extra expenses because they are employed away from their homes, has been urged by Sen. Humphrey (D., Minn.).

Humphrey introduced a bill in the Senate which he said was designed to "correct an inequity in existing tax legislation."

"Our tax laws today allow people engaged in business to deduct from their income expenses in connection with activities that they engage in pursuant to their business responsibilities," he explained. "Thus, meals and lodging expenses incurred by business people when on a business trip are deductible.

"The same rule does not apply, however, to working men and women who spend money for meals and lodging when they are employed away from their homes. My bill is intended to correct this inequity. As the existing law stands, it discriminates particularly against building trade employes who must travel away from home in pursuit of employment." —(PAI)

Hearings Scheduled On Chemicals In Food

Chairman Priest (D. Tenn.) announced that hearings will be held before the House Commerce Committee on bills to bar use of chemicals in food until they have been thoroughly tested. He and Rep. Delaney (D. N. Y.). have introduced such measures.

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

PERSISTENT FOOD PLANS: "Will you please evaluate these new freezer-food plans that are becoming so popular?" —Mrs. W. I., Ventnor City, N. J.

Answers To Your Buying Questions

Answer: Food-freezer plans are one of the most persistent selling devices nagging at moderate-income families. Some of the outright misrepresentation has stopped, but there is still a tendency even among plans sponsored by some big and supposedly respectable stores, to play down essential facts. *One fact sometimes not stressed is that you do buy a freezer if you join a plan, and even if you quit buying food from the sponsor, you still owe for that freezer and there's your name on a contract.*

First of all, realize that the freezer is not free. Ruth Hodgson, Cornell marketing specialist, has reported she found costs of operating a $400 freezer were $94.31 a year, including amortization, repairs and electrical current. If the freezer is not used much, and the content "turned over" only once a year, storage costs per pound of food are 26c. If the use is heavier, and the turnover 2.5 times a year, the cost per pound is much less, although still 10c.

While there are possibilities for economy as well as work-saving and convenience, you must consider that operating costs use up some of the potential savings, and for some families, may actually add to their food bills. A freezer has undeniable financial advantages for a rural or small-town family that raises some of its own food or can buy it cheaply in season from local producers for later use. *But it is more difficult for a city family to make freezer ownership pay off.*

Second point is that you won't want to rely on frozen produce all year. A family aiming to keep down food bills will use nearby fresh produce in season, and often canned as well as frozen goods out of season.

Thirdly, some food-club operators advertise in such a way that buyers are confused. They advertise food for a family for a week for $15, $25 and so on. But this only includes meat, produce and some desserts. Where are milk, cheese, eggs, bread and dry groceries? Actually, these add up to between 50 and 55% of a family's food budget.

Sometimes folks think a food plan offers greatly-reduced prices because the operator advertises some staples at unusually low prices, such as cigarettes and detergents. These are loss-leaders and not representative of all the prices. There has also been misrepresentation of meat prices by some food plans.

For example, an Eastern weights and measures official reported that most food plans in his bailiwick advertised meat at 59 to 63c a pound. But they billed the buyer for 150 to 180 pounds and delivered only about 100. The rest is waste. *These sellers advertised that you get sirloin steak for the price of hamburger, but didn't point out that hamburger is charged to you at the same price as sirloin.*

RETIREMENT EARNINGS: "I will be 65 in March and eligible for social security. I have already earned $1200 in 1955, and can work during July and August and get $1000 for those two months. But then I would lose all social security payments for the year."—A.C.H., Bensenville, Ill.

Answer: No, you wouldn't. There is a little clause in the rules that can help retired workers if they know about it. No matter what your annual earnings are, you don't lose any benefits for any month in which you earn less than $80 in wages. Thus you would lose payments for July and August, since you will earn $80 or more those months, but not for the months in which you don't earn $80. So it's a good idea for retired workers who need additional earnings to eke out social security, to concentrate their earnings in as brief a time as possible.

(Copyright 1955 by Sidney Margolius)

Hillman Gift Aids Mother Toward A Teaching Career

THE Sidney Hillman Foundation has helped a 34-year-old Chicago mother to realize her ambition to become a qualified elementary school teacher.

Mrs. Lucille Hendricks, mother of two children, recently was awarded an education degree from Roosevelt University, Chicago, where her studies were underwritten by a foundation scholarship gift. The foundation was established by the CIO Clothing Workers in honor of its late Pres. Sidney Hillman.

Her children's school experiences made Mrs. Hendricks realize the seriousness of the elementary teacher shortage.

Lack of money forced her to stop her studies, despite excellent grades.

"The Hillman Foundation came to my rescue in 1953 and between the three of us—the foundation, Roosevelt University and me—I'm now ready to teach," Mrs. Hendricks said.

University Pres. Edward J. Sparling said the foundation has donated some $30,000 annually for 10 scholarships since the first gift in 1948.

Child Labor Violations Told

Labor Dept. investigators discovered 1993 farmers illegally employing child labor last year. The department said "most of the farmers" complied with the law when it was explained to them.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

(John V. Riffe, CIO executive vice president and director of organizations and councils, is absent from Washington. This week's column is written by Sec.-Treas. Milton Murray of the Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee.)

ANY CIO MEMBER, looking at the solid walls of an unorganized plant, recognizes that plant and its employes as an organizational target.

We know that the unorganized workers are the anchor drags on our unceasing quest for better wages, better working conditions and an improved standard of living.

Strangely, few CIO members see the administrative structure of government as a vast, unorganized, backward area of employment. One out of every eight employed Americans is an employe of some branch of government. So long as the overwhelming majority of them continue to lack even nominal benefits of union organization they constitute a continuing threat to further advances by industrial workers.

The Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee—CIO welcomes any and all assistance from every CIO member in carrying out its objective of organizing these government workers.

Here are organizing victories reported to the Dept. of Organization:

Dick Fitzmeier, CIO Steelworkers representative, reports that in a representation election held at the Kemper Furniture Co., Richmond, Ind., workers favored the USA-CIO by a decisive vote.

Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett of the CIO Electrical Workers reports two IUE-CIO victories, as follows: GE Service Shop, Kansas City, Mo.; GE (Salary), Quebec, Canada, IUE-CIO received certification.

CIO Furniture Workers Rep. Joseph Tomaszek reports that workers at the Pine Springs Co., Granville, N. Y., despite threats by the company, favored the UFWA by a vote of better than 2 to 1.

Dir. of Organization Lloyd Vaughan of the CIO Paperworkers reports the fifteenth straight election victory for UPA-CIO. In a vote held at the Herz Co., New York, N. Y., the workers chose the UPA by an overwhelming vote. Credit for this victory goes to CIO Reps. Jack Rosen and John Radzyminski and Paperworkers Rep. Frank Mendez.

CIO Reg. Dir. Michael Mann reports a CIO Auto Workers election victory at the Electronic Wiring Corp., Flushing, N. Y.

House Unit Lambasts Transfer Of Ships

MARINE FIRMS that have transferred their merchant ships to foreign flags "have not been loyal" to the efforts of Congress to help them, according to the House Merchant Marine Committee.

JOSEPH CURRAN

Pres. Joseph Curran of the CIO Maritime Union pointed up the danger of such transfers. He cited a news story reporting the capture by Nationalist Chinese of the tanker Praca, built in the U. S. in 1921, which was carrying fuel for Communist jet planes in Korea and China.

The ship was transferred to the Panamanian flag in 1948 and to Communist Poland in 1951.

"This was done while our men were fighting and dying in Korea!" Curran said. "It is clear that the Maritime Administration is not even bothering to check whether transferred American merchant ships are ending up under Communist flags.

"The ships are transferred with the smug assumption that they will be available to us in national emergencies. Can you imagine the Communists returning ex-American ships because a national emergency has broken out and our Defense Dept. wants the ships?

"We say they would not despite the fact that the U. S. Dept. of Defense claims our ships transferred to the runaway flags are available to us in national emergencies."

The House committee report also said activities of government agencies handling overseas shipments have been "inefficient, uneconomical, and in some cases, represent a lack of common sense."

The CIO Maritime Commitee, which Curran heads, has taken violent exception to the proposal by Chairman Bonner (D. N. C.) to the Federal Maritime Board that a ceiling be placed on wages to shipping lines receiving federal subsidies.

TWUA Wins At Silk Mill

CIO TEXTILE Workers beat back a decertification attempt at the Federal Silk Mills in Williamsport, Md. They won the NLRB decertification election by a vote of 109 to 78.

Federal Silk workers have fought through a long history of anti-unionism by the company, including a seven-week strike in 1953, to force management to sign a contract after they had won a representation election.

"During the year the employer has consistently violated the contract," said Wesley G. Cook, TWUA-CIO upper South director, "and made no bones of the fact that he was doing this to break the union."

Business Bias Of NLRB Counsel Hit

THE TRADITIONAL policy of impartiality in major NLRB appointments has been abandoned by the Eisenhower Administration for one of naming "only employer-minded people," Sens. Douglas (D. Ill.) and McNamara (D. Mich.) charged last week.

Their accusation came in a minority report before the Senate approved the nomination of Theophil C. Kammholz, Chicago lawyer, as NLRB general counsel.

"This is the fifth major appointment this Administration has made to the NLRB—four board members and one general counsel," they said.

"Two of the four board nominees came fresh from responsible experience as representatives of employer interests and the other two had rather clearly revealed before their appointment that their orientation was pro-employer.

"If now in the delicate and powerful post of general counsel —the most important job in the NLRB—another long-time advocate of employer interests is placed, we fear that public confidence in the impartiality of the board will be even further weakened."

A policy of naming only employer advocates to jobs "which by their very nature require judgments as between the merits of union and employer positions," they said, "is on the way toward undermining the confidence of millions of people who work for a living in the impartiality of the present board."

"ALREADY long-established lines of decision are being reversed by the new majority on the NLRB," they added. "It begins to look as if amendment of the law is being accomplished by administrative decisions of the board without so much as a by-your-leave to the Congress.

"We fear the present nomination may cap the climax of this unhealthy development. We most earnestly declare that a policy which results in appointments coming only from employer ranks, or from people who have employer-oriented interests, is wrong."

Douglas and McNamara said they would be as opposed to appointment of the labor-minded as they are to the employer-oriented.

Without reflecting on "the character, competence or integrity" of Kammholz, they expressed the belief that "from state labor agencies, other offices of the federal government, the academic world or arbitration groups, someone with more impartial experience and training" than Kammholz could be found.

TWU Sets Work Pact On Pennsy

A DISPUTE of the CIO Transport Workers with the Pennsylvania Railroad over farming out of work was settled last week.

The Pennsy agreed that before ordering work done by outside firms, it would sit down with the union in an effort to have the work done in the railroad's own shops, where unemployment is high.

The dispute—which was heightened by the long-time "furloughing" of some 12,000 maintenance workers — caused TWU-CIO to issue a strike call, an action which the union rescinded when the Railroad Mediation Board entered the picture.

AT A MEETING between the railroad officials and TWU-CIO representatives at Philadelphia, agreement was also reached on other issues.

The railroad agreed to reinstate 10 employes at the Conway, Pa., shop who had been fired for refusing temporary step-up assignments, to rehire an additional 10 Conway workers who had been laid off, and to return to that shop some electrical repair work.

TWU-CIO also reached agreement with American Airlines on a contract for 6000 maintenance employes which Pres. Michael J. Quill hailed as setting new standards in air transport wages and working conditions.

Bell Arbitration Is Turned Down

The Southern Bell Telephone Co. late last week rejected an offer to submit their dispute with the CIO Communications Workers to binding arbitration. The agreement covering about 50,000 workers to nine Southern states was due to expire at midnight Mar. 13.

John T. Jones Dies, Veteran UMW Leader

John Thomas Jones, director of Labor's Non-Partisan League, and a long-time top official of the United Mine Workers died at age 66.

Born in North Wales, he left school at the age of 13 to work in the coal mines. He became a member of the British National Union of Mine Workers and, in 1908, after moving to Pittsburgh, Ill., a UMW member.

SUPREME COURT Justice William O. Douglas will be one of the outstanding Americans who will deliver lectures at five colleges under the auspices of the Sidney Hillman Foundation.

Woman Leads IUE Local To Pact Victory

A CIO Electrical Workers local headed by a woman won a 10c an hour package after a short strike at the five New Jersey plants of the Allen B. DuMont Laboratories.

IUE-CIO Local 420 represents some 2200 employes at the plants, which manufacture radioes, television sets and parts. Mrs. Sally Neuberry, mother of several children, is president of the local and headed the negotiating team.

THE WALKOUT began at midnight, Mar. 4. Negotiations were resumed Mar. 7, and the membership approved the new pact within several hours.

The agreement provides a 5c an hour across-the-board pay increase, plantwide seniority, three weeks' vacation after 10 years and other vacation improvements, and liberalization of the clause governing time-off with pay during death in the family.

A unique feature is a day's pay for every four months' perfect attendance. It is no longer required that a worker be on the job the day before and the day after a holiday to be entitled to pay for that day, and the company will pay the difference between a juror's pay and wages.

The plants covered are at Paterson, East Paterson, Passaic, Clifton and Allwood.

House Unit Ups Postal Pay 7.5%

Half a million postal employes would get an average 7.5% pay increase in a reclassification bill that last week won approval in the House Post Office & Civil Service Committee.

UPA Wins 5c To 20c In Series Of New Pacts

PAY INCREASES ranging from 5c to 20c an hour and other gains have been won by the CIO Paperworkers in a series of contracts recently negotiated.

A 30c-an-hour package, containing a 20c increase in three steps, was obtained in the union's first agreement with Ilreco, Inc., a paper milk-container plant at Chester, Pa.

Months of tough negotiations were required to win a 10c hourly general wage increase at the Battle Creek, Mich., Box Co. A strike vote was taken before the company agreed to straighten out an incentive system which for several months had caused mounting discontent among the workers.

A 5c increase and other improvements at the Dunn Paper Co., Port Huron, Mich.

AT THE TAMPA, Fla., plant of the Kieckhefer Container Co., UPA-CIO gained a 12.5c an hour package increase, and adjustment boosts ranging from 3c to 24c an hour.

Wage reopener negotiations brought increases of 8c to 10c an hour and two additional paid holidays at Western Co., Huevelton, N. Y.

CIO Renews Backing For Liberal Trade Bill

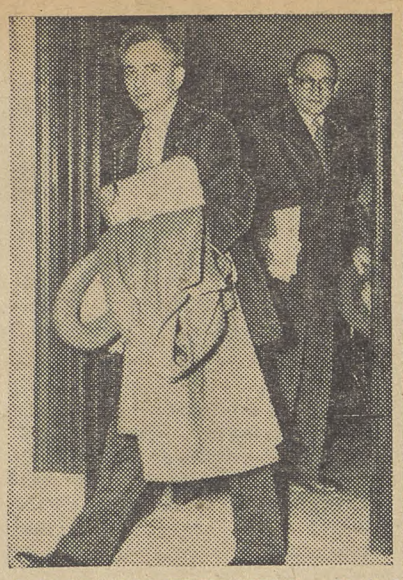
By EUGENE A. KELLEY

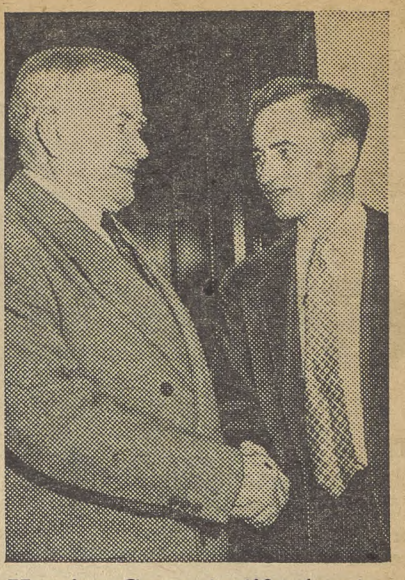
CONSISTENT support of the reciprocal trade program by CIO was reaffirmed in testimony before the Senate Finance Committee by Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey.

For the second time in a month he recited the reasons CIO favors extension of trade pacts. Carey, who is also head of the CIO Electrical Workers, was one in a long parade of witnesses who advocated passage of H.R. 1 which would renew reciprocity agreements for three years.

He presented these reasons for "a more liberalized trade policy within the framework of our reciprocal trade agreements program:"

- **Raw material imports are essential to keep many of our basic industries in operation.**
- **Important food commodities must be imported.**
- **Many U. S. industries export a substantial portion of their production.**
- **Trade is a two-way street.**
- **Countries abroad must earn dollars in order to buy the products of U. S. industries.**
- **Trade opportunities must be opened if living standards and economic conditions of many countries throughout the world are to be improved.**
- **Improved economic conditions are a means of stopping communism, as well as potential military aggression.**





A DAY ON THE HILL—Briefcase in arm, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey enters Senate Finance Committee hearing room to testify in support of reciprocal trade legislation. With him (first photo) is Stanley Ruttenberg, CIO Research & Education Dept. director. Hearing Carey testify (center photo) are Sens. Byrd (D. Va.) and Millikin (R. Colo.). As he leaves (right), Carey gets warm greeting from "the Veep," Sen. Barkley (D. Ky.).

Carey called for continuation of the present escape clause and peril point provisions in any renewal of agreements "because we do not want to see any basic industries destroyed." Public hearings before the Committee on Reciprocity, he said, offer an opportunity for threatened industries to present their case.

He also urged passage of "a companion measure," S. 751, the Trade Adjustments Act, introduced by Sens. Humphrey (D. Minn.) and Kennedy (D. Mass.).

Carey said the Congress must face up to "changing employment patterns" in the U. S. resulting from increased world trade and some injuries might result from import policies.

S. 751, Carey declared, is designed to assist workers, industrial enterprises and communities to adjust to imports. The measure provides no direct subsidies but works on the theory that if tariffs are reduced by government action and the reduction causes or threatens injury, then it should be government decision that some aid, assistance and adjustment be offered.

"The U. S.," Carey went on, "will be able to maintain its liberalized trade program only so long as the U. S. is prepared to deal effectively with the problems created by imports which tend to solidify the protectionist position" against such a program.

By combining the provisions of S. 751 with the program—the escape clause, the peril point and the Committee on Reciprocity procedures, Carey said, "we will be able to continue the program originally enunciated by Cordell Hull, which successive Congresses have continued to support over the years."

House Committee Acts To Boost Farm Income

THE FIGHT to shore up the nation's sagging farm economy moved a step closer to victory last week as the House Agriculture Committee voted 26-11 to restore 90% parity price supports.

Farmers got caught in an income-price squeeze last year that resulted in a net decrease of 11% in their purchasing power as compared to 1953, according to Agriculture Dept. reports. A drop of 10% in income from 1953 brought farm families to their lowest point since 1940.

Committee Chairman Cooley (D. N.C.) predicted the bill would pass the House. If so, it might well prove embarrassing to Pres. Eisenhower who reneged on a 1952 campaign promise to farmers and vigorously supported Agriculture Sec. Benson's "flexible" supports bill which passed the 83rd Congress.

The 90% parity support program was backed in testimony before the committee by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther who said the CIO believed the program was "the best proposal that has been advanced to date." He pointed out farmers' importance as consumers, noting that they are the largest users of steel products and the largest consumers of petroleum products.

THE COMMITTEE-approved bill principally would provide:

- Restoration of mandatory 90% of parity price supports on the "basic" crops of corn, wheat, cotton, peanuts and rice through 1957.
- An increase in the price support on dairy products from 75 to 80% of parity.
- A national referendum by wheat growers on a two-price system for their crop.
- An increase from $50 to $75 million in federal funds to subsidize milk consumption in public schools.

Cooley said that consumers would face little or no change in the retail prices of dairy products if supports were boosted to 80% of parity. But even if the measure passes the House, it is certain to face tough sledding in the Senate where there is strong opposition to changing the "flexible" system.

GOP's Tax Windfalls For Big Boys Coming To Light

GIMMICKS built into the GOP tax law a year ago by the Eisenhower Administration are enabling business to withhold billions from the Treasury every year.

One is so raw that even Treasury Sec. Humphrey admitted it should be repealed—but not until a Democrat, Rep. Zelenko (N. Y.) kicked up a storm over it.

Administration spokesmen were keeping mum on who authored the lush loopholes for business, saving their energies for the fight against giving the low income groups a tax cut.

Treasury Dept. people called Section 462 of the 1954 tax law a bookkeeping device last year. Accountants called it a double deduction. *Zelenko called it a way to beat the Treasury out of $5 billion a year.*

HERE'S HOW it works, Zelenko said. A business with an income of $10,000 and expenses of $2000 formerly paid taxes on $8000. Under last year's law the same firm can now estimate its 1955 expenses which means another $2000. That makes taxable income not $8000 but $6000. The business keeps the extra $2000 in what is called "reserve," which means the Treasury can't get it.

"May I say," Zelenko told the House, "that the effect of Section 462 . . . now has every accountant worthy of his salt giving his client the double deduction windfall."

Another gimmick which Democrats are eyeing stonily is the accelerated depreciation provision, Section 167 of the Eisenhower bundles-for-business tax law. The big winners will be the public utilities, railroads and manufacturing industries.

Writing in the Harvard Business Review, Robert Eisner estimated that by 1960 the Treasury would be losing about $3 billion a year and by 1965 *"the tax loss would rise to more than $5 billion per year and it would continue to rise thereafter."*

"I'm glad this Administration realized that we employers had a burning need for greater tax relief!"

Give A Buck To PAC —The Job You Save May Be Your Own

Small Firms Group Plans 19 Probes

The Senate Small Business Committee has authorized 19 investigations this year of special problems.

These will include the impact of mergers on small firms, fair trade laws in the states, the share of military contracts going to small business and gasoline "price wars" in New Jersey.

'Put Compassion Into Our Immigration Law'—Humphrey

REVISION of the Immigration and Nationality Act would "partially reintroduce the spirit of humanitarian compassion and democracy into our immigration laws," according to Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.).

SEN. HUMPHREY

He co-sponsored changes in the McCarran Act with Sens. Douglas (D. Ill.), Kennedy (D. Mass.) and McNamara (D. Mich.). Their bill, Humphrey said, *"does not constitute a major revision . . . but it does remedy some of the inequities and weaknesses of the present law."*

Both major parties, he went on, admit present immigration laws are discriminatory and undesirable in some respects. The proposed revisions would correct some of these.

AMONG the proposed changes are:

Pooling of unused immigration quotas.

Restoring to professors and scientists eligibility for nonquota status if a university requests their services.

Elimination of racial discrimination.

Creation of a visa review board to grant prospective immigrants the right of appeal.

Restoring discretionary authority to suspend deportation in deserving cases.

'Cut Pension Age To 60,' Mollohan

A bill to lower the age from 65 to 60 for those eligible to receive old-age and survivors insurance benefits has been introduced by Rep. Mollohan (D. W. Va.)

He said "reducing the age requirement under the Social Security Act will prove of material benefit not only to those directly affected but will also be of substantial help to younger people who are seeking work in areas of widespread unemployment such as we are presently experiencing" in his district.

A Warning on Jobs See Page 12

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GOP Knifes Senate Tax Cut Bill

By GERVASE N. LOVE

THE FIGHT to determine if the tax laws shall be written for the benefit of the people or big business moved into the conference chamber last week after the Senate, in a showdown vote, lined up on the side of the corporations.

The proposed legislation went to House-Senate conferees after four days of debate that at times was heated, in which the Senate:

1. Rejected by a 50-44 roll call vote a compromise of the original House bill sponsored by the Senate's Democratic leadership.

2. Rejected by a 61-32 roll call vote the original House bill, which the CIO strongly supports, for a $20 a year cut in the income tax for every taxpayer and each of his dependents effective Jan. 1, 1956.

3. Passed by a voice vote the tax bill asked by the Eisenhower Administration, which merely extended corporation income tax rates and a number of excise taxes for one year beginning Apr. 1, and gave no relief to small taxpayers.

The House, which had passed the proposed $20 cut by a 210-205 vote, made up its mind quickly when the Senate version reached it. Republicans, who had been considering trying to upset the Democratic leadership by calling for a vote on accepting the Senate's measure, counted heads and decided against it.

As a result, the House conferees — three Democrats and two Republicans from the Ways and Means Committee — go into the conference uninstructed.

The Senate compromise bill was the result of efforts by Majority Leader Johnson (D. Tex.) to round up enough Democratic votes to assure small income recipients a modest cut in their income taxes and at the same time to protect the government's financial position.

Johnson's plan would have given a $20 deduction to each head of a household, and a $10 deduction for each dependent other than spouse, to taxpayers not choosing to take advantage of the current split income provision. It would have been effective Jan. 1, 1956.

In addition, the Johnson compromise would have—

1. Extended corporation and excise tax rates until July 1957, instead of merely for one year.

2. Repealed the tax handouts the Republicans gave the wealthy last year. These were relief from so-called "double taxation" on stock dividends, and jet-propelled depreciation allowances.

3. Repealed what was called an "error" in the GOP law which permits businesses to charge off future expenses against current income.

The Democrats argued that Johnson's proposals would mean a net revenue gain of just under $4.9 billion. This wasn't enough to convince 45 Republicans and five Democrats that a tax cut at the lower end of the income bracket was in order.

The Democrats who voted against it, largely on the alleged basis that the budget ought to be balanced before anybody else gets a tax cut, were Sens. Byrd (Va.), chairman of the Senate Finance Committee; George (Ga.), Robertson (Va.), Ellender (La.) and Holland (Fla.), Sen. Langer (N. D.) was the only Republican to bolt his party's solid front.

Sixteen Democrats voted to reject the House plan. They were the original five plus Sens. Anderson (N. M.), Bible (Nev.), Daniel (Tex.), Eastland (Miss.), Ervin (N. C.), Frear (Del.), Gore (Tenn.), McClellan (Ark.), Russell (Ga.), Stennis (Miss.) and Thurmond (S. C.).

Additional efforts to amend the original bill were unsuccessful. One, killed on a point of order, was a Langer proposal to boost the individual income tax exemption by $200, effective last Jan. 1.

During the debate, the Democrats focussed their attack on Sec. of the Treasury George M. Humphrey, whom they blame for the Eisenhower Administration's adoption of the unsuccessful "trickle down" policy that originated with the Hoover Administration. This provides for benefits at the top of the economic pile in the hope—unrealized as yet—that they will "trickle down" to those at the bottom.

Humphrey, who had called the original bill "fiscal irresponsibility," a tag Eisenhower also used, was denounced as "Mr. Trickle-Down." This upset Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.).

"When you say 'Humphrey' would you please say 'George Humphrey'," he begged Sen. Long (D. La.) at one stage. "It's 'Trickle-Down George' and 'Percolate-Up Hubert'."

Sens. Barkley (D. Ky.) and Scott (D. N. C.) blasted the Administration's Humphrey for telling the House Ways and Means Committee the Johnson compromise was "inflationary," "political" and "irresponsible."

"That's pure hogwash and he knows it," snorted Scott. "It is the same hogwash the Eisenhower Administration has worked day and night to sell to the American people for two years."

Humphrey (the one from Minnesota) said the issue was simply *"whether we are for dividends and depreciation or whether we are for the people."*

(Key Senate roll-call on Page 6).

On The Inside . . .

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Committee Okays Rubber Plant Sale

Overwhelming approval of the government's plan to sell its synthetic rubber plants to private industry came from the House Armed Services Committee last week.

The vote was 27-3 to turn down a resolution by Chairman Patman (D. Tex.) to kill the plan to dispose of the 24 plants for $310,565,000. The sale will be completed Apr. 30 unless Congress vetoes it by Mar. 25.

Pickets Under The Palmettos— These CIO Communications Workers, representing approximately 200 striking members of Local 3404 in Charleston, S. C., picket Southern Bell exchange as some 50,000 CWA-CIO members struck the company in nine Southern states in a dispute over wages and a company-proposed no-strike clause. CWA said the company's wage offer excluded about 5000 people. CWA and Southern Bell talks continued in effort to reach settlement. **(See Story, Page 3).**

Reuther Sears Weeks On Automation Blast

COMMERCE Sec. Sinclair Weeks is guilty of "reckless irresponsibility," "intemperate and untruthful statements," and of dividing the American people into "warring economic groups."

That was the slashing retort of Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers to Weeks' speech on automation—a speech he said calls for an apology to auto workers and to the American people.

Reuther's reply, contained in a letter to Weeks, referred to portions of the speech in which the secretary talked of "'scaremongers' who are trying to frighten automobile workers with the 'bogeyman of automation.'"

"You spoke," Reuther said, "either in ignorance of the facts or with willful distortion of the facts, as other reckless propagandists, with less stature than your position gives you, have done before."

SEC. WEEKS

Reuther cited quotations from his introduction to a UAW pamphlet and referred to his testimony before two congressional committees as refutations of Weeks' statement.

Reuther acknowledged that Weeks did not mention the UAW or its officers by name. But, he said, it "is obvious you were referring to us because the distortions you uttered coincide exactly with the false propaganda which has emanated from other sources." He continued:

"The difference, Mr. Secretary, between you, like other critics who have misrepresented our position, and us in the UAW-CIO is that you are trying to run away from the problems attendant upon automation, trying to sweep them out of sight under the rug, while we are stepping up to our responsibilities by exploring all the problems and possibilities and, within our abilities, taking positive action to assure the maximum social good."

Calling upon Weeks' to make a public apology, Reuther said: *"Let us as Americans stand together in fully protecting and respecting the right to differ. Let us act responsibly and base our differences upon facts, not fancy; upon knowledge, not prejudice."*

Reuther sent a copy of the Weeks' letter to Pres. Eisenhower because "I believe that distortion of the truth on the part of a cabinet member in an attempt to divide and disunite our people deserves presidential attention."

UAW-CIO OFFICIALS arrive at General Motors for initial talks as crucial bargaining sessions over the guaranteed annual employment plan draw near. From left: UAW Vice Pres. John W. Livingston, director of union's GM Dept., and assistant, E. S. Patterson, headed UAW delegation.

Bipartisan Security Inquiry, Outside Politics, Urged By CIO

A DEMAND that "the whole subject of security be taken out of the field of partisan politics" was voiced by the CIO last week to the Senate Committee on Government Operations.

The creation of a bipartisan Commission on Government Security was urged to recommend "measures that would protect individual democratic rights while guaranteeing the necessary measures of national security."

Chairman Humphrey (D. Minn.), who supports such a commission, told the hearing there had been a disappointing "lack of candor" on the part of various agency spokesmen testifying on present security practices.

CIO'S POSITION was detailed by Thomas E. Harris, assistant general counsel. He dealt not only with security programs for government employes but also with those for workers of corporations operating under government contracts.

Present security programs, he said, "place too much emphasis on a quest for absolute security, which is unattainable, and are too little concerned with the damage which is being done to civil rights and the injustices which are being done to individuals."

Many thousand workers, Harris continued, who are CIO members are affected by the Industrial Personnel Security Program. This covers employes of defense contractors having access to classified information. In each case, the employer decides what workers have such access and hence for what workers clearance is requested.

In the view of some CIO unions, Harris told the committee, employers ask for clearance on individuals who did not have access to classified material, but whom the employer wished to dispense with for other reasons. Security programs should not be so administered as to give employers power of that sort, he asserted.

HARRIS was critical of a form used in the civilian programs, pointing to a punitive warning for misstatements which he said was a "technically inaccurate" statement of the law.

Harris noted these forms make "stool pigeons" of industrial workers and he called them "deplorable," attempts to create a "race of informers" in the U. S.

The needs of security, the CIO spokesman declared, could be met by applying a security program to sensitive jobs rather than to all government jobs, as is presently the case.

He observed that the present program "applies not only to scientists at the Bureau of Standards who have access to top secret information, but to the employes of the National Park Service who are currently engaged in the useful, though less sensitive, task of applying fertilizer around the Lincoln Memorial."

It applies also to government employes now trapping squirrels on the White House putting green, he added.

Harris charged that present procedures are "grossly unfair," with the use of "vague charges and secret informants whose identity is almost never known to the accused and often not even to the judges."

SUCH METHODS, he said, "are inconsistent with the democratic rights and liberties guaranteed by our Constitution."

All of us, Harris continued, "want our country to be secure from Communist aggression."

"We all of us recognize that this aggression may take the form not only of military aggression from without," he added, "but of treasonable espionage from within."

Informers? Begorra, Who Could Love 'Em?

When CIO Associate Gen. Counsel Thomas Harris spoke out strongly against "secret informers" under present security programs, Sen. Humphrey (D., Minn.) took judicial notice of the fact that it was St. Patrick's day.

"The Irish," he observed with a broad smile, "have a special hatred for secret informers."

Replied Harris, "That contempt is not confined to the Irish." And he then read into the record a biblical passage in which St. Paul speaks contemptuously of secret informers, who refuse or fail to confront those they accuse.

'Pressure For Conformity' Protested By Stevenson

ADLAI STEVENSON has warned against the "multiplication of the pressures toward conformity," citing the Reece committee assault on foundations as an example.

STEVENSON

The Democratic Party leader sounded his warning in a roundtable discussion over the NBC radio network.

Stevenson said the demand for conformity is particularly strong in politics and is "one of the perils of it."

"A statesman or a politician in my judgment should be a teacher . . . If you conform too rigidly, you can't teach, because you can't express new ideas bravely and courageously," he said.

The 1952 presidential candidate was especially critical of a section of the Reece committee reporting stating that "the trustees of tax-exempt foundations should be very chary of promoting ideas, concepts, and opinion-forming material which run contrary to what the public currently wishes, approves and likes."

UAW Holds First Talks With GM And Ford

FIRST TALKS in the crucial auto industry contract negotiations, with the CIO Auto Workers seeking a guaranteed annual employment plan, began last week in Detroit.

Union and management negotiators sat down at both Ford and General Motors to begin discussing preliminary arrangements for formal negotiations which will come early next month.

GM talks, which started first, were continuing as the week drew to a close, with UAW Vice Pres. John Livingston, head of the GM department of the union, heading that team. At Ford, where talks started on Wednesday, the union team was headed by Ken Bannon, director of the UAW's National Ford Dept.

BEFORE the meeting with Ford, Bannon served official notice required under the contract terms and the Taft-Hartley law, that the UAW was terminating its contract on June 1. Formal negotiations will begin Apr. 12.

Besides the guaranteed employment provisions, the UAW is seeking wage increases, wage formula adjustments, improvements in the pension, health security and overtime sections of the contract, Bannon said.

Both management and the union had previously labeled last week's talks as "exploratory" and agreed that formal negotiations would come at a later date.

Meany To Speak At UAW Parley

Pres. George Meany of the AFL will speak on Mar. 29 at the convention of the CIO Auto Workers in Cleveland.

It will mark the first appearance of the man who is slated to head the new united labor organization before a CIO union convention. The invitation to speak was extended by Walter P. Reuther, president of the UAW-CIO and of the CIO.

Reuther Replies To Auto Spokesman

CIO Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther has termed an industry spokesman's scathing attack on the UAW-CIO proposals for a guaranteed annual employment plan as the "purely academic" opinion of a "paid propagandist."

The attack came from Frank Rising, general manager of the Automotive Parts Manufacturers Assn. Reuther called it "a reflection of an antiquated and irresponsible social philosophy which fortunately on the whole is a part of the dark past of labor-management relations."

Budget Cut For NLRB

APPARENTLY not content with cutting its field of jurisdiction by administrative order, the National Labor Relations Board has asked Congress for a "starvation" budget which will further curtail its activities in the fiscal year beginning July 1.

Chairman Guy Farmer asked a House Appropriations subcommittee for $8,150,000 for the year, or $250,000 less than the agency got for the current year and far less than the $8,786,226 it spent in the 1953-54 fiscal year.

The extent of the budget slash, and the effect it will have on the services the board is supposed to give workers and their unions, was illustrated by Farmer's testimony that it contains no provision for taking a major "last-offer" election that might be required by the Taft-Hartley Act.

'For Distinguished Service'—

E.R. To Get CSC Murray Award

THE 1955 PHILIP MURRAY Award of the National CIO Community Services Committee will be presented to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, CIO-CSC Chairman Joseph A. Beirne announced last week.

MRS. ROOSEVELT

Beirne, who is president of the CIO Communications Workers, said the Committee unanimously voted the award to Mrs. Roosevelt for her *"distinguished service to the American community."*

"Mrs. Roosevelt has done an outstanding job in inspiring the American people, including CIO members, to participate actively in community affairs," he said.

"She has been a vigorous spokesman for active citizen participation for better schools, better medical care, in the fight against slums, for adequate mental health programs and for a better community for all."

The presentation ceremonies will take place at a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York Apr. 21. In addition to Mrs. Roosevelt, the dinner will be addressed by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

The award is in the form of a suitably inscribed bronze plaque and a cash grant of $5000. The cash award is earmarked for some specific project in the fields of health and welfare.

Previous winners of the CIO-CSC Philip Murray Award include General Omar N. Bradley, the late Sen. Wagner (D. N.Y.), Sen. Murray (D. Mont.), the Menninger Foundation of Topeka, Kans., and the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF).

50,000 Walk Out As CWA Strikes In South

NEGOTIATIONS are continuing between the CIO Communications Workers and Southern Bell Telephone Co. in an effort to settle the week-old walkout of 50,000 CWA members in nine southern states.

The strike came after a marathon 20-hour bargaining session that ran right up to the deadline with the company holding out for a "rigid, highly-restrictive" no-strike clause, chief issue in the dispute.

Southern Bell is "the only 1954 holdover bargaining hassle," CWA said. The union began negotiations eight months before the contract expiration, but found Southern Bell would not agree on wages, "acceptable arbitration," town and job reclassification, or pensions and health insurance among other items.

The company has charged "sabotage" in reporting some 46 incidents of cable cutting, principally in the Birmingham, Ala., and Atlanta, Ga., areas.

CWA Assistant Dist. Dir. George Gill said the vandalism *"is none of our doing. We neither initiate nor condone such action."*

By the middle of the week, company agents and deputized union leaders were standing guard over vital telephone lines because of shared concern over "damnable incidents of cable slashing."

Southern Bell claimed that "about one-third of employes eligible for union membership" were working the struck exchanges. But CWA spokesmen denied it and said the strike was "almost 100% effective."

CWA said that the company's wage proposal "excludes about 5000 people. We sincerely believe no wage offer is fair which excludes any part of the working force." At the request of federal mediators, both sides agreed not to discuss strike issues publicly in hope of the earliest possible settlement.

Give A Buck To PAC —The Job You Save May Be Your Own

Carey Blasts Humphrey For Timidity On Economy

RIPPING into the Administration's economic policies, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey told the Senate's "friendly study" of the stock market last week that Treasury Sec. Humphrey's admissions before that group "indicted" his own "economic house of straw."

Testifying before the Senate Banking & Currency Subcommittee examining the market's relation to the economy, Carey scoffed at Humphrey's timidity in warning that any "questioning of confidence and uncertainty" might have disastrous effects on both the stock market and the national economic scene.

He amplified his prepared testimony to riddle the Humphrey assertion that confidence in the U. S. economy is such a fragile thing it might be lost in a single day.

"If the recent bull market is nurtured by so poor an economic pasture that a few words before this Senate committee can cause its destruction—as Sec. Humphrey appears to maintain—then he has indicted the economic policies of the Eisenhower Administration," Carey maintained.

"Those are policies of which Sec. Humphrey appears to be the chief architect. His statement is a confession that those policies are built on a will-of-the-wisp."

If Humphrey's admissions were correct, Carey told the group headed by Sen. Fulbright (D. Ark.), they were more damning than any charges the CIO had ever made. The Secretary admitted, he said, "that the Administration has built itself a house of straw."

"We in the CIO have appealed for a house built of bricks, to withstand possible future economic storms," he added.

For that, Carey continued, "we have been pilloried and libeled and harried by Sec. Humphrey and other leaders of this Administration, and now, by his testimony before this committee, he has gone farther in his confessions than we in the CIO have ever accused."

At the start of his testimony, Carey flatly denied the truth of an item in Walter Winchell's column that he and J. A. Livingston, a syndicated columnist on economic affairs, had been "held in reserve" by Fulbright in order to squeeze Winchell out of time before the Senate group.

After his formal testimony, Carey was questioned at length about a number of economic matters—many of which seemed to have little relationship to the stock market investigation.

SEN. CAPEHART (R. Ind.) tried to pin the CIO official down to a precise definition of a "fair wage" and a "fair profit." Carey explained that they are complex definitions which cannot be described in a vacuum.

But the Indiana Senator got some very specific replies when he asked why wages were lower in the South than in northern industrial areas.

"The Taft-Hartley Act, sir," Carey snapped. He accused the General Electric Co. of running away from unionized areas to low-wage sections of the South, and promised that the electrical union would catch up with runaway management.

In another exchange he noted sarcastically that it had taken Sec. Humphrey and Sec. of Commerce Weeks only 27 months to get our economy into its present situation.

Previously, he said, it had taken the Republicans three four-year administrations to do it—a reference to the Harding-Coolidge-Hoover era. Committee Democrats smiled broadly.

INSTEAD of adjourning the hearings as Humphrey suggested, Carey urged the committee to expand and accelerate them "in view of the weak foundations of the economy" to which the Cabinet member confessed. He challenged the senators to probe whether Humphrey was trying to "buffalo" them into silent acceptance of the trickle-down economic theory.

"I feel certain this committee ... will not be silenced—I know that the CIO will not be silenced," Carey added.

Today's economic system is far stronger than it was in 1929, thanks to stabilizing influences introduced by the New and Fair Deals and "a strong trade union movement," said Carey, who heads the CIO Electrical Workers.

But, he contended, there are too many analogies between the recent growth of economic imbalances and trends in the late 1920's "to make me feel complacent."

THE CIO official saw two reasons behind the market's rise. The first, he said, was a series of Administration policies benefitting upper-income families most likely to invest in stocks. The second is the Administration policy that has helped corporations develop huge surpluses which are used for corporate expansion, rather than by floating new stock issues.

Production, employment, sales and most other economic indexes have moved downward or sideways since the middle of 1953, he went on, "yet, unemployment and stock prices moved up sharply in the past 20 months..."

This sharp rise in stock prices in a period when most other economic indicators pointed downwards was tagged by Carey as "a crystal-clear indication that something is wrong."

N. Y. Stocks In Worst Break Since 1929

During the week, the stock market hit the skids sharply. On Monday the market broke sharply, registering the greatest single day's losses since the black days of November 1929.

The next day, with the ticker still unable to keep pace with the rapidly changing picture, the market rallied and restored nearly $2 billion of the more than $3 billion loss suffered during the previous session.

All of this was called to Pres. Eisenhower's attention at his Wednesday press conference. He told reporters that stock market conditions on the whole seem to be very satisfactory, but warned against doing anything that would undermine public confidence.

An Editorial Question— What's Good For Latin America Also Should Be Good For North America

STRONG WORDS OF PRAISE for Latin-American unions were voiced by Vice President Richard Nixon in a televised speech last week. Said the Vice President:

"I was encouraged by the development of free trade union leadership in many of the countries which I visited. It is generally becoming recognized that the answer to Communist union leadership is not the negative alternative of no unions at all, but the constructive alternative of encouraging the developing free trade union leadership.

"Government and employers alike are beginning to realize that it is not a question of whether or not workers are going to organize, but how.

"The development of strong free trade union leaders is one of the most effective ways to defeat Communist objectives in this area."

Those are splendid sentiments, with which the people of the CIO fully agree. It is refreshing to hear a spokesman of the Republican Party—which has often been criticized by labor for its lack of understanding of these problems—show such a clear comprehension of workers' needs. Vice President Nixon, whom the CIO has often criticized, deserves congratulations for these words.

But words are not enough. They must be backed up by program and deeds.

Will the Republican Party and the Administration give full weight to the Vice President's comments about strengthening free trade unions abroad?

And will the Republicans practice in the U. S. A. what Vice President Nixon so wisely preaches for Latin America. The U. S. A., of course, is not challenged by a direct internal menace of communism; Communist influences are declining, not rising.

But the continued growth and strengthening of free trade unions is as necessary to our future domestic tranquility as in other parts of the world. If the Republican Party follows the wise logic of the Nixon speech, it will move to amend and repeal Taft-Hartley; to improve minimum wage standards substantially; to fight the vicious open-shop laws which the GOP sponsors in many states; and take other steps to help, not hamstring, the democratic unions of the nation.

Will the GOP, including the Vice President, back up the Vice President's words with constructive deeds? We hope . . . and we wonder.

—H.C.F.

Display Of Spirit

There was no mistaking the spirit of the 15th constitutional convention of the CIO Auto Workers in Cleveland last week.

It was a spirit of unity, of self-discipline, of determination to achieve the goal of guaranteed employment and year-round wages.

The scores of speakers who addressed their fellow delegates reflected the desire of the workers of the auto industry to be rid of the *"boom and bust"* working schedule which has been their lot for so many years.

Traditionally, the auto industry has had long periods of low production. Engineers, administrators, executives and other groups of white collar workers have been kept on the payroll; but the men and women of the production departments have been laid off.

It is difficult to plan a family budget, under those circumstances; and often hard to know where the next meal is coming from. The 3100 delegates to the UAW meeting showed, by their talk and their actions, that they believe the auto industry can do better for its workers.

The union, its convention made clear, expects management to live up to its responsibility. The next few months will demonstrate whether the auto firms will meet that challenge.

The Answer

The Wall Street Journal—concerned about the Auto Workers' demand for guaranteed annual wages—asks this question: *What is more spiritually degrading than being paid while unemployed?*

The answer, obviously: *Not being paid while unemployed.*

Tell Your Congressman

This week and most of next, your congressman and senators probably will be home, while Congress is in its Easter recess. This is a good time to see your lawmaker and tell him what's on your mind, and what labor hopes the 84th Congress will enact before the session ends.

Right now the big issue that's building up in Washington is the fight for a decent and realistic improvement in the minimum wage law, by upping the wage floor to $1.25 an hour and cutting down on the presently numerous exemptions from the wage and hour provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

"The coming Easter recess," as CIO's Legislative Dept. has pointed out, "gives CIO affiliates an ideal opportunity to further our campaign for a realistic minimum wage program." That means action now, through your union and local CIO council, and an early call on your congressman.

Storm Signals

The veto by GOP Gov. Fred Hall in Kansas of a so-called "right-to-work" bill is the latest sign of labor's largely successful efforts against these anti-union measures. But, meantime, there is a new and grave danger in the bills pending in Ohio, Wisconsin and other states banning any and all political action by union members.

Along with the scab laws now on the books of 18 states, as CIO-PAC Dir. Jack Kroll has pointed out, these latest measures "are an attempt by the enemies of labor to tie our other hand behind our back." That's fair warning.

The CIO News

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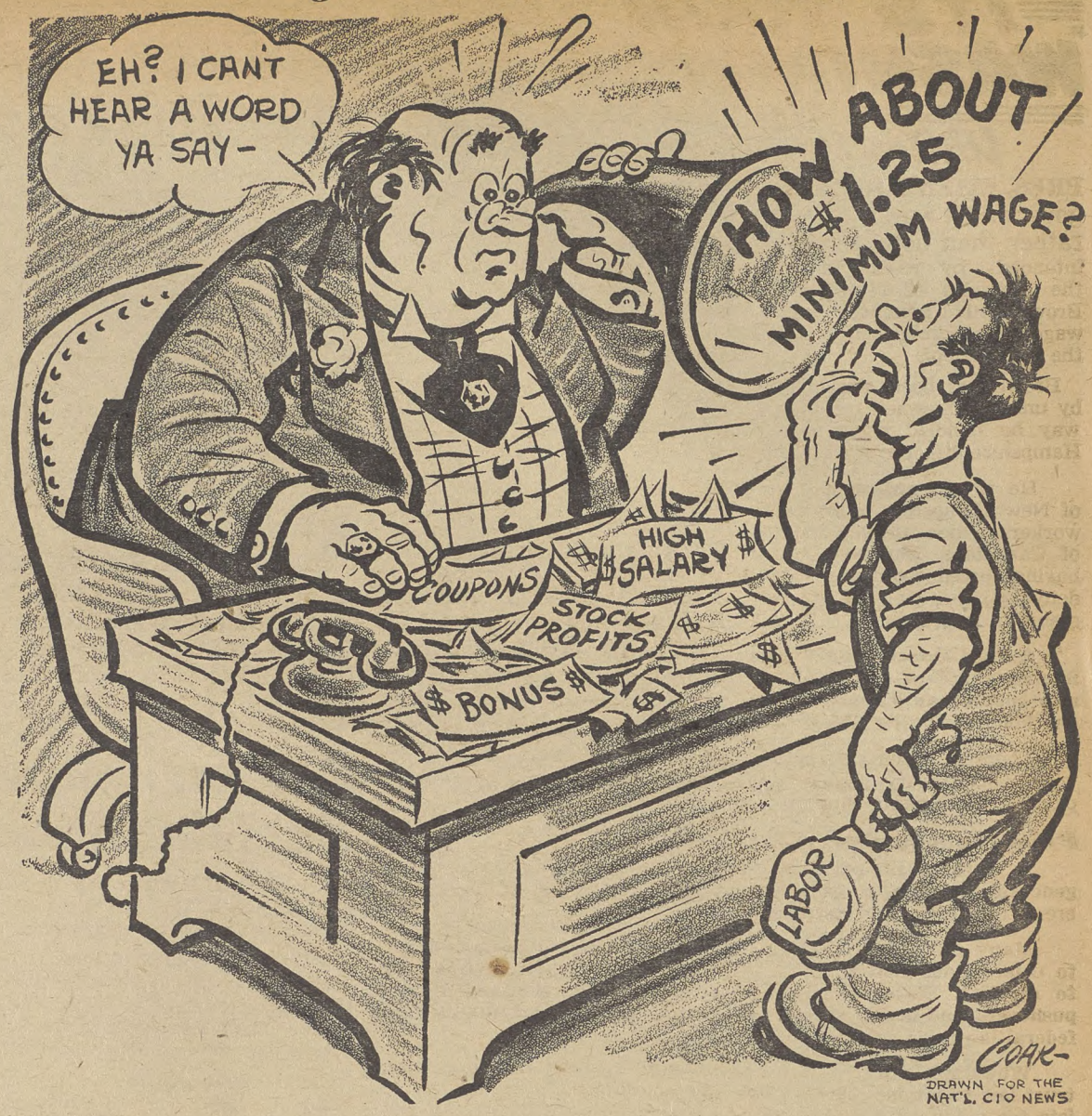
Very Convenient Affliction



In Other Words—

As Mr. Wingright Sees It

Here are excerpts from a sardonic imaginary interview by John Cogley with his imaginary friend, Mr. Wingright, which appeared originally in the Commonweal magazine.

By JOHN COGLEY

YOU MAY find the following interview as confusing as I did, but remember that it represents the working opinions not only of my friend Mr. Wingright but of a hardy band who read the same papers Mr. Wingright subscribes to, write the same kind of letters-to-the-editor and belong to the same organizations.

Interviewer: Mr. Wingright, do you think we are winning the cold war?

Wingright: No. There is altogether too much appeasement abroad; we aren't tough enough. We're satisfied with mere containment when we ought to take the initiative and provide the free world with dynamic leadership.

Interviewer: How can we end appeasement?

Wingright: Stop spending all this money for armies, navies and air forces. Cut way down on taxes and bring our boys back home where they belong. Americans have no business in the outlandish places where they've been sent.

Interviewer: Do you think the Russians would hesitate to drop a hydrogen bomb on New York or Chicago?

Wingright: They wouldn't hestiate for a minute. They're totally unscrupulous. That's why I say we ought to beat them to the punch.

Will They Never Learn?

Interviewer: Are you in favor of a preventive war?

Wingright: I am against all foreign wars. What did our wars ever get us? Did we save the world for democracy as Wilson said we would? We licked Hitler and what did we get—Stalin! Now the do-gooders want us to save the rest of the world from communism. Will they never learn?

Interviewer: You are for co-existence, then?

Wingright: I am absolutely opposed to co-existence. Co-existence means we should stand by and let China and Russia swallow up the rest of the world.

Interviewer: What should we do?

Wingright: Stop spending all this money for armies, navies and air forces. Cut way down on taxes and bring our boys home.

Interviewer: Do you think we can contain communism even if we withdraw from overseas bases, cut military expenditures and break up alliances we've made?

Wingright: I'm against mere containment. I'm for liberation. Besides, George Washington warned us against foreign entanglements. But the bleeding hearts and fellow travelers want us to send our boys all over the world to hold off communism. . . . Let's bring our boys back home, stop fighting wars all over the world, stop thinking we can win friends by spending money, and liberate the millions behind the Iron Curtain.

Interviewer: Are you satisfied with things at home?

Mr. Wingright: For the last 20 or 22 years the government has been riddled with traitors, but I put my trust in the people. Twenty-three years ago they elected a charlatan and a scoundrel and then elected him three more times. Then they elected a Machiavellian simpleton from Missouri, after they already had three years of experience with him. They followed that up by electing a pseudo-Republican who has betrayed everything the party stands for. He's the fellow currently leading us down the road to disaster. I say leave it to the people.

The Newest Version

The spring version of the regular quarterly effort of some Republicans to turn their party and country back to the happy days of McKinley, isolation and unhibited free enterprise was unveiled last week in—like most of its predecessors —Chicago.

A group of persistent tories under the presidency of a Capt. Edgar C. Bundy set up the "Abraham Lincoln National Republican Club" and announced a campaign "to wrest control of the Republican Party from New Dealers and internationalists." Aimed at a break with "Eisenhower Liberals," the club is the outgrowth of a rally of conservative Republicans in Chicago on Lincoln's Birthday.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

PRES. EISENHOWER could learn something about the way government works in this country—how it actually operates rather than how doctrinnaires say the "founding fathers" intended — by re-examining the attitudes of Newell Brown, his nominee for wage-hour administrator in the Labor Dept.

The Strange Case Of Newell Brown

Brown has been attacked by union spokesmen for the way he handled wage and jobless compensation issues as New Hampshire director of employment security.

He is charged with having depressed the "prevailing wages" of New Hampshire loggers by certifying a "shortage" of American workers which allowed the importation of an "excessive number" of Canadians. The New Hampshire CIO Council accused him of having forced down the wage scales of laid-off textile workers by denying them jobless insurance payments to drive them into sub-standard employment.

A third charge—and a key one—is that Brown last year opposed minimum federal standards for unemployment compensation and also opposed an Eisenhower-approved agreement on federal watch-dog functions in the jobless compensation field.

There is nothing surprising in such activity by a state official with discretionary authority involving regulation of business or payment of benefits supported by taxes on business.

Primary And Practical Politics

It is one of the primary laws of practical politics that industry generally manages to exert enormous influence with state agencies created for social and economic purposes.

Many critics say that even federal agencies have a tendency to come under control of the very industries they are established to regulate. State officials and agencies, relatively speaking, are pushovers, and nearly always they become lobbyists against stronger federal laws and regulations.

When stock fire insurance companies were charged with anti-trust law violations several years ago, who were the principal lobbyists for a bill to kill the suit? *The association of state insurance commissioners—a group composed of officials supposed to protect the public against insurance overcharges.*

The Supreme Court three times ruled that the federal government had paramount jurisdiction over oil and gas beneath off-shore "tidal" waters. *But bills to quitclaim the federal primacy were strongly endorsed by nearly all state attorneys general—the chief law officers of the several states.*

When the original Bulwinkle-Reed Bill was introduced to excuse railroads from certain applications of the anti-trust laws and to limit Interstate Commerce Commission regulation, it was supported by a lobby of state rail commissioners—*officials supposed to protect the public interest in rate issues.*

Federal agencies operate under a spotlight of publicity. If and when they become dominated by industry the fact is at least widely circulated.

Eisenhower appointees on the National Labor Relations Board are notoriously rewriting the labor laws in a manner harmful to unions. The Eisenhower-appointed majority of the Federal Power Commission is openly trying to abandon a field of regulation which the Supreme Court has said it must accept under present law.

What Happens In The States

But who knows in Minnesota what a railroad commissioner has decided in Texas, and who in Kansas gets information on what an insurance supervisor has permitted in Rhode Island?

Business interests are extremely influential in most state legislatures, where the brilliance of national publicity seldom reaches. They are influential with state regulatory officials because each state is anxious to attract and hold industry.

And business can nearly always produce a gaggle of state officials to lobby against any bill to sustain or to expand federal regulation. This has nothing to do with theoretical "states' rights." It arises from the natural deference of rather isolated state officials exposed to subtle but powerful pressures.

This practical law of politics appears in few textbooks. Businessmen would raise the roof if school systems were suddenly discovered teaching the facts of life about the distinction between state and federal regulation.

Occasionally a state official with a tough hide and rigid conscience resists the pressures and rises above his group. But Newell Brown fits the more familiar pattern. New Hampshire business was delighted with him, but he was tough on workers.

There is nothing in Eisenhower's expressed philosophy revealing even a suspicion that Brown's official state background really disqualified him as administrator of federal laws to protect wage rates and workers. But Labor Sec. Mitchell, a more sophisticated man, can't be excused on grounds of ignorance. He knows.

LISTEN TO THE CIO RADIO PROGRAM

John W. Vandercook AND THE NEWS

every weekday evening on the ABC Network

'Tear Gas Doesn't Make Bathtubs'—

Kohler Workers' Ranks Solid As Strike Enters Second Year

By ROBERT TREUER
UAW-CIO Staff Representative

EVERY DAY for 365 days, pickets of Local 833 of the CIO Auto Workers have manned their posts at the eight gates of the Kohler Co. plant, near Sheboygan, Wis.

The strike—for a contract equal to those prevailing in the plumbing fixture industry — began Apr. 5, 1954.

For 24 hours a day, the strikers walk the police-superintended paths marked out by a State injunction — and watch helplessly as imported scabs pass by to take their jobs.

Some 2500 strikers have faced the threatened use by the company of tear gas, guns and clubs. Company Pres. Hebert V. Kohler said on the witness stand during a NLRB unfair labor practice case hearing: *"It is the most humane way of stopping a riot."*

A STATE little Taft-Hartley injunction has limited picketing to 25 strikers at each gate. The Kohler Co. has taken advantage of the law to recruit scabs living as far as 60 miles away.

The U. S. government, ignoring the company's conviction by the NLRB of unfair labor practices, awarded a $2-million defense contract for 105-millimeter shells—which the scabs are attempting to make.

Despite adversity and union-busting devices, the ranks of the strikers have held fast. In face of all-out efforts by the company, production is still far below the break-even point of 30% to 35%, and the products are far below pre-strike standards, according to local union officials.

Chief Steward Elmer Oskey, an enameler, said that "before the strike, the company said it took at least 90 days to train an enameler, and even after that, it was many months before he could do a skilled job."

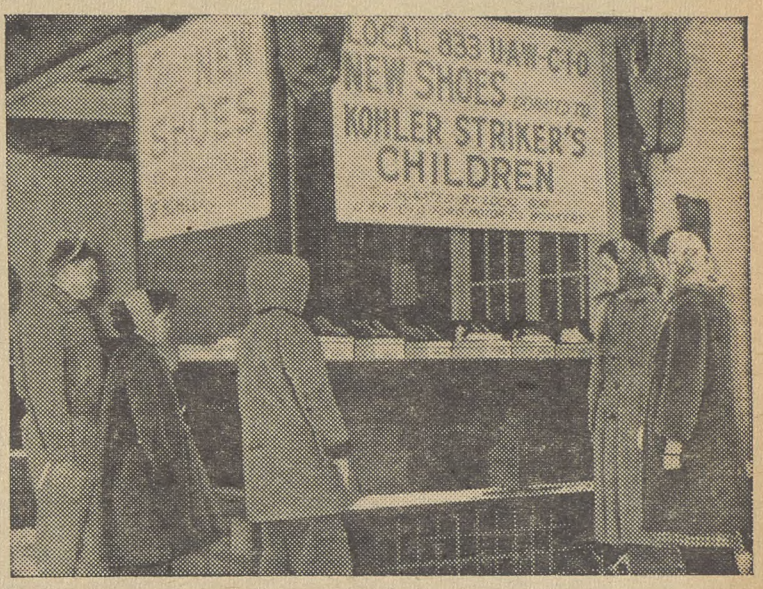
"All the skilled people are outside," he said, "and the unskilled, new people inside are of little value to the company, except for propaganda purposes."

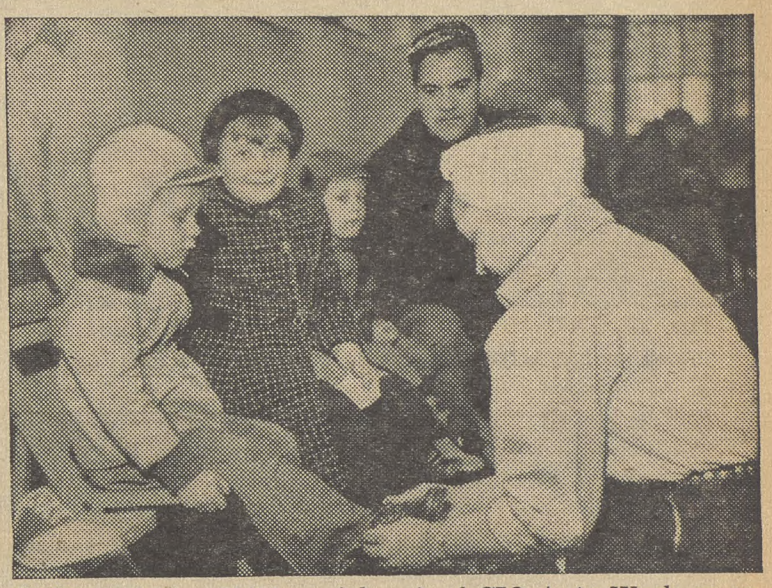
LOCAL Pres. Allan Graskamp said that "as we go into the second year of our strike, we are as strong as ever."

"This company," he continued, "cannot break our union, despite its tear gas and injunction policies. Tear gas and injunctions do not make bath tubs. Our ranks are as solid as the first day of the strike, and the support we have received from all over the country has provided us with the margin for victory.

"Eventually, Kohler Co. must sit down and negotiate. We will stay on strike until we get a decent contract."

Meanwhile, union members have been devoting full time to political action, community and civic activities. The Sheboygan County Farm and Labor Political League, sparked by the strikers, includes all unions in the county—CIO, AFL and independents.





GOOD DEAL—Children (above) of CIO Auto Workers on strike at the Kohler plant, near Sheboygan, Wis., show great interest in free shoes, thanks to $26,000 donation from Ford Local 600, UAW-CIO. One of 7000 children (below) who will get shoes is being fitted.

The league-endorsed candidates swept to victory last November, and again in the crucial March judicial and county primary elections.

The striker-supported program for the distribution of U. S. surplus foods has the assistance of a ciitzens' group, The Committee to Feed Sheboygan's Needy. The program is stalled by the company-inclined County Board of Supervisors, main target for the league in the spring elections.

Graskamp said the strike is "an uphill fight" such as "our brothers and sisters in the coal mines, at Ford, and in the rubber factories fought nearly 20 years ago."

He is confident of the union's ultimate victory and said that as the union members a score of years ago *"won their freedom, so will we win ours."*

Graskamp thanked all of those *"who have helped us and pledged their continued support, because this help hastens the day when industrial democracy finally will come to Kohler, Wis."*

City Of Hope Grant

Members of CIO Steelworkers Local 2869, employed by the Kaiser Steel Corp. in Los Angeles, have voted to give $5000 to the City of Hope as a memorial to the late USA-CIO Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes.

Wisconsin AFL Parley Hails 'Valiant' Kohler Strikers

MORE THAN 400 delegates to the Wisconsin AFL legislative conference at Madison joined the CIO in protesting the awarding of a $2-million Defense Dept. contract for shells to the strike-bound Kohler Co.

A resolution said it was protesting to Sec. of Defense Wilson.

The conference also extended "fraternal greetings and best wishes of the striking Kohler workers and their families" and saluted "them for their valiant struggle in their so just and noble cause."

The delegates also promised "all such assistance, that is lawful, practical and possible."

The Sheboygan Independent Union Council also reiterated its support of the walkout.

THE CIO Executive Board last February called on Congress "to institute a prompt and thorough investigation" of the department's policy of awarding contracts to companies found guilty by the NLRB of unfair labor practices.

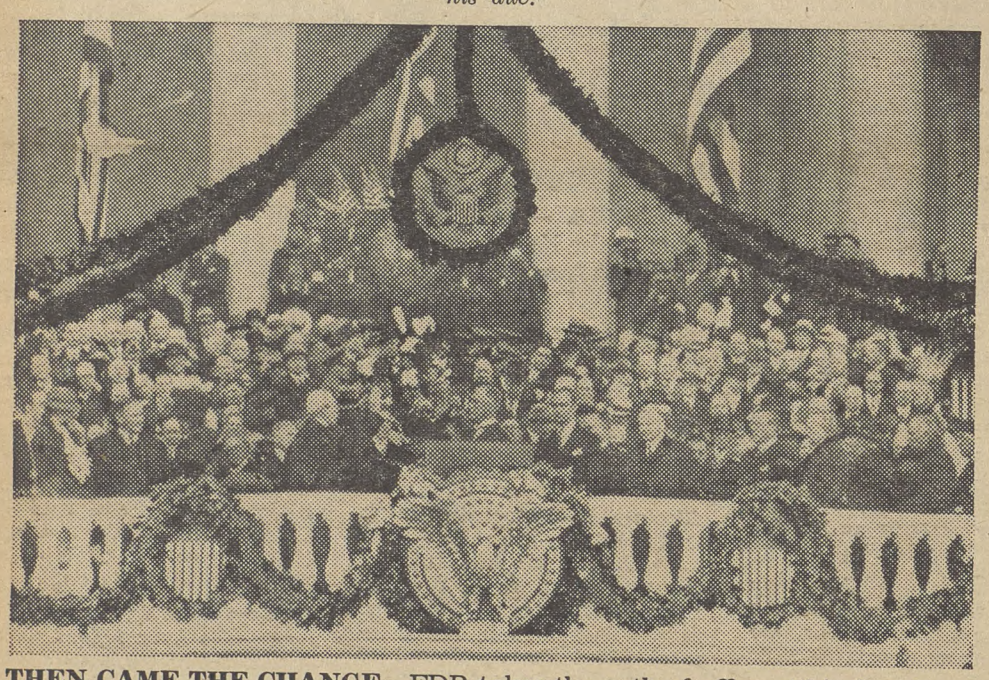
A front page editorial in The Kohlerian, paper of striking Local 833 of the CIO Auto Workers, told scabs to remember "scabbing is something you never live down." It added:

"A scab lives with his past all the remaining days of his life."

FDR: A Visit To Hyde

Jan. 30, 1882 **FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT** Apr. 12, 1945

"Unionism has helped to give to everyone who toils the position of dignity which is his due."



THEN CAME THE CHANGE—FDR takes the oath of office at his first inauguration, with the confident words: "We have nothing to fear but fear itself."

THE WAR YEARS—FDR's supreme record was to lead Allies to victory in World War II. He's shown with Britain's Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

GRIM REMINDER of the depression years was this plant-gate sign.

"OUR GREATEST TASK is to p when long lines of unemployed w

By ED LASHMAN

"When Franklin Roosevelt says he will fight for a thing, it means he won't quit until he wins—you know that."

With these words, the political history of Franklin Delano Roosevelt began. They appear on a 1910 campaign poster when FDR ran for and was elected to the New York State Senate.

It is only one of thousands of items, documents and photographs from the 63 years allotted to this man which are on exhibit at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial Library and the Roosevelt family home at Hyde Park, N. Y.

There is ample evidence of the warmth, charm and graciousness of the man who so greatly loved people and who was ever concerned over their welfare.

The home—visited 10 years after FDR's death—is a national historic site, the 33-acre estate having been given to the government by the family. The library building was built and furnished without cost to the government from funds donated by thousands of FDR's admirers and was turned over to the government in 1940.

The Greatest Task

There, too, under a severely plain marble block eight feet long by four feet wide by three feet high in the estate's rose garden, lies buried the man who was the architect of the New Deal—a phrase accidentally coined for FDR's speech of acceptance of the 1932 Democratic nomination, but which became a new economic way of life for America.

"Our greatest task is to put people to work."

Thus, simply did FDR attack the nation's major problem in 1933 when he took office. The result was the New Deal's "First 100 Days," when measure after measure passed the Congress as evidence of a government acutely aware of the people's needs and determined to atte solutions to the country's difficulties.

As Sen. O'Mahoney (D. Wyo.) said Roosevelt in a recent speech:

"He knew that economic reform was sential to the preservation of the ba objectives of the American system of g ernment. From the day he took of as President of the United States u the nation became involved in the Sec World War, the purpose of his policy w to restore economic opportunity to masses of the people."

On the occasion of Roosevelt's death 1945, the late CIO Pres. Philip Murr delivered an address of mourning in wh he said:

"He joins now the great company Americans who have given their lives freedom—a great company of men a women whose strength and whose de

Call For An Eco

FDR's "Second Bill of Rights," was proposed in his annual message to C gress in 1944, still bears remembering a goal for progress in America:

"In our day, these economic truths h become accepted as self-evident. We h accepted, so to speak, a second Bill Rights under which a new basis of secu and prosperity can be established for a regardless of station, race or creed.

"Among these are:

- **"The right to a useful and remunera job in the industries or shops or farms mines of the Nation;**
- **"The right to earn enough to pro adequate food and clothing and recreati**
- **"The right of every farmer to raise sell his products at a return which give him and his family decent living;**
- **"The right of every businessman, la and small, to trade in an atmosphere**

THE LEGACY of FDR includes right of labor unions to organize . . .

. . . **RECOGNITION** of the digni and equality of all peoples . . .

ark 10 Years Later . . .

ple to work" said FDR, taking office
s were common in every U. S. city.

"A THIRD of a nation" knew despair like this before FDR's era.

ic Bill Of Rights

reedom from unfair competition and dom-nation by monopolies at home or abroad;

"The right of every family to a decent ome;

"The right to adequate medical care nd the opportunity to achieve and enjoy ood health;

"The right to adequate protection from he economic fears of old age, sickness, ac-ident and unemployment;

"The right to a good education.

"All of these rights spell security. And fter this war is won, we must be prepared move forward, in the implementation f these rights, to new goals of human appiness and well-being.

"America's own rightful place in the orld depends in large part upon how fully hese and similar rights have been car-ied into practice for our citizens. For un-ess there is security here at home, there annot be lasting peace in the world."

on came from an unfailing source, the omman man.

"Those of us who remember the days of he economic depression of only a few ears back remember that it was Frank-n Roosevelt's interest in and devotion o the common man that pulled us out f the dark valley of unemployment and uffering that we walked in then.

"I remember going to him in 1932, when e was Governor of the State of New ork. We who visited him then were not ringing him news of another world. *His ympathy and understanding were already n the side of the poor and underprivi-ged.*

"What was new in our meeting was his etermination to remedy the conditions of hich we spoke. What was new was his onviction that those conditions could be emedied."

"Our nation's program of social and economic reform is a part of defense as basic as armaments themselves," FDR said in 1939.

That program ranged far and wide, providing hope, confidence and courage for an ailing nation. The Civilian Conservation Corps, the National Youth Administration, the WPA that gave people jobs instead of a dole—these were part of the picture.

The tremendous social security program for the nation's senior citizens, the economic and financial reforms designed to guard against another 1929 collapse, the development of rural electrification programs, the encouragement to working men and women to organize themselves into effective unions—these are but a fraction of FDR's legacy.

"We cannot be content," Roosevelt said in 1944 *"if some fraction of our people—be it one-third or one-fifth or one-tenth—is ill-clothed, ill-housed or insecure."*

A Visit To Hyde Park

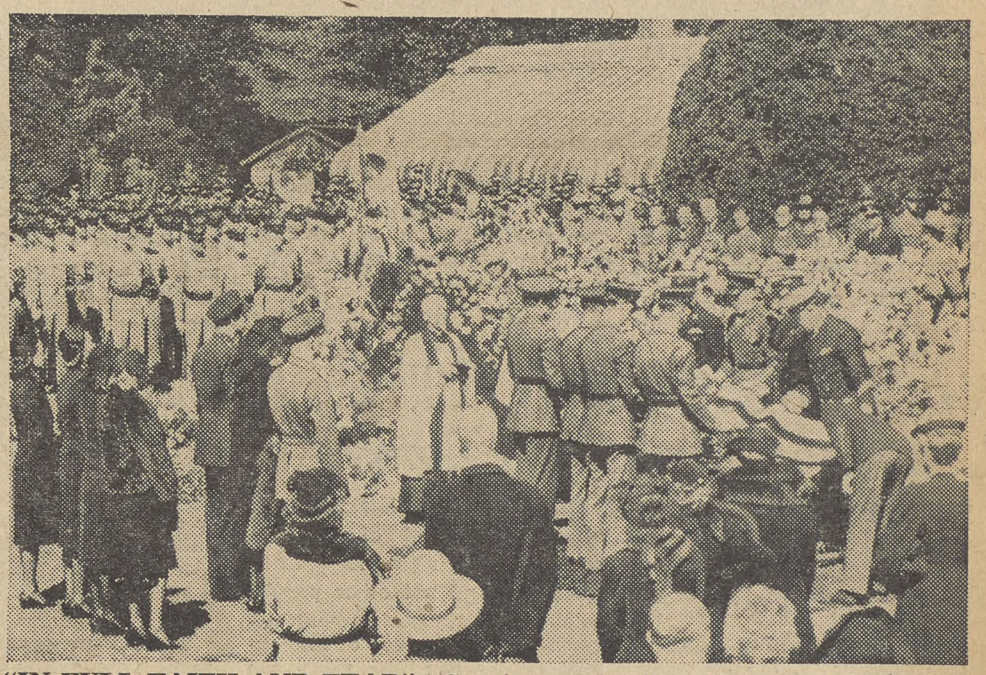
Even on a cold, miserable, snow-spitting day 10 years after Roosevelt's death, a visit to Hyde Park provides a strong sense of FDR's deep and abiding devotion to mankind. There, as it was on the day of his death, is the rambling house built by the descendants of the Dutch Patroons. There, in FDR's dressing room is his wheelchair, symbolic of his refusal to accept defeat from crippling polio.

One exhibit seems to sum up the Roosevelt Administration. It is a copy of an undelivered speech on which Roosevelt was working when he died. In the address, which was to have been delivered at a Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner Apr. 14, 1945, FDR recalled his 1933 inauguration address and the much-quoted phrase, *"We have nothing to fear but fear itself."*

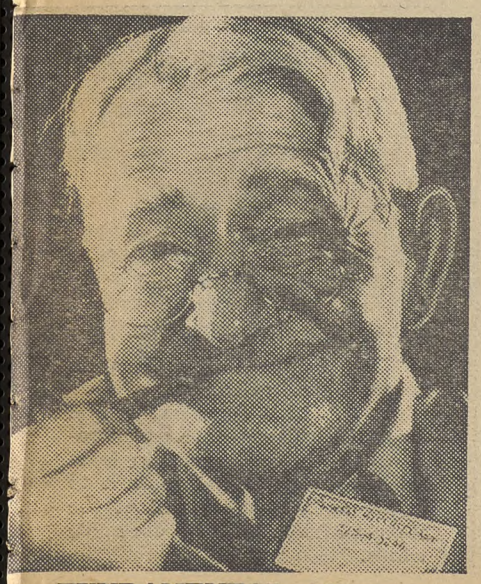
Twelve years later, still looking to the future confidently, FDR added:

"The only limit to our realization of tomorrow will be our doubts of today. Let us move forward with strong and active faith."

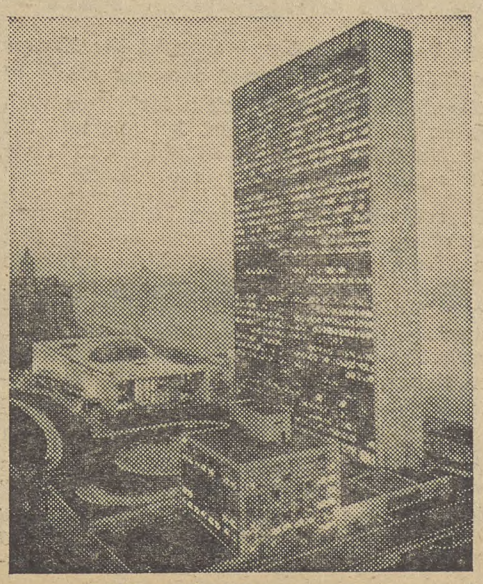
A NATION GRIEVES—In the final months of World War II, FDR died. This photo as cortege passed through Washington's streets showed people's grief.



"IN FULL FAITH AND FEAR"—Servicemen hold the Flag as FDR's casket is lowered in the garden of the Roosevelt family home near Hyde Park, N. Y.



. . . **FUNDAMENTAL** reforms symbolized by Social Security Act . . .



. . . **AND BELIEF** in the United Nations as the path to peace.

HALLOWED GROUND—Each year thousands of visitors go to Hyde Park to see FDR's grave, as did Wanda Wiley, March of Dimes poster girl in 1950.

The Congress Week—

Minimum Pay Fight Shifts To Home Front

By EUGENE A. KELLEY

VACATIONING members of Congress will find CIO people camped on their doorsteps urging passage of a $1.25 minimum wage with extended coverage. Both houses recessed late last week until Apr. 13.

A field action request has gone to key CIO individuals and groups spurring the minimum wage drive during the Easter holidays. Support for a minimum higher than the White House recommendation of 90c is growing even among Republicans, according to CIO Legislative Dir. Robert Oliver.

Labor Sec. Mitchell's office told The CIO News that that department would support Pres. Eisenhower's 90c recommendation, thus joining Commerce Sec. Weeks in firm opposition to anything over 90c.

Thirty-two bills calling for a $1.25 minimum have been filed in the House. In the Senate side are two bills with seven sponsors. All, as in the House, are Democrats.

Meanwhile, as thousands of visitors trooped into Washington to view the frost-nipped cherry blossoms, the President had two luncheon meetings with congressional leaders of both parties, the first since a Democratic majority assumed direction of the 84th Congress. The White House bids came after widening breaches appeared in GOP ranks on foreign policy.

Taxes

The $20 income tax cut for 1956 went glimmering when Senate-House conferees knocked it out of the bill extending excise and corporate income tax rates for another year.

The House, where the Democrats had originated the bill, accepted the conference version. Also approved in both branches was a bill repealing two business tax benefits, called "errors" by Sec. of the Treasury Humphrey. President Eisenhower signed it Mar. 30.

House Democrats turned their attention to other "mistakes" in the GOP's 1954 revision of the tax laws. Humphrey said 70 have been unearthed, all minor. The Democrats suspect a lot more, not all minor, and plan to make sure.

Housing

An attempt to scuttle public housing and redevelopment was stopped in its tracks. A House Appropriations subcommittee had a fancy new monkey wrench to toss into the machinery with a provision that before any housing project could be started, it must have prior approval of both Senate and House Banking Committees. On a showdown, this was rejected first by the House Rules Committee and later on the floor because it was legislation tagged onto an appropriations measure, hence invalid.

No funds were requested for higher public housing goals than last year. Appropriations were asked only to cover the existing program and the paltry 35,000 units requested in 1954 by the Administration. This is vastly below the amount needed, according to the CIO and housing experts.

Foreign Affairs

Senate Democratic Leader Johnson (Tex.) and his GOP opposite number, Sen. Knowland (Calif.), traded views in brief, hot debate on foreign policy. Johnson accused some Republican right wingers of "talking war" and warned against "irresponsible adventure" in Asia.

"We do not want a war party on the American scene any more than we would want an appeasement party," Johnson said, adding that he believed Eisenhower and Sen. George (D. Ga.), his party's foremost spokesman on such matters, were "in essential agreement."

Needled, Knowland said the U. S. had been involved in three wars during his lifetime, all in Democratic administrations. He demanded to know if the U. S., after backing the Formosan resolution in January, was now "marching down the hill in the face of Communist threats."

Federal Pay

The Senate approved by a 72 to 21 vote a bill giving a 10% increase to some two million federal workers. In effect, they dared the President to veto the measure because it goes above his recommended 7.6% pay hike.

In the House, action was deferred until after the Easter recess, GOP Leader Martin (Mass.) said his party was "overwhelming" in its approval of the Eisenhower recommendation. A two-thirds majority in both houses would be necessary to override a Presidential veto.

Both branches completed action on a bill to give career military men and women a $745 million a year "incentive" pay raise. Some two million service people will get increases ranging from 6 to 25%.

Farm Bill

For the third consecutive year the House passed a larger farm appropriation bill than the Administration asked. The measure provides $878 million in direct cash, $388 million in loan authorizations and $250 million in soil conservation subsidies.

Military Training

A House Armed Services subcommittee approved a new reserve program embodying many of the Administration's requests, including a modified form of Universal Military Training. A feature calls for six months training for youths 17 and 18, followed by 7.5 years reserve service.

Anti-Communism

Sens. Humphrey (D. Minn.) and Douglas (D. Ill.) are sponsors of a bill to strengthen the anti-Communist provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act. The present non-Communist affidavit, Humphrey said, cannot be fully effective so long as the NLRB "is powerless to face up to the falsity of an affidavit when it is false, and to hold that a union is not in compliance with . . . the law if its officers file false affidavits."

PETITIONS brought by Gadsden fellow townsmen Charles Entrekin (left) and W. T. Williams are inspected by Rep. Rains (D. Ala.) center. They were among CIO Textile Workers to visit Washington in an effort to persuade congressmen to support a $1.25 federal minimum wage.

Textile City Backs Higher Pay Floor

The Lawrence, Mass., City Council has called on Congress to enact a $1.25 minimum wage, adding that Pres. Eisenhower's 90c figure "falls far short of meeting the needs of underpaid workers or of the population as a whole."

With most of its vast textile mills permanently closed, Lawrence is one of the most economically distressed cities in the U. S.

The Council informed Congress in a recent resolution that the city has suffered "because of the inadequacy of the present minimum wage and is threatened with further difficulties unless action is taken quickly."

Governors of the six New England states have urged an increase in the federal minimum wage.

Wall Street Journal Hits Legalized 'Listening Toms'

RECENT administration proposals to legalize wiretapping were criticized by a leading business daily which called it "unthinkable that the government would ever strip the people of their privacy by legalizing Listening Toms."

The Wall Street Journal, commenting on Administration proposals and the recent uncovering of a large wiretapping circuit in New York, warned that "in the hands of a dishonest man the opportunity for abuse would be endless."

"The same objections that are made to illegal wiretapping can be made also to legalized wiretapping; the difference is only one of degree," the Journal said.

"Last year it was proposed in Congress that the Attorney-General should be allowed the power to authorize wire taps in order to catch Communists. To be sure it might make the task easier for the law enforcement officers, but the dangers far outweighed the benefits.

"The opportunity for theft of information, for blackmail and for still more evil acts is immediately obvious."

Citing the constitutional guarantee against "unreasonable searches and seizures," the Journal added:

"That guarantee is a warranty of a right most of us hold precious; the right to privacy when we, and not other people, think circumstances warrant privacy. It is a travesty of law enforcement when this right can be invaded by illegal eavesdroppers."

$1.25 Wage Floor 'Modest,' CWA Says In Pamphlet

AS PART of its program for a better America, the CIO Communications Workers is urging Congress to enact a $1.25 federal minimum wage which it describes as "a modest objective" in the light of present conditions.

"A $1.25 hourly minimum wage is far below that required for even a minimum American living standard," the CWA said.

"But it is one that will improve the lot of those millions of Americans whose need is greatest. 'At the same time, it will generate purchasing power needed to keep our factories at maximum production.

"It is a minimum wage that America can well afford. It is one in keeping with the great industrial potential created by our new technology of electronics and atoms."

Available statistics, the union added, while necessarily impersonal, further highlight the needs of America's lowest paid citizens.

"The highest tenth of America's income receivers had a total of 31% of all money income in 1953, and the highest 20% had a total of 46%," the pamphlet pointed out.

"At the other extreme, the submerged tenth received but 1% of all money income, the lowest 20% but 4% and the bottom 30% received a combined total of only 9% of all money income.

"This bottom 30% lives in actual want or on its darker edges . . . This America, by and large, is without savings or reserves. It is condemned to fearful insecurity, forced to turn to public and private relief at the slightest shift of the economic winds.

"It is the group that would benefit most from a $1.25 minimum wage."

'The Biggest Pressure Group Of All'

THE HIGH-COLLARED hero of the right wing, Herbert Hoover, and the government commission that bears his name are under attack on several fronts.

HOOVER

"Hooverism is back in style" in the Eisenhower Administration, Rep. Kelley (D. Pa.) told his constituents in a newsletter. He was sharply critical of the former President's commission for suggesting cuts in the number and functions of federal lending agencies.

Kelley said Hoover is assailing New Deal programs that spurred recovery from his depression. Eisenhower, added Kelley, is never quite sure on this point. One day he talks *"like a liberal who recognizes what the New Deal reforms have accomplished. . . . The next day he talks just like Hoover himself."*

Rep. Patman (D. Tex.) charged the Hoover Commission is *"the biggest pressure group of all time."* He claimed it should register with Congress under the Lobbying Act and told the House Atty.-Gen. Brownell should check to see if "it is going to continue to evade the law."

The commission's recommendations on proposed changes in veterans' care and benefits were rejected out of hand by Chairman Teague (D. Tex.) of the House Veterans Committee. Teague found merit in only two of 11 recommendations, describing the others as *"unsound, unworkable and unfair to servicemen."* Among other things, the commission urged the Veterans Administration to stop building hospitals and close down 19 it now has in operation.

Rep. Madden (D. Ind.) said GOP politicians are using Eisenhower as *"window dressing"* while behind the scenes *"they sponsor giveaway and reactionary legislation gradually leading the country on the same pathway of unemployment and farm bankruptcy as we experienced in the Hoover days."*

In The Legislatures—

Business Seeks State Curbs On Labor PAC

By ED LASHMAN

A MOVE to silence labor's political voice is apparently under way in state legislatures with practically identical measures having been introduced in four states in recent weeks.

In remarkably similar language, bills were presented to the Ohio, Wisconsin and Indiana legislatures which would prevent unions from contributing to state political campaigns and also would prohibit union officials from soliciting voluntary contributions from their members for such purposes.

The Indiana measure, which died with the end of the legislative session, and the Wisconsin proposal would even prevent union officials from testifying on pending legislation.

Texas became the fourth legislature to get such a bill barring unions and "labor front organizations" from making political contributions.

These *"right-to-muzzle"* bills are being touted as providing for the "political freedom of employes" by their sponsors, with much the same kind of propaganda as are the *"right-to-scab"* laws.

National CIO Political Action Committee Dir. Jack Kroll said the proposals "are an attempt by the enemies of labor to tie our other hand behind our back."

"They got 'right-to-work' bills in 18 states," he declared. "Now they want to prevent us from fighting back by undermining the individual's right to self-government."

The bills, Kroll commented, *"are clear acts of reprisal for the effective work of labor in the 1954 elections."*

The Wisconsin bill, first of the three, was modified slightly by House Speaker Catlin (R. Appleton) who introduced it, but it still bars contributions of money or services by unions to elect or defeat candidates or "for the purpose of influencing legislation of any kind."

The Ohio CIO Council said that the bill introduced in that Legislature by Rep. Kile (R. Plain City) "is the conservative politicians' way of committing undemocratic political mayhem by stifling Labor's political voice and influence."

"Rumors stemming from reliable sources indicate that the Ohio Association of Manufacturers and other business associations are putting the pressure on the GOP high command to make the Kile Bill a Republican policy measure," the Council's publication, News & Views, reported.

The Indiana bill, which died, carried an additional provision which would have invalidated a union shop agreement if the union involved contributed "money, property, services or other benefit" or supported or opposed any political organization or activity.

CROWDED — This joint Maryland State Senate-House Labor Committee hearing on "right-to-scab" bill drew nearly 1000 union members in opposition to the measure. Senate killed bill on a nearly unanimous voice vote and later House action was 70-41 vote against the scab law.

Kansas GOP Governor Vetoes Scab Law; N. Y. Stalling Hit

A VETO by liberal Gov. Fred Hall (R.) of Kansas last week blocked the successful drive of Kansas anti-laborites to push a "right-to-scab" bill through the current legislative session.

The measure passed the Senate by a thumping 32-7 majority, and by a 66-49 vote in the House. Later the House sustained the veto by a six vote margin.

Labor Sec. Mitchell congratulated Hall for having "demonstrated commendable courage and devotion to the best principles upon which our country was founded."

"He has done a service to the working people and employers of the State of Kansas. They would have been deprived by this legislation of the right to enter into collective bargaining agreements providing for union security," Mitchell declared.

HALL'S ACTION, the Secretary noted, "has demonstrated the soundness" of the position he took at the CIO convention in Los Angeles last December when he called on states with the scab laws to repeal them. *(Thanks to the time-lag between the East and West Coasts, Mitchell hadn't even delivered the speech before Pres. Eisenhower torpedoed his suggestion by telling a press conference it was not an Administration view.)*

Still another scab law was relegated to limbo as the Maryland Senate and later the House in a series of votes accepted unfavorable committee reports on twin bills and then refused to reconsider the action.

Six of the scab measures out of 14 introduced have now been killed or died with the closing of legislative sessions. Seven are still hanging fire.

Michigan Republicans came in for a blast from State CIO Pres. August Scholle who said that State's pending anti-union-shop bill, introduced by Sens. Feenstra (R. Grand Rapids) and Geerlings (R. Holland), "is another indication of the extreme antagonism which prevails against labor by some of the Republicans."

GOV. WILLIAMS (D.) charged the bill was part of a "double-barreled GOP attack on labor." The Republicans, he said, "are out to cripple union strength at the bargaining table and at the polling booth."

In Alabama, where Gov. Folsom (D.) and trade unionists are seeking repeal of the "right-to-scab" bill on the books since 1953, 10 prominent industrialists signed fund-raising telegrams to block the move.

THE NEW YORK CIO Council assailed the "do-nothing record" of the Legislature last week and called on Gov. Harriman (D.) to keep the body in session until it takes "constructive action" on major state problems.

Later, speaking to a district convention of the CIO Steelworkers, Harriman said the lawmakers would be permitted to go home for Easter but that *"will be only a brief vacation if need be, because we're going to keep them (in Albany) until we get the legislation done and the things that count for the people of this State."*

State CIO Pres. Louis Hollander said the council's position was based on the need for action in these major fields:

- Continuation of state-wide rent control in full force and effect.
- Adoption of a resolution memorializing Congress to raise the federal minimum wage from 75c an hour to $1.25.
- Lifting the maximum weekly unemployment compensation benefit from $30 to $36.
- Extending the jobless pay coverage to some 500,000 workers in small business.
- Cutting the number of work weeks required to qualify for the benefits from 20 to 15.

The State's Republican attorney general, Jacob K. Javits, broke with the GOP majority in the Legislature and backed the CIO stand at an emergency legislative conference held by the Council in Albany.

Cleveland Paper Protests Scab Bill

Ohio's largest daily newspaper, the Cleveland Press, recently said in an editorial that the open shop law now pending in the Legislature "would serve no useful purpose and should be defeated."

"Labor relations generally work out best when there's a minimum of government interference," the editorial said. The Press also pointed out that there "is no compulsory union membership in any plant unless management has agreed to it."

PAC Drive Voted By CIO In Louisiana

THE LOUISIANA CIO Council strengthened and broadened its political action base at the recent two-day convention in New Orleans, as part of preparations for next year's gubernatorial contest.

The emphasis was on politics all the way at the conference, as delegates heard from National CIO-PAC Dir. Jack Kroll and a number of city and state officials.

Passage of a "right-to-scab" law in last year's legislation session, Kroll said, should "shock" CIO members into realizing what they should be doing in the way of more political activity. He also reminded the convention that Sen. Ellender (D. La.) was one of five Democrats who voted against the proposed $20 reduction in income taxes.

FRANZ DANIEL, field operations assistant to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, took the Eisenhower Administration over the coals and roasted the President as "a hypocrite who says one thing and does another" when it comes to labor matters.

The proposed CIO-AFL merger, Daniel predicted, would give American labor "a new stature and a more powerful impact."

State Labor Commissioner L. H. Simmons said he felt the current cost of living justified an increase in unemployment compensation to $32 a week for 26 weeks, instead of the present $25 for 20 weeks.

Profits Look The Picture Of Health

MORE money was earned by the Chrysler Corp. in the first two months of 1955 than in all of 1954. More money —by $17 million—was paid by corporations in cash dividends in February than in the same month last year.

More money—by nearly $400 million—was taken in as revenue by privately owned electric utilities in 1954 than in 1953.

More money—by nearly $200 million—was taken in as revenue by natural gas pipeline companies in 1954 than in 1953.

Meantime, millions of workers were without jobs or trying to make ends meet on short workweeks.

THE CHRYSLER profit picture was bared by Vice Pres. George W. Troost in a New York speech. He didn't say what the take was for January and February, but the firm reported a net of $18.5 million last year, when business was way off.

The figures for the electric and pipeline companies were made public by the Federal Power Commission. Electric revenue was up 6.1%, net income up 10.6%; the pipe lines' take rose 14%, net income 7.1%.

The Commerce Dept. said February cash dividends were $261 million. For the first two months of 1954 they were $982 million, or 5% increase in a year.

7 Employers Rap Open Shop Bill

SEVEN manufacturers and industrial leaders ranged themselves with labor representatives in testifying against open shop bills introduced in the Connecticut Legislature.

The management spokesmen included building trades contractors and a representative of a group of 50 dress manufacturers.

The legislative committee also heard State Labor Commissioner Renato Ricciuti testify that "the real purpose of these bills is to accomplish by legislation the weakening of labor unions in the State."

"I suggest that this is not the purpose or objective of the majority of responsible management interests in Connecticut," he added.

"As Labor Commissioner, I strongly urge that you refuse to tinker with our economic machinery and that you reject these proposals."

State CIO Pres. Mitchell Sviridoff opposed the bill, as did the Council's legislative agent, Margaret Connors Driscoll, CIO Steelworkers Intl. Rep. Frank Petela and Council Board Member Lottie Elliott.

The Very Rev. Joseph F. Donnelly, director of the Hartford Diocesan Labor Institute and chairman of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, said he was speaking both for himself and for the Most Rev. Henry J. O'Brien, Archbishop of Hartford, in opposing the measures.

The proposed legislation, Msgr. Donnelly declared, "would force conflict between labor and management."

UAW-American Motors Talks Due To Begin

The third in the CIO Auto Workers "exploratory" contract talks with the nation's auto makers will be held in Detroit Apr. 13 when the UAW and American Motors go over agreements expiring May 31 in Wisconsin and Oct. 1 in Michigan. Previous talks were with Ford and General Motors.

You And Your Money—

'Concentration' Of Bank Mergers Condemned By Rayburn And Celler

A WARNING that the steady surge of bank mergers has led to "an alarming concentration of financial power" in the hands of a few institutions has been sounded by Speaker Rayburn and Rep. Celler (D. N.Y.).

RAYBURN

Six hundred banks have disappeared through merger or consolidation since the end of World War II, Celler told the convention of the Independent Bankers Association in Washington. As a result, he explained, the country's 100 largest banks now hold more than 48% of all deposits.

"Such concentration throttles competition and depresses the economy," he declared. The association endorsed Celler's bill to subject all bank mergers to examination by federal bank authorities.

Speaker Rayburn (D. Tex.) of the House, in a banquet speech, called for federal curbs on bank holding companies, the growth of which he said has been "encouraged and even condoned" by the Eisenhower Administration.

"We have witnessed the complete triumph of the big banker-big business combine during the last two years," he said, citing the holding companies as representative of "an undesirable concentration of facilities within the banking field."

"This is not, of course, the first time that the throes of monopoly have marched forward to victory under the protective cover of a friendly administration in Washington," he added, recalling the growth of public utility holding companies in the 1920's.

"We seem to be in the throes of the third great forward surge of monopoly in our history. The last two ended in catastrophe."

Rayburn is supporting the bill sponsored by Rep. Spence (D. Ky.) requiring bank holding companies to give up non-banking business and making expansion subject to federal control.

Stockholders recently have approved three mergers in New York City. They are: Chase National Bank, one of the country's largest, and the Bank of the Manhattan Co.; the National City and the First National Banks; and Bankers Trust Co. and the Public National Bank and Trust Co.

It's Worth A Dime Anytime

UAW Pres. Walter Reuther made a dime by recognizing Delegate Babich of Local 363 during the debate on union strike funds.

Seated at a far end of the hall, Babich said he had won a quarter bet that he would get a chance to talk. Reuther suggested he should share in the winnings for having recognized the delegate. Later, Reuther announced that Babich had presented him with a dime.

Babich gave the delegates another laugh when he looked around the crowded floor and said:

"Brothers, when I went to school I made the biggest mistake in my life. I had a chance to take up public speaking, but I was too smart to do so. I took study hall so I could sleep."

Meany Says PAC Is The Next Job

(Continued from Page 2)

with one another to see who can grab one another's members . . .

"This is the kind of union movement we've got to have to meet the challenge that we face."

Going back into American history, Meany recalled how labor had fought off a long series of attacks from its enemies during the past several decades, and he cited the Taft-Hartley Act and the state "right to work" laws as a present danger.

"Here is the challenge—and in this challenge are the seeds of destruction of the movement. We know what insecurity means—and these laws strike at the very heart of the trade union movement."

He ridiculed the "hypocritical idea" that someone—presumably the Natl. Association of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce—has to protect non-union members from the unions.

"If anyone speaks for the non-union man, it has got to be the union," Meany told the delegates. "The non-union man cannot speak for himself; he has no voice, due to the fact that he is not organized."

But history shows that the unions—through their collective bargaining and legislative activities—have helped the non-union member, through higher wages, unemployment insurance, factory health and safety laws and other benefits.

Later, in a press conference, Meany said he is *"rooting"* for the UAW to win its fight for guaranteed annual wages. He said that if the UAW calls on the AFL for help, they'll certainly get it.

UAW Parley Spurs Bargaining

(Continued from Page 3)

mendous increase from the UAW's first meeting in South Bend, Ind., in 1936, when the union's total membership in the U. S. and Canada was barely 7000.

Reuther said the union has made progress because its program is geared not merely to the needs of the membership, but to the "problems of all the people."

The UAW meets, he added, "in perhaps the most difficult period in the history of human civilization . . . everywhere in the world there is fear and uncertainty in the hearts and minds of people."

"People are worrying about the peace," he said.

"What good is a higher wage if our great cities are in ashes? What is the future of our children unless mankind finds a way in the world to prevent the use of these terrible weapons of destruction?"

The U. S. and Canada are the best hopes of world civilization, Reuther declared, and they can provide leadership only by a constant endeavor to raise the living standards and security of their citizens.

"We go to the bargaining table and management says: 'Don't you ever get tired of asking for more and more and more?' " he said.

"The answer is: as long as science and technology make 'more' not only economically just but economically necessary, we are going in year after year and ask for 'more and more and more' because we are entitled to 'more and more and more.' "

The guaranteed annual wage program, he said, is a matter of justice and of necessity for the whole economy. He added:

"Basically, what we are trying to do is to create the economic incentive so that management will be forced to make a plan for full production and full employment—so they will be forced by economic necessities to discharge their economic and social responsibilities in planning for full employment and full production for peacetime."

The convention gave a cheering, unanimous approval to CIO-AFL unity after a rousing plea for its endorsement by Reuther.

On behalf of the UAW, he offered to contribute $1.5 million to a fund to finance a giant CIO-AFL organizing campaign if "other great unions," to whom he said he will make a personal appeal when merger is completed, join in.

"If other unions will match that money," he declared, "we can raise $5 or $10 million—and in the next two or three years organize millions of workers.

"When they move a shop out of your city because they can go down south and the Chamber of Commerce will build them a factory, give them tax-free arrangements for 10 years, and they can pay 25 or 50c an hour—that's a problem. It's your problem, because as long as there are millions of unorganized workers working for substandard wages, they threaten your job security."

(This issue of The CIO News went to press before the UAW's convention had adjourned. Stories concerning the convention's final actions will be printed in next week's issue.)

Rabaut Hits Weeks For 'Disservice'

"IRRESPONSIBLE" statements by high public officials that interfere with orderly collective bargaining are a "disservice" to the American people, Rep. Rabaut (D. Mich.) declared last week in a crack at Sec. of Commerce Weeks.

Rabaut referred to the speech in which Weeks impliedly accused CIO Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther of being a "scaremonger" because he warned union members of possible dangers in automation.

He said the "welfare and peace of mind" of his constituents in Detroit, as well as that of the whole Detroit area, "lies heavily in the balance of the outcome of the labor-management negotiations" coming up in the auto industry. The effect of automation on jobs is tied in with the union's demand for a guaranteed wage.

"The innuendo of Sec. Weeks' remarks," said Rabaut, "gives anything but assistance to peaceful labor-management relations."

Give A Buck To PAC —The Job You Save May Be Your Own

Shorter Work Week Set As Coming Goal

THE "NEW technology" of automatic machinery, becoming more widely used makes "imperative" a shorter work week, the UAW convention declared.

The convention voted to make the shorter work week the Number One objective on the UAW's program after the guaranteed wage has been won.

The union said it's not possible now to "set up an exact time table for the progressive reduction of the work week"—since there's no exact knowledge about the rate of increasing use of automation or its effects on the national economy.

"We will not stand idly by," the delegates added, "while the era of automation produces the destructive involuntary leisure of mass unemployment instead of higher living standards and creative voluntary leisure."

The union endorsed the demand of CIO for a government investigation of automation and its effect on the country, and said it would ask all firms under contract to join in a study of the impact of automation on the industry and its workers.

TWU Protests Rail Layoffs

"A TOP level meeting" with the Pennsylvania Railroad was requested last week by the CIO Transport Workers to discuss the announced furloughing of more than 300 hopper car repairmen.

The proposed layoffs would be at Altoona, Enola, Pitcairn, Shire Oaks, Scully, Pa.; Mingo Junction, O., and Terre Haute, Ind.

Dir. Eugene Attreed of the union's Railroad Div. wired Pennsy officials that "this situation is not conducive to maintaining industrial peace which seemed to be the primary concern of all parties when negotiating the recent Mediation Board agreement settling the recent scheduled strike."

Listen To Vandercook Every Night On ABC

DEMONSTRATION for "A Winning Team" parade through Cleveland's Convention Hall after UAW-CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther was nominated for re-election.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

(In the absence of Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe from Washington, officers of CIO unions are contributing the "Organizationally Speaking" column. This week's column is by Pres. Kenneth O'Dell of the CIO Insurance Workers.)

By KENNETH O'DELL

THE INSURANCE WORKERS of America, CIO, although entirely a white collar union, have found a marked similarity between a company's labor relations with its organized agents and unorganized clerical force and a plant's relations with its organized production workers and unorganized office force.

In both cases, the gains won by the organized workers at the bargaining table are automatically given to the office workers. Where management can find no substitute for the job security of a contract with its spelled-out grievance machinery, this same management emphasizes the closeness of the employer with the office workers and creates a multitude of social, recreational and dramatic "clubs."

In combating this type of company campaign, our union has discovered that what the IWA-CIO offers the average insurance agent does not always appeal to the clerical worker.

We have found different organizational approaches are often necessary. For example, where our union might organize agents by pointing to the unjust and discriminatory practices of the company, the clerical workers have been so saturated with a feeling of proximity to the "boss" that such an attack will often result in open resentment against the union.

SIMILARLY, WE HAVE DISCOVERED that job security, at least in the insurance industry, does not have the same appeal to the clerk as it does to the agent. The agent expects to make a career out of his job; the clerk is either looking forward to marriage or a different job with higher pay.

While the organized clerks soon realize the importance of seniority, the unorganized clerk often has been too indoctrinated with the theory of "getting ahead on one's own merit."

The two major "selling points" our union has found to be most successful have been the threat of office automation and the continually increasing mechanization and standardization of office work, and second, the importance of a collective voice in determining working conditions and pay.

The Insurance Workers of America, CIO, believes the basic approach to organizing the tremendous potential represented by our country's growing office force must, of necessity, be different from the approach used in organizing production workers. We feel that through experience, unions will develop this approach to a point where the office worker will soon become an important part of the trade union movement.

3 Unions Clean Up Soap Firm

MEMBERS of three unassociated unions driven into an alliance by the 19th Century master-servant attitude of the Colgate-Palmolive Co. got a new contract last week after nearly three weeks on the picket line when the firm reversed itself and agreed to bargain.

Involved were Local 5-114 of the CIO Oil & Chemical Workers, representing 750 workers at a plant in Kansas City, Kan.; Colgate Independent Union, with 2500 members at Jersey City, N. J., and Local 15, AFL Chemical Workers, bargaining agent for 1200 employes at Jeffersonville, Ind.

On Mar. 9 the company offered a 6c wage increase on a take-it-or-leave-it basis. The unions struck not so much because of the size of the offer, but because of the big soap firm's attitude.

THE COMPANY finally accepted the union's standing offer to meet with a federal conciliator on Mar. 23. A truce was reached under which the workers went back to their jobs on Mar. 29 while negotiations continued. Three days later the union negotiators accepted an 8.5c offer and agreed to recommend it to their members.

As part of the truce, the unions won retroactivity to contract expiration dates, as well as a vacation option agreement.

The 4500 employes, despite their divergency of affiliation, have long recognized the need of cooperating for their mutual benefit. In recent years they have acted jointly to win, then strengthen, a hospital and surgical insurance plan for which the company pays two-thirds of the cost. They also worked in concert to gain a better life insurance plan.

UFWA Seeks Spring Plant In Baltimore

A MAJOR organizing drive in the furniture spring industry is being conducted by the CIO Furniture Workers at the Comfort Spring Corp., Baltimore, Md.

UFWA-CIO Intl. Rep. James P. Griesi, who is in charge of the campaign, announced that a petition was filed Mar. 24 with the NLRB for a representation election.

The firm also has plants in Fort Worth, Houston, Boston, Jersey City and Indianapolis, which enable it to compete unfairly with other major spring companies through "low wages and speed-up," Griesi said.

"It not only denies its workers the wages and conditions due them, but it attacks the stability of the industry itself," he declared.

Shoe, Insurance Unions Work On Merger; IWA Okays Pact

THE APPROACHING CIO-AFL merger brought a number of labor unity developments in the past week, among them these:

1. The CIO Shoe Workers and the AFL Boot and Shoe Workers have been working hard on an agreement that would bring membership of the two unions under a single organization.

"There are still a few things to be worked out," USW-CIO Pres. Russell Taylor said, "but I foresee nothing that we can't overcome with little difficulty."

The two shoe unions were among the first to achieve a no-raiding pact and have worked together closely in negotiations where both had membership in a single firm.

STILL to be achieved is a constitution satisfactory to both organizations, but Taylor said he didn't "expect much difficulty."

"We have both shown our good faith in planning and carrying out the no-raid and mutual assistance agreements and I expect this same good faith to prevail in working out the merger," he added.

Taylor said he hoped some form of tentative agreement for merger could be ready for consideration by the USW-CIO convention, which opens in Chicago May 2. As to the merger itself, he said he expects the two unions would be ready for it soon after AFL and CIO have worked out their agreement.

2. One big union of all insurance workers, affiliated with the proposed new U. S. trade union center, is becoming a definite probability as the constitution committees of the CIO and AFL Insurance Workers iron out problems affecting the amalgamation.

Once the committees reach agreement, the respective executive boards and separate conventions of the two unions will be given the plan for appropriate action. If the plan is approved, a merger convention could be called as soon as the CIO-AFL merger is complete.

3. The CIO Woodworkers Executive Board endorsed the action of the CIO Executive Board in approving the AFL-CIO Merger Agreement and proposed the establishment of "a new autonomous international industrial union in the logging, manufacturing and processing of all wood products."

The new union, the IWA-CIO board suggested, would "take in all workers from the stump to the finished product" but would not enter the "legitimate jurisdictional field of the Building Trades crafts."

4. The CIO Stone Workers and the AFL Cement Workers agreed in Chicago to coordinate their collective bargaining activities in those industries employing members of both unions.

PUBLIC DEFENDERS—Led by TWU-CIO Local 100 Pres. Matthew Guinan (left) and TWU-CIO Pres. Michael J. Quill, members of the union protest the proposed closing of the Third Avenue Elevated in New York City.

11c Package Won By Alco Strikers

A package settlement amounting to 11c an hour ended the three-week strike of some 3500 CIO Steelworkers at three upstate New York plants of the American Locomotive Co.

States Can't Use Anti-Trust Laws To Curb Picketing

A STATE has no authority to use its local anti-trust laws to enjoin peaceful picketing of a firm in interstate commerce, the Supreme Court held last week.

The significant victory for labor was offset by an equally important adverse decision from the court holding that a union cannot sue in federal court on behalf of individual members for wage contract violations.

CIO attorneys figured prominently in both cases before the highest tribunal.

THE COURT unanimously scrapped a Missouri Supreme Court injunction against the AFL Machinists, who in 1952 picketed an Anheuser-Busch brewery in St. Louis.

Justice Felix Frankfurter held that Congress intended such disputes to be settled by the NLRB, excluding state action. Court action grew out of a jurisdictional dispute between the Machinists and the AFL Millwrights over machinery installation.

When the firm refused to sign an exclusive agreement with the Machinists and the NLRB declined to take jurisdiction, picketing began. CIO Assistant General Counsel David E. Feller presented argument in favor of the Machinists' case.

The setback involved the Association of Westinghouse Salaried Employes, an independent union representing 5000 workers at East Pittsburgh and Homewood, Pa., whose case was handled by CIO attorneys because of the important principle involved.

The court ruled six to two that a union could not bring suit on behalf of individual employes who were docked one day's pay in 1951 for a brief strike in protest against the layoff of a shop steward.

Italian Reds Routed In Fiat Plant Vote

The Communist-dominated Italian General Confederation of Labor took an unexpected and thorough licking in annual shop steward elections at the huge Fiat auto plant in Turin, that country's largest industrial enterprise.

Final returns last week showed anti-Communist candidates — mostly those of the Italian Confederation of Labor Unions, an affiliate of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions—won by a majority of more than two to one. The firm, which has 58,000 employes, also makes military vehicles and airplane engines.

Guild Makes 17 Gains In UP Contract

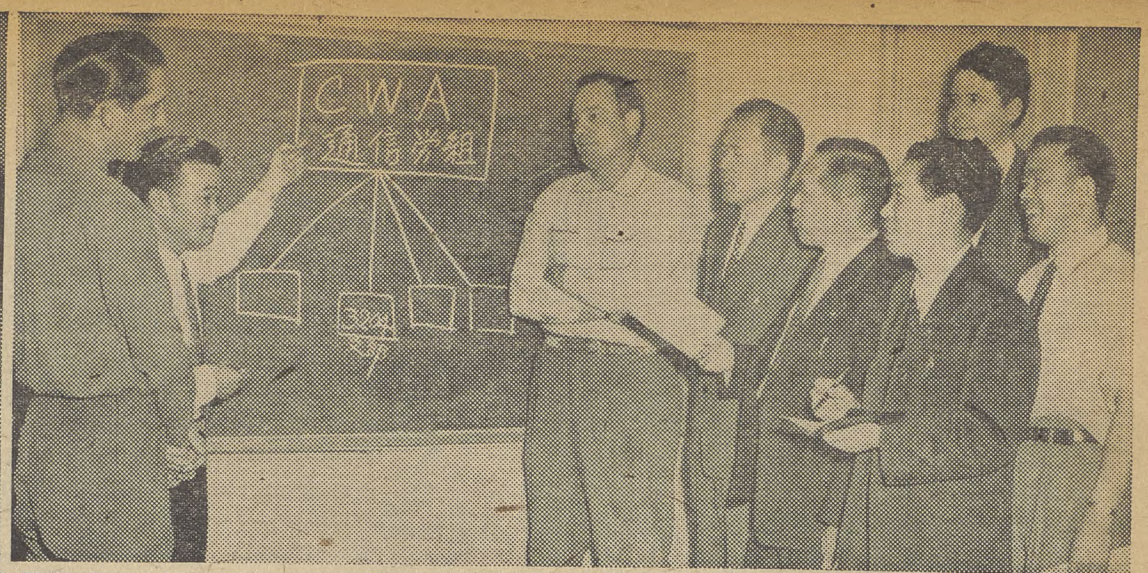
SEVEN WEEKS of negotiations climaxed by membership authorization of a strike won the CIO Newspaper Guild 17 substantial improvements in a new United Press contract.

Increases ranging from $1.50 to $3.50 a week were obtained for 900 news, picture and commercial employes of the wire service.

The agreement brings the top minimum to $139 a week in nine Class I bureaus, and upgrades 18 bureaus to Class II with top minimums to $127.50 a week. The two-year pact may be reopened on wages next March.

IMPROVEMENTS include a guarantee against discrimination for Guild membership and activity, improvements in overtime, hospitalization and holiday clauses, and increasing the severance pay by four weeks to 48 weeks after 21 years.

Ninety per cent of the UP Guild membership voted strike authorization in a vote approved by ANG Executive Vice Pres. Ralph B. Novak. The agreement was submitted to the members for ratification.



CWA BELLES beam their approval (left) as friendly operator of Southern Belle Grill changes name of his establishment to "Dinner Belle" to please CIO Telephone Workers on strike who had patronized his place for years. At right, Atlanta Local officers John Huss, center, and S. E. Tibbets, left, explain strike issues to visiting Japanese unionists as president of that country's communications union, at blackboard, interprets.

Swiss Watch Duty Hike 'Error'—CIO

ONE ERROR of judgment will be piled on another if the U. S. cuts tariffs on other Swiss products to compensate for the increase in the duty on Swiss watch movements ordered last July, CIO Research Dir. Stanley H. Ruttenberg told the Committee for Reciprocity Information last week.

Ruttenberg urged U. S. reconsideration of the Swiss watch movement levy boost because it was based principally on preserving "the skills in the U. S. watch industry for national defense requirements."

The Defense Dept. just published a report of Apr. 29, 1954, which concluded that no special treatment of the American industry is needed so far as defense is concerned.

RUTTENBERG said the U. S. now is in a position "where it must find inequitable solutions to the problems created." By seeking an out through tariff concessions on other Swiss products, he continued, the U. S. is thus placed in a spot "where it must rob Peter to pay Paul."

"Instead of considering reductions on the merits of each situation," he went on, "we are forced to consider them because of an error raising the duty on Swiss watches nine months ago."

Reconsideration, he claimed, "seems to be a more reasonable course than to force other industries, wrongly or rightly, to accept" compensating tariff cuts which set "dangerous patterns."

"Because of our dual concern for internal labor and international trade problems," Ruttenberg said, "we urge you not to set this dangerous precedent in international trade at the expense of U. S. industries by forcing them to pay for an error last year. They have problems of their own."

Justice Dept. Probe Asked By TWUA

ARREST of two CIO Textile Workers organizers in Emporia, Va., brought a request from TWUA-CIO Vice Pres. Wesley A. Cook for a Justice Dept. investigation of a labor law violation.

The two staffers, Ralph Cline and Ray Stober, had been distributing union organizing literature at the gates of Virginia Dyeing Corp. and Weldon Mills, Inc., plants outside Emporia. City police picked them up for "trespass" on a warrant signed by D. A. Belmont, a mill superintendent.

Earlier in the day the police had threatened to run them out of town and had ordered them to stop passing out union leaflets.

COOK'S TELEGRAM to Atty.-Gen. Brownell asked for an investigation by the department's Civil Liberties Unit and noted that it was physically impossible to hand out the leaflets without walking on the company's parking lot.

"Local police should be instructed by the Justice Dept.," Cook's wire said, "that in the Le Tourneau case the NLRB ruled and the U. S. Supreme Court upheld the ruling that an employer who prohibits the distribution of union literature is in violation of the National Labor Relations Act."

The city police, Cook charged, were acting as agents of an employer rather than as peace officers.

Labor Unity Body To Meet

The first meeting of the CIO-AFL Unity Subcommittee since the merger agreement was signed Feb. 9 will be held in Washington Apr. 6.

AFL Pres. George Meany told reporters he thought the group would discuss a constitution for the new organization, as well as other questions relating to the details of the merger.

The CIO Executive Committee will meet the next day, Apr. 7.

Southern Bell Stands Pat In CWA Parleys

SOUTHERN BELL officials have not responded to a single new proposal since before the beginning of the three-week strike of 50,000 CIO Communications Workers in nine southern states, CWA Dist. Dir. W. A. Smallwood said.

The company's only wage offer to date has been for a 5.6c hourly increase which would exclude almost 5000 employes. It is tied to a demand for an 18-month contract, CWA said.

The union is asking an average 8c and is agreeable to the 18-month contract with a wage reopener that would permit bargaining on wages in the late fall since Southern Bell workers got no increase at all in 1954.

CWA HAS OFFERED to give "serious consideration" to the company's demand for a no-strike clause, provided management would agree to full and unrestricted arbitration of disputes or grievances that "have been the cause of some of the 'quickie' walkouts."

CWA-CIO Pres. Joseph A. Beirne told a mass meeting of strikers in Columbia, S. C., that the dispute would end "in one minute" if the company would agree to arbitration.

Southern Bell refused a last-minute union offer to submit the case to arbitration.

In a press conference prior to his speech, Beirne said there did not appear to be any "hope of compromise" in the walkout.

CIO Calls Parley On Automation Problems

A NATIONAL conference on automation will be held Apr. 14 in the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, under the sponsorship of the CIO Committee on Economic Policy.

The "meaning and implications of the new technology" will be discussed, and "both the qualitative and quantitative implications" will be examined by authorities from the academic and professional world invited to participate by the committee, which is headed by Pres. Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers.

Representatives of labor and industry also will take part.

AT THE morning session, Prof. Donald Campbell, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will talk on "The Meaning and Implications of the New Technology," and John Diebold, editor of Automatic Control Magazine, will discuss "The Application and Uses of Automation."

Commentators will be Assistant Prof. Adam Abruzzi of Stevens Institute of Technology, and CIO Associate Research Dir. Nat Goldfinger. Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the CIO Communications Workers will preside.

At a luncheon session with Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey in the chair, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther will consider "The Social Impact of Automation."

Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers will preside at the afternoon part of the program. Sen. O'Mahoney (D. Wyo.) will discuss "The Implications of Automation for Public Policy," and Associate Prof. Walter S. Buckingham, Jr., of Georgia Tech, will talk on "Industrial and Economic Implications of Automation."

John Conway, assistant to the president of the CIO Auto Workers, and George P. Shultz, of the MIT Industrial Relations Sec., will comment.

2 Economic Advisers Named

Two new members were named by President Eisenhower to the Council of Economic Advisers.

They are Dr. Joseph S. Davis, former director of the Food Research Institute at Stanford University, and Dr. Raymond T. Saulnier, former director of the financial research program at the National Bureau of Economic Research.

N. C. Democrats Back $1.25 Wage Minimum

W. A. Johnson, Harnett County, N. C., Democratic Committee chairman, and all 20 of the county's precinct chairmen have signed a petition calling on Rep. Carlyle (D. N.C.) and the State's two Democratic Senators, Scott and Ervin, to vote to increase the minimum wage to $1.25.

Signatures of the Democratic officials, plus those of other prominent local citizens, were collected by Lacy Dawkins, business agent of CIO Textile Workers Local 250 at Erwin, N. C.

Starvation Is Better Than 50c An Hour

MISERABLY LOW WAGES, phony bargaining sessions and the frameup of a union organizer have touched off what may be a long and bitter strike by workers at the Chesapeake Bay Frosted Foods Co., Newport News, Va.

The strikers are members of Local 27, CIO Retail-Wholesale Union. They walked off the job Mar. 16 in protest against a 55c pay scale the company refused to improve. Processing frozen foods, they are exposed to constant cold and their hands are immersed in icy water.

The 55c rate is for "skilled" workers. The starting rate is 50c an hour and workers must acquire both considerable skill and longevity before they are entitled to the higher pay.

Top union officials and a federal mediator attempted to persuade the firm to grant a union contract following an NLRB election which the union won, 56 to 4, in December 1953. The final company offer of a "contract" was the bare statement that it would recognize the union as collective bargaining agent.

Intl. Rep. Henry Hamilton of RWDSU was arrested on a charge of disturbing the peace for talking to a worker who was not a union member. Given a year's probation, Hamilton appealed and his case is being handled by a staff attorney of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Picketing goes on daily at the food plant and a kitchen at union headquarters supplies food. Some support has come from churches in the community.

Hamilton said the strikers *"would rather starve walking the picket line than go hungry and be abused working for 55c an hour under conditions that cause constant illness."*

2 Court Decisions Strike At Labor

—See Page 2

Preparing for Automation See Page 5

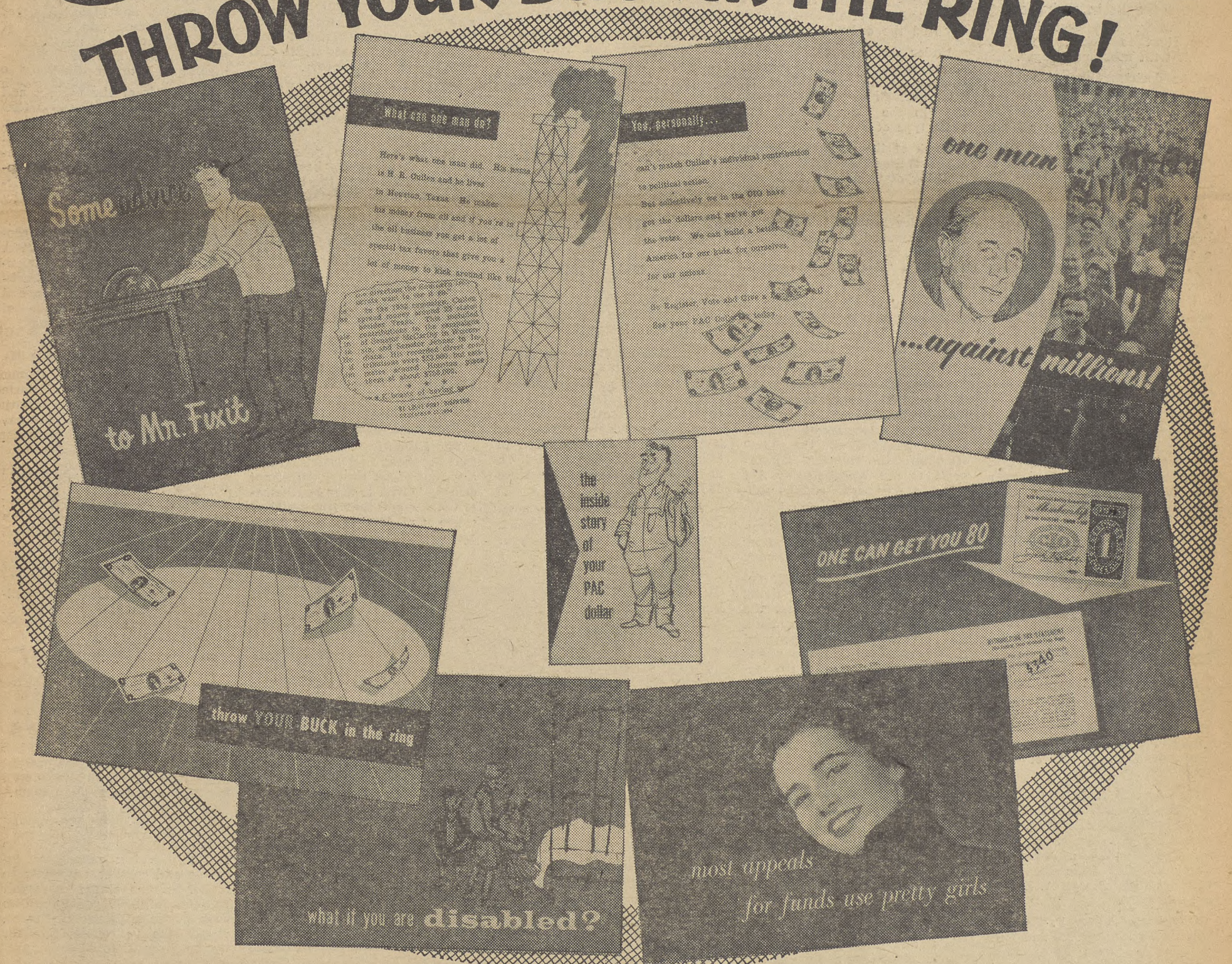
The CIO News

Official Weekly Publication, Congress of Industrial Organizations

Washington, D. C., April 11, 1955 — 82 — Vol. 18, No. 15

Swing in Line...

THROW YOUR BUCK IN THE RING!



SUCCESSFUL PAC DOLLAR DRIVES depend on giving union members full information about how their dollars work for them. The half-dozen new pamphlets shown above published by the CIO Political Action Committee go a long way toward explaining how giving a buck to PAC is an investment that pays off many times over in such legislation as improved social security and better unemployment compensation. **(See Page 2.)**

'We've Got The Votes'—

PAC Offers 'How To' Tools To Do A Job

"HOW TO CONDUCT A Successful CIO-PAC Drive" is the title of one new CIO Political Action Committee publication, and half a dozen others provide the tools with which to do the job.

The "How To" publication is a 20-page mimeographed chapter from PAC's forthcoming Handbook for Political Action: "How to Win Votes and Influence Politicians." It is available free from CIO-PAC, 718 Jackson Pl., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

In simple, direct language it details the seven steps toward a 100% PAC collection in a union as well as a set of "Do's and Don'ts" for conducting an effective Dollar Drive.

One of the most useful sections in the chapter is the two-page list of "Some Questions You May Run Up Against"—complete with answers which should help members understand how PAC dollars work for them.

The brightly-colored leaflets show in dollars and cents how *"your PAC dollars are an investment in good citizenship."* Available from CIO-PAC for 1c a copy, the seven leaflets are designed to help show members in pocket book terms how political action pays off. They are:

Throw Your Buck In The Ring: This spells out the difference between the present average $577.06 in unemployment compensation paid in the U. S. and the $1708.20 a jobless worker would get under a bill fought for by PAC-supported congressmen. "The difference to you," it says, "is $1131.14."

Most Appeals For Funds Use Pretty Girls: So does CIO-PAC, says this leaflet which reminds people to back up CIO wives and women members working to help elect better candidates with "a buck for PAC."

What If You Are Disabled?: Under the plan PAC-supported congressmen are working for, social security benefits of $200 a month would be paid you when you are laid up. "This proposal was defeated in the 83rd Congress," the pamphlet notes: *"Help PAC work for more congressmen who will vote for disability benefits from social security. It can mean $200 a month to you."*

Some Advice To Mr. Fixit: This one talks about fixing up the "political house you live in." Better schools, improved unemployment compensation, health insurance are ways it mentions in which your PAC dollar pays off for you. There's also a handyman's tip for painters that should prove helpful.

One Man . . . Against Millions: The one man is Texas oil millionaire Hugh Roy Cullen who spent an estimated $750,000 in 23 states in the 1952 election. "You, personally, can't match Cullen's individual contribution to political action," the leaflet points out. *"But collectively we in the CIO have got the dollars and we've got the votes. We can build a better America for our kids, for ourselves, for our unions."*

One Can Get You 80: The tax fight, lost on Mar. 15 in the U. S. Senate, could have put $80 in your pocket, the leaflet explains. PAC-supported congressmen were fighting for a $20 tax cut for every American—an $80 saving to a wage earner, his wife and two children.

Your PAC dollars, the leaflets declare, *"work to elect better city, county, state and national officials who will pass and enforce laws to promote the general welfare."*

2 Courts Strike At Wage, Picket Rights

TWO FEDERAL courts in Washington handed labor two setbacks in a single day last week. One case involved the right to picket, the other dealt with minimum wages.

The decisions have far-reaching implications and at least one will be appealed. They were:

- **A federal judge ruled for 140 southern textile mills in their petition permanently to enjoin the Secretary of Labor from determining textile wage minimums on an industry-wide basis for government contract work.**
- **The U. S. Supreme Court decided, five to three, that federal courts may not overturn state anti-picketing injunctions until unions have exhausted the legal appeals afforded by the state courts.**

The two cases closely involved the CIO Textile and Clothing Workers.

U. S. JUDGE Alexander Holtzoff granted the motion of the southern cotton mills which effectively stymies the Labor Dept. from enforcing any rulings under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Law requiring payment of a $1 minimum wage in plants doing business with the government.

The order was established by the late Labor Sec. Tobin, then withdrawn by his successor, Sec. Durkin. Court action was instituted when Sec. Mitchell reinstated the order.

Under the 1936 law, the Secretary is empowered to require contractors to pay wages at least as high as those "prevailing" in the "locality" for the same type of work.

Much of the argument before Judge Holtzoff centered on the meaning of "locality." Southern mills said it meant the southern area, government lawyers urged a broader interpretation. The judge reasoned that to say the entire U. S. was a single locality was a "tortured" interpretation.

A similar ruling setting a $1.20 minimum for woolen and worsted mills is pending and is affected by Judge Holtzoff's decision.

TWUA Executive Vice Pres. William Pollock said if the new "philosophy prevails, we shall have taken a long step backward to the sweatshop and the slum." He blamed the Fulbright Amendment to the Walsh-Healey Act which makes wage rulings subject to court appeal.

Pollock noted that industry-wide minimums in 50 industries might be upset by the decision.

THE SUPREME COURT decision came in a case involving the Clothing Workers and the Richman Bros. clothing concern. The dispute was over peaceful picketing of 69 Richman stores in 16 states to influence the factory employes to join ACWA-CIO.

An Ohio lower court enjoined picketing and a federal district court said it lacked the power to enjoin the firm from continuing its legal action.

Justice Felix Frankfurter wrote the majority decision which declared, in effect, that an injunction case started in state courts must run its course through all the state courts before it may be brought into a federal court.

Since preliminary hearings, trials and appeals to higher courts might take as long as two years, the strike and its problems could well be moot questions long before federal courts take jurisdiction.

CIO Leaders Slated To Back $1.25 Wage

Several CIO leaders are scheduled to testify before the Senate Labor Committee in support of the $1.25 minimum wage and extended Wage-Hour Law coverage during the week of Apr. 18-22.

On Apr. 19, CIO Clothing Workers Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky and Retail-Wholesale Pres. Max Greenberg will appear. On Apr. 20, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and CIO Communications Workers Pres. Joseph A. Beirne are scheduled.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther will testify on Apr. 21 and CIO Textile Workers Pres. Emil Rieve and CIO Woodworkers Pres. A. F. Hartung are slated to be heard Apr. 22.

Strike Vote Is Predicted In Textile Mills

A "NEAR-unanimous" strike vote in 40-odd northern cotton-rayon textile mills was predicted last week by CIO Textile Workers Cotton Dir. Victor J. Canzano.

TWUA-CIO contracts in the mills, which employ about 40,000 workers, are due to expire Apr. 15.

A demand for a 10c hourly cut in wages and fringe benefits by the employers was called "shocking and incredible" by Canzano.

The demand was formally served on the union by the Fall River-New Bedford (Mass.) Textile Manufacturers Negotiating Group, traditional pattern-setter for the northern segment of the cotton-rayon industry.

"THE EMPLOYERS' assertion that they need a cut 'to meet competition' is pure poppycock," Canzano said. He pointed out that northern cotton-rayon textile workers, whose average pay is now $1.35 an hour, suffered an 8.5c an hour reduction in 1952, and have had no increase since 1951.

The TWUA-CIO policy committee voted last January to seek renewal of contracts for one year without change.

CIO Supports CWA In Southern Bell Strike

THE STRIKE of over 45,000 CIO Communications Workers against Southern Bell in nine southern states entered its fifth week with picket lines "very strong" and with CIO pledging its full support.

CWA Vice Pres. John L. Crull said that "more workers are out on strike than there are members"

"When the issue goes to a strike," he declared, "bargaining is transferred from the bargaining table to the picket line. In a very real sense, members on the picket line are fighting their own battle—and Southern Bell CWA members are doing an admirable job."

FULL CIO SUPPORT of the CWA strike was voiced in a resolution adopted by the CIO Executive Committee at its Apr. 7 meeting in Washington.

The statement called on Southern Bell to "engage in constructive collective bargaining" with CWA "to bring about a satisfactory conclusion of this strike."

The Executive Committee said that Southern Bell "is engaged in a vicious effort to weaken, if not destroy" CWA in nine Southeastern states and that "the strikers' cause and bargaining requests are fully justified."

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther wrote CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne that he was "filled with admiration by the stalwart trade union spirit and high morale of the 45,000 men and women of CWA-CIO who now are fighting on the picket line for a fundamental trade union principle."

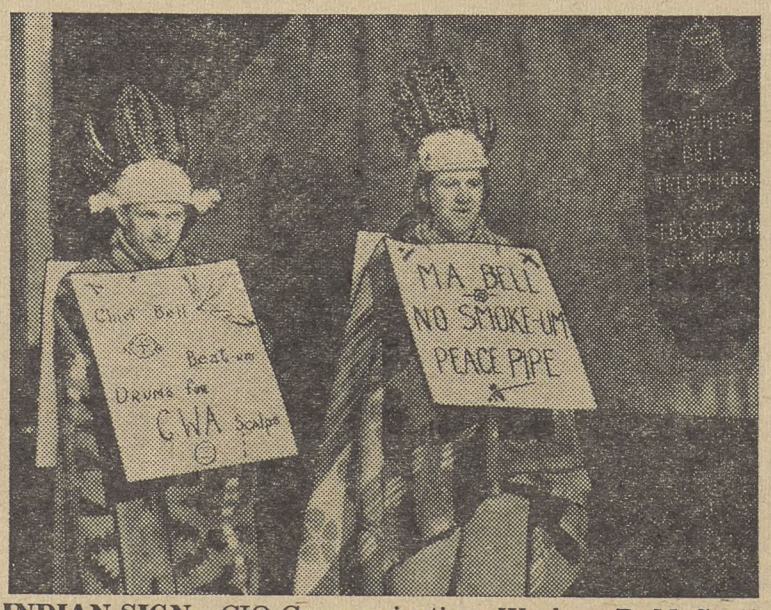
On behalf of the officers and members of the CIO and the CIO Auto Workers, Reuther wrote, CWA members "merit and shall have our complete organizational, financial and moral support until they achieve the victory which they so rightly deserve."

The UAW-CIO adopted a resolution in support of the CWA strikers at its Cleveland convention pledging that union's backing, and condemning "the evil and reactionary attitude of Southern Bell."

A NUMBER of incidents of company "scab-herding" marked the fourth week of the walkout. Since the strike began, Southern Bell has imported supervisory personnel to man the struck exchanges from various northern Bell System offices.

The Alabama CIO Council, in its newsletter, reported that "supervisory scabs" were being flown into the Southern Bell area from "as far away as Cleveland, Ohio."

In Hattiesburg, Miss., police broke up a group of 150 students from Mississippi Southern University who had joined the picket line to protest company hiring of part-time scabs from the student body.



INDIAN SIGN—CIO Communications Workers R. M. Scott (left) and Tony Walter stopped traffic in Louisville, Ky., when they picketed Southern Bell office airing their grievances in stage-style Indian lingo.

Roosevelt Asks New Aid Formula

An omnibus social security bill eliminating many of the present inequities has been introduced by Rep. Roosevelt (D. Calif.).

It would change the present federal matching formula by authorizing larger payments to states with low per capita incomes and smaller payments to higher income states to permit payment of $100 per month to each public assistance recipient, reduce the retirement age for women from 65 to 60 years, provide benefits to windows with minor children, and permit higher earnings for the physically handicapped who receive assistance.

UAW Will Gain 'Impossible,' Reuther Says

THE CIO AUTO Workers guaranteed annual employment plan is "not a struggle to divide up a small economic pie, but an effort to create a bigger pie in a full employment, full production economy."

That's "Why Labor Wants a Guaranteed Annual Wage," UAW-CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther explained to the National Press Club in Washington last week.

Recalling his previous appearances at the Press Club, Reuther said the first time was before Pearl Harbor, when he had proposed the much-discussed "Reuther Plan" for converting idle industry production machinery to the manufacture of aircraft and other defense goods.

"Industry spokesman said it was impossible," he said, "but one year later the auto industry was using single-purpose machinery for defense production which they said could only be used to make cars. Now they boast about their conversion."

Again, during the drive for pensions for industrial workers, management said such a plan would "threaten the very stability of the free enterprise system and industry would face bankruptcy," Reuther noted.

"NOW IN 1955, industry is taking full-page ads to say 'look how well we have done by you, we pioneered the pension plan,' and they're advancing the same old arguments against the guaranteed annual wage," he commented.

"Management is making an ideological war out of this when they ought to be approaching it as a practical problem in translating technological gains into social gains."

"These men who have been wrong so often before ought to realize that America has fashioned its greatness by doing the impossible."

The guaranteed wage, Reuther told the standing-room-only crowd at the press club, is "but a further logical step in man's search for the kinds of solutions to economic problems that will satisfy his needs."

"THE REALLY revolutionary force in the world today is not communism," he declared, "it is the force of economic abundance. Unless productive power and purchasing power go hand in hand, then we're in for trouble."

With the coming of automation, he observed, "we now have the tools to create abundance." He described automation as the "second industrial revolution."

"In the first industrial revolution, mechanical power was substituted for human power. But automation substitutes mechanical judgment for human judgment," he declared.

"Moral and social responsibility can make of automation a force for good. Without such responsibility, these machines can dig our economic graves.

"THE GUARANTEED annual wage is an essential and important democratic tool to help in gearing our growing abundance to the needs of people at home and abroad."

Reuther warned that there will be more unemployment at the end of this year than at the beginning of it, "because we haven't provided the purchasing power to create the market industry needs."

The guaranteed wage, he explained, "will be a major factor in avoiding the compounding of negative economic factors in which unemployment breeds more unemployment."

"If we can provide work for everybody in the labor force producing the weapons of war," he asked, "why haven't we got the know-how and the good sense to provide full employment producing the good things of life in peacetime?"

The cost of the guaranteed wage plan, Reuther observed, would be "nothing" with full employment. The cost of unemployment and the "failure to expand our economy" in 1954, he noted, was $40 billion and it "may well be $50 billion in 1955." This, he said, was equivalent to a loss of $850 last year and $1000 this year in purchasing power for every family in America.

THE GUARANTEED wage, he said, can "stabilize the auto industry and then radiate to the whole economy."

In the question period, Reuther was asked whether he favored a guaranteed annual wage for Pres. Eisenhower until 1960. He replied:

"I would say that Pres. Eisenhower is one of the few Americans who has had a guaranteed annual wage most of his adult life."

Talks Begin

The crucial guaranteed annual employment negotiations for a new contract between the CIO Auto Workers and General Motors got under way late last week at GM headquarters in Detroit.

The bargaining with Ford Motor Co. for a similar contract is slated to begin Apr. 12 in the Detroit-Leland Hotel. The GM contract expires May 29 and that with Ford on June 1.

"ECONOMIC ABUNDANCE is the revolutionary force in the world today," CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther (left) told Washington's National Press Club. Club Pres. Lucien Warren, who introduced Reuther, and AFL Pres. George Meany (right) listen attentively.

Job Layoffs Still Top 3 Million

UNEMPLOYMENT remained above the three million mark in March, despite a trend for the better shown in more factory and farm jobs, the Labor and Commerce Depts. said last week in their monthly report.

The number of workers without jobs dropped 207,000 during the month to a total of 3,176,000. The number of people with jobs rose by 539,000 to 60,477,000.

The improvement reflected an increase of 160,000 factory jobs —largest gain for the month since 1946—and 608,000 additional farm jobs.

Unemployment numbered some 500,000 under the 1954 peak. The report showed a total of 16.3 million workers employed in factory jobs, nearly one million less than in March 1954, and 5,692,000 in farm jobs.

A STUDY of the figures for the last five Marches shows that total employment has increased by 300,000, or less than one-half of 1%; factory employment has increased by 200,000, or slightly better than 1.5%; unemployment has increased by 1.1 million, or better than 50%—and the industrial production index has soared from 122 to 135, or more than 10%.

Research Dir. Stanley H. Ruttenberg finds no ground at present for believing the high production pace, with its beneficial effects on employment and consumption, will continue into the second half of the year. **(More on jobs, Page 10.)**

Automation Parley Set

THE CIO'S NATIONAL conference on automation, to be held Apr. 14 in Washington, will consider the meaning, impact and implications of the move to automatic factories.

Educators as well as representatives of labor, industry and government will take part in the all-day session Apr. 14 sponsored by the CIO Committee on Economic Policy, headed by Pres. Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers. CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther will address the luncheon session on "The Social Impact of Automation."

(Comment on Automation, p. 5)

Merger Constitution Approved In Part

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

MORE MAJOR progress towards CIO-AFL merger was reported last week by the joint labor unity subcommittee.

After a three-hour session Apr. 6 at the Hotel Mayflower in Washington, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and AFL Pres. George Meany said that the six-man group had been "in substantial agreement on essential sections" of a constitution for the new organization.

The draft constitution had been worked out by Albert Woll, AFL general counsel, and Arthur J. Goldberg, CIO chief lawyer.

"There are no sections of the constitution we are unable to agree on," Meany told reporters.

What problems exist, Reuther said, "are not matters of principles but rather matters of mechanics."

"There is no disagreement," he stressed.

Both Meany and Reuther declined to discuss the contents of the draft constitution, or what sections the committee had agreed upon. They would say only that there had been no real discussion of a name for the merged organization.

The CIO and AFL leaders emphasized the point that major progress had been made on the constitution. They announced that another meeting of the subcommittee will be held at lunchtime on May 2—the opening of the AFL executive council's spring meeting. After lunch that day, the full unity committee will convene.

It is hoped, Meany and Reuther said, that the complete document will be ready for consideration by the full unity committee at that time, since there are "only one or two sections we've got to think over."

Reuther said: "I am quite sure the merger can be completed this year."

He said the subcommittee had given some thought to the question of time and place for the merger convention, but had reached no firm decision.

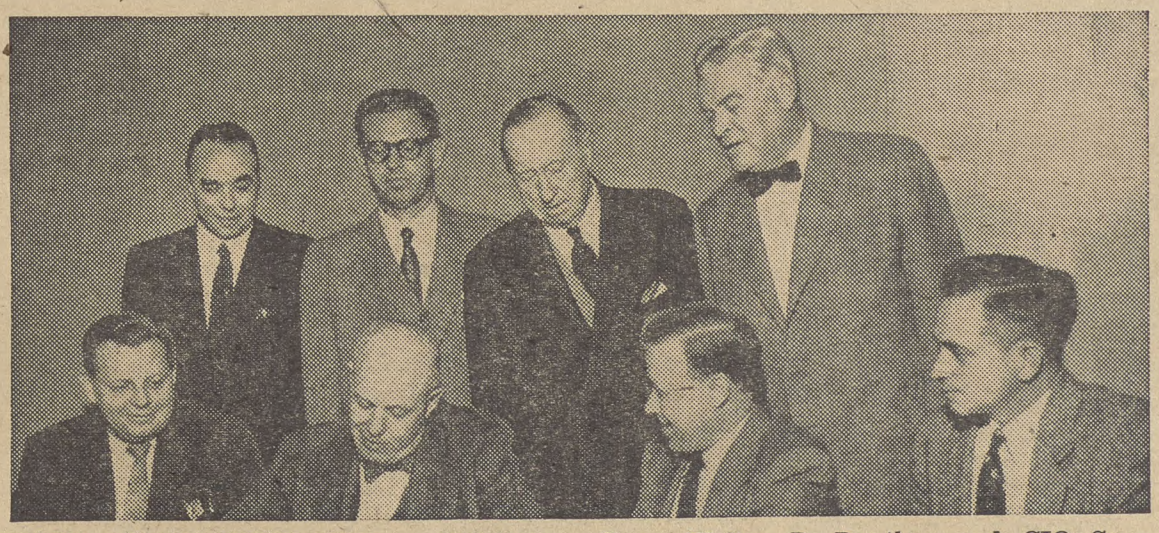
Under the merger agreement, the constitution for the new organization must be approved by the unity committee, by the AFL Executive Council and the CIO Executive Board, and by the two conventions.

THE AFL CONVENTION is scheduled for Chicago on Sept. 15 and the CIO's for Buffalo on Oct. 17. There has been some sentiment for holding these two conventions briefly and simultaneously in the same city. Then the first convention of the new organization would start immediately after the CIO and AFL groups had adjourned.

But there are constitutional and other problems that do not make solution of the matter easy, Reuther and Meany declared, and they are continuing to review the whole matter.

Meanwhile, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Cary and AFL Sec.-Treas. William Schnitzler have been asked to do a thorough canvass of available convention sites.

Attending the meeting were; Reuther, Meany, Carey, Schnitzler, Pres. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers and Pres. Harry Bates of the AFL Bricklayers, as well as the two general counsels, Goldberg and Woll.



WORK ON CONSTITUTION — CIO-AFL unity subcommittee made "real progress" in approving a constitution for the new merged labor organization. Shown at last week's meeting in Washington are, from left (seated): AFL Sec.-Treas. William Schnitzler, AFL Pres. George Meany, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey; (standing) AFL Gen-Counsel Albert Woll, CIO Gen. Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg, Pres. Harry C. Bates of AFL Bricklayers and Pres. David J. McDonald of CIO Steelworkers. Another meeting was scheduled for May 2.

Memo To UAW: Good Luck!

The CIO and its affiliated unions join in the hope that the Auto Workers will emerge from the round of negotiations just getting under way with their bargaining objectives —headed by the guaranteed annual wage—firmly nailed down in signed new contracts.

Whenever a union as large and as strong as the UAW bargains with employers of as many workers as the auto industry's Big Three, the results are of major importance to millions of additional workers.

CIO members and unions which thus have shared indirectly, so to speak, in the fruits of past Detroit bargaining sessions have every reason to wish success to the UAW. But it goes beyond that. They're just naturally happy when ANYBODY in the CIO family gets more of what, by right, he should have coming to him.

Good News At The Polls

The trend to liberal-labor victories demonstrated in last year's congressional elections is a continuing and increasing factor in American politics, as indicated in last week's balloting in a half-dozen cities and states.

A major test was Michigan, where Republicans hauled out their biggest mud-buckets in an effort to tar candidates for education, judicial and other posts who had vigorous CIO support. In every hamlet of the State, the GOP machine was denouncing the CIO, Pres. Walter P. Reuther and the Auto Workers.

Such tactics in the past—plus the unabashed counting of pine stumps— have given Michigan Republicans a 200,000 vote majority. Yet this year, thanks to a big vote turned out by CIO-PAC workers, Democrats were in the lead.

So far, so good. But there are more local elections ahead this year—and next year the Presidency and congressional contests. That means this is the time for you to start organizing for political action in your local union and keep those PAC dollars coming.

Take Heed, Mr. President

It's time for Pres. Eisenhower to reconsider and to withdraw his nomination of Newell Brown as head of the Wage and Hour Div. of the Labor Dept.

Brown's own record makes plain that he's unqualified to direct this agency which is of vital concern to millions of American workers. When he headed New Hampshire's Employment Security Agency, Brown's constant efforts were to force skilled jobless workers into low-wage jobs. When he represented the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies, Brown lobbied against some of the very same improvements in unemployment compensation which the President has proposed.

Both CIO Pres. Reuther and AFL Pres. George Meany recently suggested to the President that Newell Brown's nomination—because of his record—be withdrawn. It's high time, Mr. President.

Give Them A Hand

The adamant collective bargaining attitudes of the Bell telephone monopoly are well demonstrated in the case of the Southern Bell Telephone Co. Because of these attitudes, over 45,000 members of the CIO Communications Workers now are in the fifth week of a strike.

What CWA seeks is a decent settlement of a 1954 wage contract on which negotiations began some months ago. CWA deserves the support of every union man and woman in this situation.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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President

JOHN V. RIFFE
Executive Vice President

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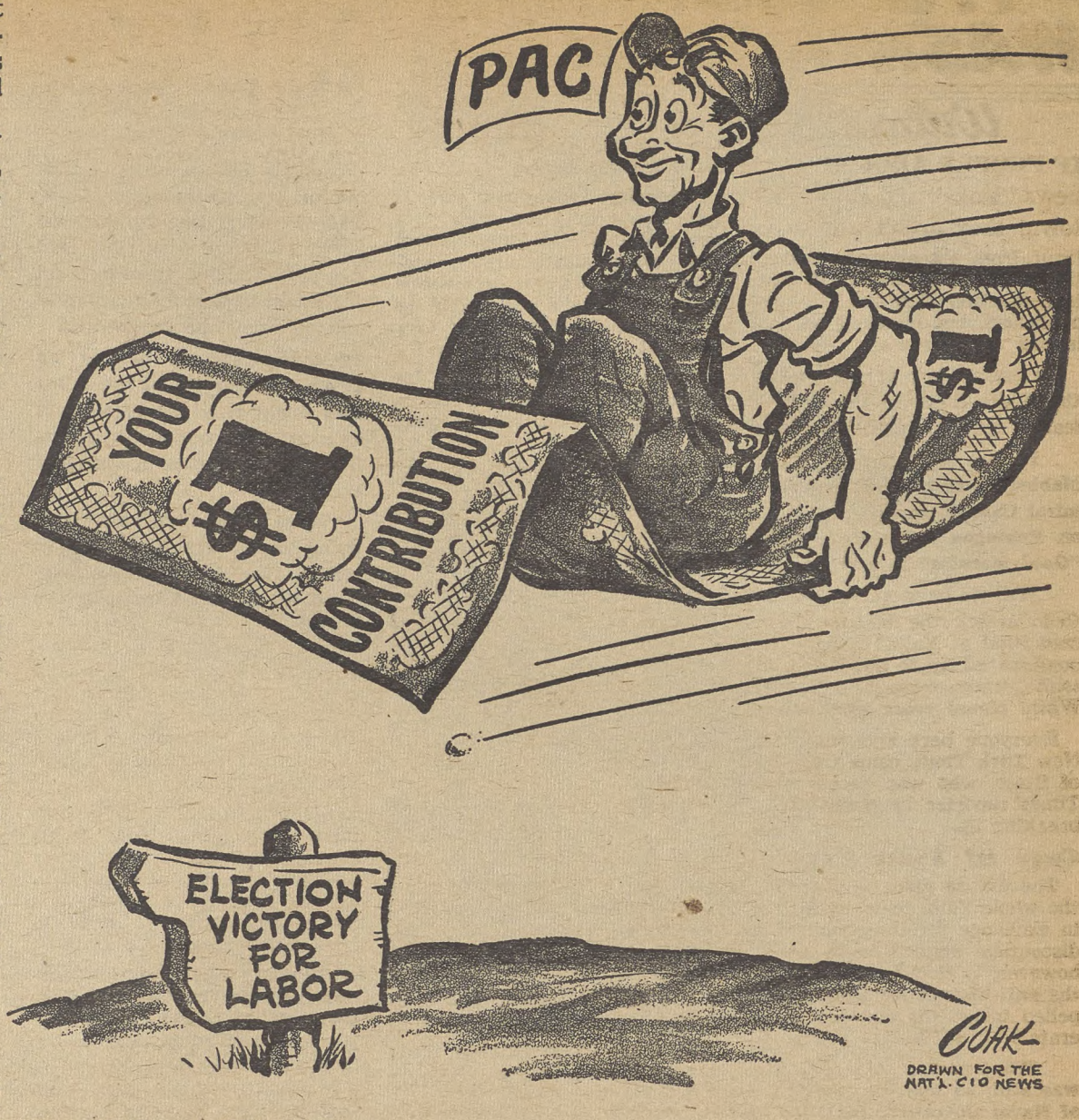
The Magic Carpet



In Other Words—

U. S. Needs More Than Military Might

The following is an excerpt from an address before the Advertising Council, Inc., at Washington by Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, Supreme Commander of Allied Powers in Europe.

By GEN. ALFRED M. GRUENTHER

WHEN Gen. Eisenhower was the SHAPE commander, he emphasized repeatedly that military strength alone cannot be depended upon to obtain adequate security, that security can only be obtained by a combination of the military, economic, and spiritual values.

GRUENTHER

It is obvious to this audience that if in acquiring military strength, we reach a condition of serious economic deterioration, our military progress may have been in vain.

I shall not labor that point further. However, I should like to offer some observations on the spiritual or psychological side.

In July 1945, when I was Gen. Clark's deputy in Vienna, I was thrown into contact with many Soviet officials. One in particular, whom I saw a great deal of, was my opposite number, the deputy to Marshal Koniev. He was a colonel general—a four-star general—age 42, and an extremely able officer.

The Main Soviet Thesis

In addition, he was a dedicated Communist. He believed in that sinister doctrine with all of his heart and soul. Since we were friends at that time, we had many discussions involving political philosophy. I would say that his main thesis about our system might be stated something like this:

"You come from a so-called democracy. You pride yourself on your great liberty. But you are going to find, as time goes on, that this very liberty is decisive. You are asking your people to make decisions via the ballot box on matters for which they have no competence.

"You might as well submit to a vote the question, 'Is the Einstein theory a valid one?' The masses simply cannot have a sound opinion on such subjects.

"Now we in the Soviet Union handle such problems in a different way. We select wise men to rule us who are not dependent on the votes of the people. Those wise men tell the people what to do; they do not ask them.

"You are inclined to be cynical over our Soviet form of government. But the day will come in this complicated, modern age—which will soon be on us—when you will look with envy on our system. You will know only too well that your democracy is unable to take action in a period of crisis."

The Question Of Indoctrination

His second main thesis was that, in order to have any government rule effectively, the people must be educated to be loyal to the government. In the Soviet Union, this is accomplished by the means of indoctrination courses starting at a very early age.

It is significant that this officer, slightly more than a year ago, was appointed as the head of the Main Political Directorate in the Soviet Union. His job is the indoctrination of the young men of the armed forces. There is a turnover of approximately two million of these young men each year.

This general is assisted by a large staff of university graduates, and the indoctrination process extends even to the smaller units. Knowing him as I do, I am sure that he and his associates are doing an effective job in this work.

I do not want to indicate for one moment that we should adopt a Soviet solution. And I certainly reject completely the thesis that public opinion in the democracies of the free world cannot be expected to grapple with problems of security.

I do not bring this matter to your attention, however, because of the fact that we are in conflict with a totalitarian dictatorship which is the most powerful in the history of the world. It operates subject to the control of a very few men.

We, with our concept of democracy and freedom, face great difficulties ahead. The Cold War may last a long time. Already there are signs that we are developing a tendency to relax. These must be resisted.

We face a period ahead where we must be dedicated—dedicated to the service of our country and to the cause of freedom.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

IF PEOPLE AROUND the country are confused about the news "leaks" and contradictory stories shooting out of this town, they aren't any worse off than the Administration itself. Pres. Eisenhower continues to enjoy the benevolent affection of most of the publishers, but his press relations are incredibly inept.

'Leaks' From The Blabbermouths—

He hasn't got anyone in the White House or the State Dept. who knows how, and when, to leak a story for political reasons or reasons of statecraft.

He has so little comprehensive and intelligible control over the blabbermouth political generals and admirals that in a fury at Admiral Carney, among others, he suddenly tolerates an absolute seal on Pentagon information that makes the military afraid to say "Good morning" to a reporter.

Will we have war or peace in the Far Pacific? Will the Chinese Reds attack the Matsus on or immediately after Apr. 15? Who said what at Yalta? *Kindly get the latest hot dope by virtue of a confidential tip to the New York Times, or maybe a private dinner with Carney, or maybe a later private dinner with James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary.*

Everyone here knows that the leak of the Yalta papers to the New York Times came from Carl W. McCardle, Assistant Secretary of State, who was clumsy enough about it to let his signal to a Times reporter be observed by others as a press conference was breaking up.

Case Of Yalta Papers

The excuse given is that the Times could be persuaded to print the whole Yalta text—more than 30 pages of solid newspaper type—in exchange for the promised exclusive story, and that this would discourage distortions by other newspapers. The rest of the tale, however, is that Sec. Dulles was under such heavy pressure from the anti-Eisenhower wing of the Republican party that he felt compelled to get the documents out somehow, and he chose the deliberate leak as his best device.

What Carney said at a little private dinner on Friday, Mar. 25, was still, as this was written, a subject of dispute. But the Chief of Naval Operations certainly didn't discourage the impression that the Chinese Reds might actually go on the offensive about Apr. 15.

The following Monday Hagerty, at another little private dinner, went to remarkable lengths to knock down the Carney story, even intimating that the President had intelligence not known to the Navy chief, and that the White House didn't expect any Chinese assault on the Matsus on or about Apr. 15.

The following Wednesday the President himself met reporters, but although his disapproval of Carney was made plain, he carefully and with apparent deliberation declined to go as far as Hagerty had gone.

A Matter Of War Or Peace

All this involves the matter of peace or war, a lot of raucous talk in advance of a date that is almost upon us, a lot of talk in a circumstance in which the President has been given a blank check by Congress to do exactly what he thinks necessary if the Chinese attack some islands few Americans ever heard of until a few months ago.

A Chief Executive has the duty as well as the right to warn our people of dangerous possibilities that might force us into conflict. He has an obligation to prepare us, psychologically, if in his earnest judgment we face events that must be resisted forcibly.

The babble of tongues that has supposedly subordinate people shooting off on their own tangents is something else.

Roosevelt once had to fire both his Secretary and Assistant Secretary of War to end a controversy and get his Administration speaking with one voice in preparing to meet the menace of Hitler.

Eisenhower might get some results if he would fire a few people instead of leaving them in office and scaring them into tightmouthed silence about even routine matters—the obituary of a Marine, which had to be "cleared" as non-secret, the non-secret assignment of a secondary admiral, which also had to be specially "cleared."

"I propose we give him the pay increase."

The Age Of Automation—

New Industrial Revolution Needs More Social Shock-Absorbers

"Most unions seem to be approaching automation without hysteria and with a desire to plan intelligently for what lies ahead," say Professors George B. Baldwin and George P. Schultz of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Industrial Relations Section. Excerpts from their article in the Labor Dept.'s Monthly Labor Review follows:

By GEORGE B. BALDWIN and GEORGE P. SCHULTZ

BY ITSELF, the word "automation" has more romance than meaning. When we try to go behind the word itself and describe the kind of technological change it represents, we quickly come up against complexity and vagueness.

Some of the ways in which automation will affect industrial relations will obviously depend on the speed and mass with which it strikes the economy. It is less likely to come as a tidal wave than as a succession of ground swells that will reach different industries at different times and with quite different impacts.

Most affected industries will probably have quite a bit of time in which to think through the labor problems automation will create and to plan whatever adjustments may be necessary.

While broadly familiar, the problems associated with automation do bring some new twists, some new dimensions for consideration.

It would be silly to pretend that there will not be many jobs which automation will abolish. Whether or not it creates, directly or indirectly, as many jobs as it wipes out, no one can know. This much at least seems certain: There is bound to be a new influence at work which will strengthen the arguments of people who feel that wage earners ought not to bear the main brunt of technological change.

Social shock absorbers such as severance pay, the guaranteed annual wage, unemployment benefits, careful timing of labor-saving innovations to coincide with business upswings and increased information-sharing between managements and unions seem likely to receive increased attention as automation spreads.

Cost To Displaced Workers

It is important to recognize clearly at least two types of costs incurred by the displaced worker:

1. Loss of income while looking for a new job; and

2. Loss of equities built up on the old job in the form of seniority, pension rights, vacation rights, etc.

While unemployment benefits of one kind or another are clearly a way of approaching the first type of loss, the more general adoption of the principle of severance pay for people with substantial equities in existing jobs may be one appropriate way to share some of the initial gains involved. In addition, such gain-sharing should strengthen the hands of both management and union officials as they confront the inevitable short-run pressures that develop whenever jobs are eliminated.

And with problems like displacement and personal adjustment, time, of course, presents a major opportunity that alert and socially responsible companies and unions can use to good advantage.

Urgency Of Full Employment

Social responsibility would mean telling new employes that their jobs were temporary, retraining old employes who have the requisite ability, permitting those near retirement to claim pension benefits, etc.

One further point to be made here is both obvious and obviously too important not to mention. In considering the problem of the displaced and unemployed worker, it is not so important to ask why he lost his old job as how much trouble he has in getting a new one, and what kind of new one he gets.

Even more, it serves to emphasize, for an era of marked if not revolutionary change, the importance of government economic policy directed toward the maintenance of "full employment."

Change the level of unemployment by a few percentage points and the problem of displacement changes from a relatively manageable question of adjustment to a social catastrophe of alarming proportions, in which orderly technological progress becomes impossible.

Prediction

A factory so completely automatic that the worker would be practically nonexistent is possible with today's machines.

Such a factory would need only a few people, said Dr. Cuthbert C. Hurd, International Business Machines Corp. scientist. There would be engineers, managers and sales and promotion personnel and possibly a pretty receptionist in a factory possible with component machines we already have, he told a businessmen's group.

Leo Barnes, chief economist for Prentice Hall, Inc., warned the conference, however, that automation would prove beneficial only if government and industry cooperate to keep employment high and raise wages as production increased.

Labor Seeks 'Planned Transition'

THERE IS NO EVIDENCE that labor opposes the development of automation, according to an article in The Reporter magazine on "The Age of the Thinking Robot."

"What most trade union leaders want and feel strong enough to demand," wrote author Robert Bendiner, "is a planned transition with shock absorbers to soften the bumps on the way to the new abundance."

Labor's demand for the guaranteed annual wage, he suggested, is a means of helping stabilize purchasing power in addition to serving as a regulator of the process of technological change.

The labor force must pin its hopes *"on the gradualness of the shift to automation, on preferential hiring at plants slowest to make the change, on pensions or unemployment insurance and ultimately on drastic reduction of the work week,"* Bendiner wrote.

"In the long run, society will no doubt adjust itself to the change, just as it did some generations after the beginning of the first Industrial Revolution.

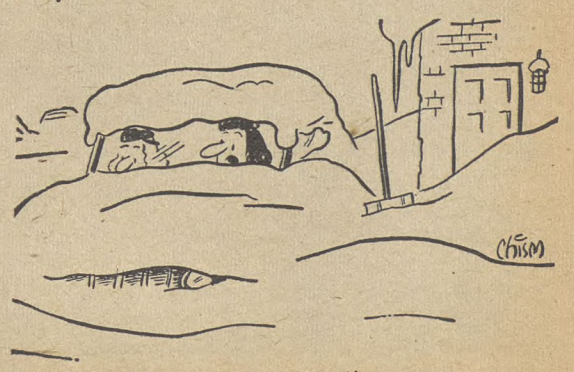
"But labor is not willing to buy an eventual boost in living standards for all at the cost of any such prolonged suffering as followed Watt's tinkering with a teakettle."

Regarding new jobs created by automation, Bendiner commented that until automation *"actually forces a far greater leisure for Americans, thereby fostering new businesses and services to cater to that leisure, it is not likely to inspire any tremendous wave of secondary investment."*

Although only a few factories are completely or nearly fully automated, deep inroads have already been made, according to Bendiner. He quoted an industry spokesman as saying that an oil refinery employing 800 persons without modern machines could do the same job with 12 persons if the new machines were used to the fullest possible extent.

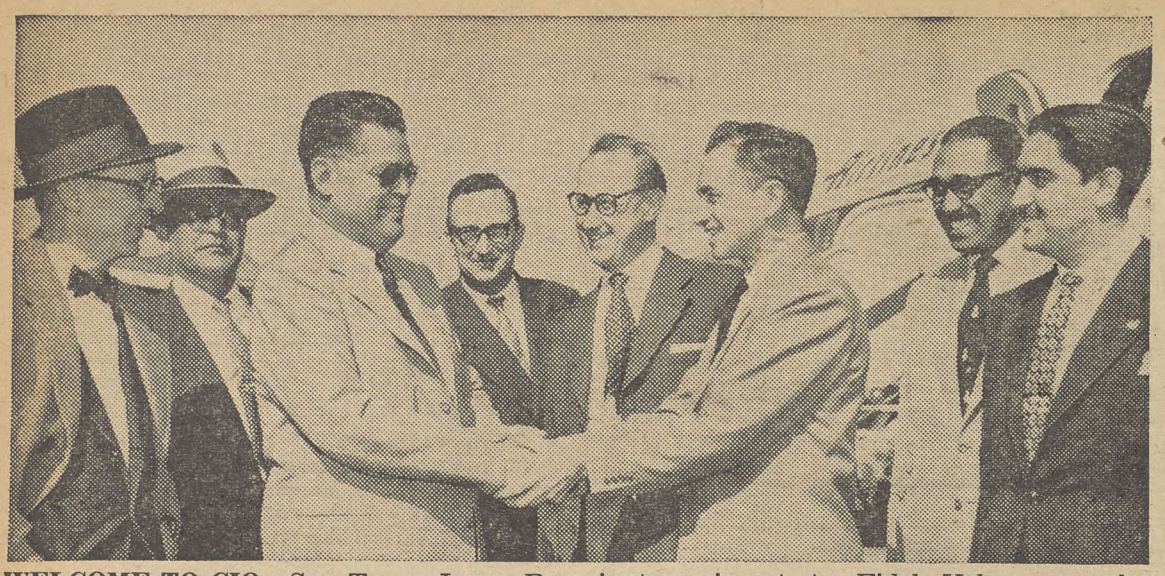
Most automation experts agree that the electronic displacement of humans will go farthest and fastest in business offices. If this trend "frees some only to leave as many others stranded, dazed and for years without the wherewithal to buy what the machines produce, it will hardly have paid its way," Bendiner warned.

"A measure of coherent planning, a sustained sense of responsibility in industry, labor, government and education—these are the least we will need to ease us into the second machine age more smoothly than our luckless forebears went into the first."



"I can't see that snow tires are any better than regular tires."

CIO Greets Velazquez As 'Good Neighbor'



WELCOME TO CIO—Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey extends a warm welcome at Washington airport to Fidel Velazquez, who headed four-man Mexican union group.

TOUR — Velazquez toured CIO offices during brief visit.

AT EMBASSY — CIO-CTM group called at Mexican Embassy.

IT WAS activity all the way for Fidel Velazquez and three of his colleagues from the unions of Mexico, during a 60-hour visit last week to Cleveland and Washington as guests of the CIO and the United Automobile Workers.

Velazquez is secretary-general of the Mexican Confederation of Labor (CTM), and he had acted as host to a combined CIO and UAW delegation to Mexico City just after the CIO convention last December.

With Velazquez were three prominent Mexican unionists: Juan Diaz, head of the hotel and restaurant union; Juan Jose Osorio, organizational secretary of the CTM; and Bernando Cobos, assistant head of the CTM's international relations committee.

The group was met at Cleveland Airport Mar. 24 by Pres. Walter P. Reuther and a group of auto union leaders. Next day he watched the convention in action. On Mar. 26, he delivered a stirring address to the 3200 delegates—and along with AFL Pres. George Meany, was voted an honorary membership in the UAW.

ACCOMPANIED by Victor Reuther, director of the CIO International Affairs Dept., the CTM group arrived at Washington Airport early on the afternoon of Mar. 28. They were met by Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey; Vice-Pres. O. A. Knight, who heads the CIO Latin-American Affairs Committee; and a number of CIO staff officials.

In quick succession, the CTM group and their CIO hosts, visited Henry Holland, assistant secretary of state for Latin-American affairs; Sec. of Labor Mitchell; placed a handsome wreath at the base of the statue of Abraham Lincoln at the Lincoln Memorial; paid a courtesy call on the Mexican Ambassador to the United States; and were guests of honor at a reception and dinner given by the CIO.

At the Labor Dept., Velazquez told Sec. Mitchell of the grave concern of the Mexican unions about the problem of the "wetbacks" who are illegally employed at sub-standard wages on the big farms of the southwest.

He urged more effective cooperation by the two governments to end exploitation of these workers, and said it would have the long-run effect of depressing wages for U. S. workers as well as the Mexicans.

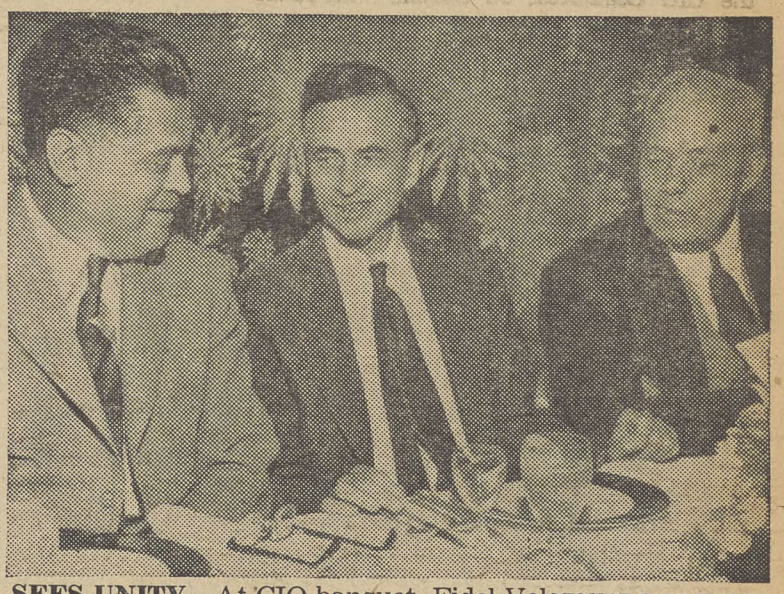
At the CIO dinner, he heard both Carey and Meany pledge continued friendship and cooperation with the Mexican unions, and joint support for democratic programs to raise living standards south of the Rio Grande.

VELAZQUEZ expressed thanks to "his brothers of the AFL and CIO" for their good wishes and hospitality. He voiced hope that the coming merger of the U. S. labor groups would have beneficial effects for labor throughout all of Latin America.

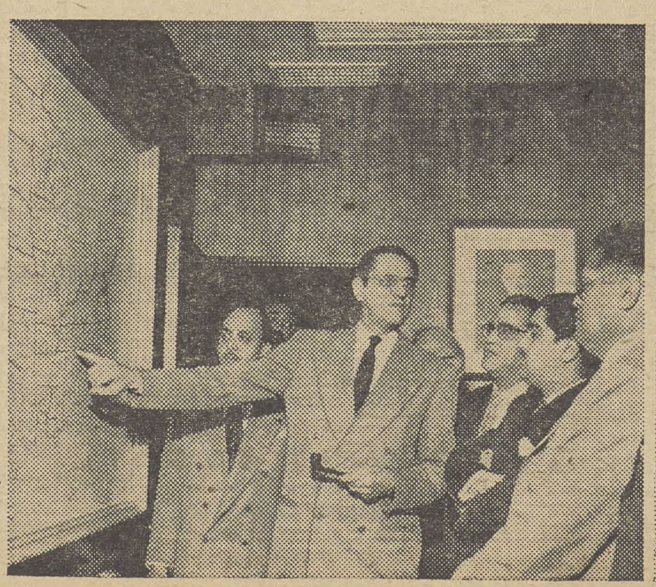
Next day, Velazquez and his CTM group visited the Pan-American Union; toured the CIO headquarters and talked with officials of the various CIO departments; and stepped at noon into a plane for Mexico City.

It was a voyage of good will and friendship; and it was another successful step in cementing friendly relations between the workers of the U. S. and Mexico. —H.C.F.

SYMBOLIC VISIT—Mexican and CIO unionists laid a wreath under statue of Abraham Lincoln, who helped Mexican hero, Juarez, lead his people's fight on feudalism.



SEES UNITY—At CIO banquet, Fidel Velazquez saw growing labor unity—and heard welcoming talks from CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and AFL Pres. George Meany.



BUSY SCHEDULE — During 24-hour visit to U. S. capital, CTM Sec. Velazquez talked with Sec. of Labor Mitchell; got a briefing on CIO-PAC from Asst. Dir. Tilford Dudley; and exchanged greetings with CIO staff secretaries, Mrs. Nadine Arrington and Mrs. Joan Man.

CIO Joins New Fight For Hells Canyon Dam

THE CASE for federal construction of a multipurpose high dam at Hells Canyon was pressed again by CIO spokesmen last week at a series of hearings in the Pacific Northwest by the Senate Interior Committee.

Pres. A. F. Hartung of the CIO Woodworkers, testifying at Portland, Ore., summed up the CIO's position.

"We believe," he said, "that the question before this committee is basically as follows:

"Whether or not we are going to have a high federally built dam in Hells Canyon to provide for orderly development of the Columbia and Snake River watersheds, with attendant concern for conservation, irrigation, recreation, flood control and the maximum amount of low cost power for industrial development in the Pacific Northwest.

"Or, on the other hand, turn our industrial potential and the heritage we, the people, have in the natural resources development of this great Rural Electrification Administration over to a privately-owned corporation for profit and exploitation by a few major stockholders of the Idaho Power Co., who run this so-called 'locally owned' private utility from an eastern financial headquarters."

Hartung emphasized the position of the CIO and the IWA-CIO that "a natural resource such as the Hells Canyon dam site belongs to all of the people."

LEO GOODMAN, secretary of the CIO Committee on Atomic Energy, Power and Resources Development, testified at Pasco, Wash. He told the committee it would be "irresponsible" to await until the expected power shortage in the Northwest actually takes place before doing anything about it.

"We have tried the private power approach of scarcity at high rates," Goodman said.

"It doesn't work when there

A. F. HARTUNG

are great sites along our rivers, like that at Hells Canyon, which demand the utmost in engineering skills and vision to turn the river to work for the maximum, not a partial development.

The $500 million federal project on the Snake River, along the Oregon-Idaho border, has been sniped at by private power interests since it was agreed upon in the joint comprehensive plan for the Columbia River basin drawn up by the Army Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation in 1949.

THE ATTACK was stepped up when the Eisenhower Administration moved in. The Federal Power Commission held year-long hearings on a proposal of the Idaho Power Co., an eastern-owned utility with headquarters in Augusta, Me., to be given the site for three low dams which would yield far less electricity.

Other CIO spokesmen who testified were Pres. Harold Hansen and Sec.-Treas. Albert G. Beattie, of the Idaho CIO Political Legislative Council, and Pres. Daniel E. Bandmann of the Washington Industrial Union Council.

Reuther Hits Choice Of Brown As Wage-Hour Administrator

THE NOMINATION of Newell Brown as administrator of the Wage-Hour & Public Contracts Div. of the Dept. of Labor was protested last week by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

He wrote Sec. of Labor Mitchell that he specifically associated himself and the CIO with an earlier protest by AFL Pres. George Meany.

"It is our earnest hope and recommendation," he said, "that, upon further examination of the problem and further reflection, you will recommend to the President that he withdraw Mr. Newell Brown's nomination."

Dir. Robert Oliver of the CIO Legislative Committee sent copies of the letter to all members of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee. He advised them that the CIO "expects to testify against this nomination" when hearings are held, and urged them to vote to reject it.

REUTHER told the Secretary of Labor that there is "ample evidence" that Brown has an "essentially hostile and unsympathetic" attitude toward "basic social legislation" such as the Fair Labor Standards Act.

"I cannot come to any other conclusion," he wrote, "but that a person with this background and outlook could not administer the Wage and Hour Act with the conviction which an effective executive must have if he is to succeed in a difficult job of this kind."

Reuther cited Brown's actions both as head of the New Hampshire Employment Security Agency and as legislative chairman of the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies as the basis as his protest.

"Basically, our interest in this field," Reuther said, "is the protection of those groups of our under-privileged fellow-workers who are the least able to help themselves against economic exploitation. In this respect our interest is manifestly the public interest also."

Demos Gain Strength In 5 Key Elections

THE DEMOCRATIC trend manifest in last fall's elections appeared to be gaining strength as the Party racked up four substantial victories plus a strong showing in eight Michigan contests.

- In Chicago, Richard J. Daley rolled up better than a 127,000 vote margin in the mayoralty race to defeat GOP candidate Robert E. Merriam.
- Democrats won control of the West Hartford, Conn., town council for the first time in 100 years when they elected four members of the seven-man council.
- For the first time in 16 years, Democrats won the presidency of the St. Louis, Mo., Board of Aldermen in a contest which also increased their substantial majority by three seats.
- Key to the Michigan race was a total vote that seemed certain to reach the million mark, as compared to a previous high of 850,000. Democrats were running neck and neck in statewide races for six educational and agricultural posts and two judicial seats in contrast with a 200,000 vote defeat in the last such contest.

Recounts appeared in at least two of the races, and Gov. Williams (D.) ordered State police to locate every ballot box in the State in anticipation of such orders. Democrats apparently took one of the two Supreme Court posts and seemed certain to win four other races.

CIO-PAC work was credited with the big turnout in industrial areas, and GOP candidates campaigned almost entirely against PAC instead of their Democratic opponents.

- Citizens of Sheboygan, Wis., slapped the strike-bound Kohler Co. by electing a labor-backed mayor and Board of Aldermen majority for the first time in the city's history.

With the year-long strike the major issue, 89% of all registered voters went to the polls and trounced the Kohler-backed mayor by electing Rudolph J. Ploetz.

Scab Bill Is Killed In Colorado

"RIGHT-TO-SCAB" law advocates suffered another setback last week as the Colorado Legislature killed the open shop bill in the Senate Labor Committee.

It was the seventh scab measure defeated so far this year in state legislatures out of 14 bills introduced. Only the one introduced in Utah has become law.

Committee Chairman Nicholson returned the bill to the Senate Clerk with the notation that because of "lack of time," consideration could not be given to the measure.

State CIO Sec.-Treas. William T. Butler warned that the next move of the State Chamber of Commerce would be an attempt to initiate a referendum in the 1956 election.

CALIFORNIA: A labor-backed increase to $50 in maximum weekly workmen's compensation benefits has been sidetracked to the Assembly Ways and Means Committee, after having been approved by the Finance and Insurance Committee. Liberal legislators served notice, however, that the trick gave them a new weapon to use in dumping anti-labor proposals.

ILLINOIS: A CIO bill to revise completely the Workmen's Compensation Law has been introduced in the Illinois House, the CIO Council reported. A similar bill on unemployment compensation benefits is ready for introduction and the Illinois CIO is calling on all members to write their legislators in support of the measures.

The Broyles bills, which purport to be anti-Communist, but which "seriously restrict the civil rights and civil liberties of Illinois citizens," have passed the Senate. CIO is urging they be voted down in the House.

MISSOURI: The State Chamber of Commerce, the Missouri CIO reports, is apparently frustrated in its efforts to push the "right-to-scab" bill through the Legislature and is now trying to win a statewide referendum.

NEW JERSEY: The State CIO is urging defeat in the State Senate of an Assembly-passed measure which would "foist higher fixed gas prices on the public." The proposal would establish minimum price-fixing for gasoline under State direction, the CIO said.

Fifth Amendment Firing Bill In N. Y. Is Opposed By CIO

A BILL to permit any employer to fire any worker who invokes the Fifth Amendment stirred up a hornet's nest of opposition when it sneaked through the New York Senate last week.

Among the strongest protests were those of the New York State and New York City CIO Councils, the New York Civil Liberties Union and the State Young Democratic Club.

The measure, introduced by Sen. Wicks (R. Kingston), would authorize a boss to get rid of any employe who took the Fifth Amendment when called "as a witness or party at a hearing involving subversive, communistic or treasonable activities."

THE WICKS BILL and a companion measure in the Assembly Rules Committee introduced by Rep. Mason (R. Delaware), were denounced by CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey in a wire to State CIO Pres. Louis Hollander.

"Resort to the Fifth Amendment should not be regarded as establishing guilt," Carey's telegram said.

Hollander assailed the bill as "un-American" and "totalitarian" and said it would "destroy union security."

City CIO Council Sec.-Treas. Morris Iushewitz said the measure is "only copying the Communist tactics of depriving people we disagree with of the right to a livelihood."

Union Fund Pays $87,521 In '54

Benefits paid members of the CIO United Optical Workers Insurance Fund, New York City, and their beneficiaries last year were $87,521.87, bringing the total paid in the 10 years of the fund's operation to $474,228.68.

FTC Acts To Nail Down Java Price

The Federal Trade Commission has issued an order aimed at preventing spiraling of coffee prices such as occurred in 1953-54.

The order directs the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange and the New York Coffee and Sugar Clearing Association to stop using restrictive contracts on the Exchange for trading in coffee for future delivery.

Texas CIOers Polled On Key Issues

MOST important State legislative issue in the view of Texas CIO members is the repeal of anti-labor laws and enactment of a State labor relations act.

That's the result of a secret-ballot poll taken in local unions by the State CIO Council to determine which of some 20 issues members thought most important. The balloting also checked membership support for the State legislative program passed at the last Council convention.

D. Roy Harrington, Council secretary-treasurer, reported that more ballots were returned to the State organization in this year's poll than in any previous one.

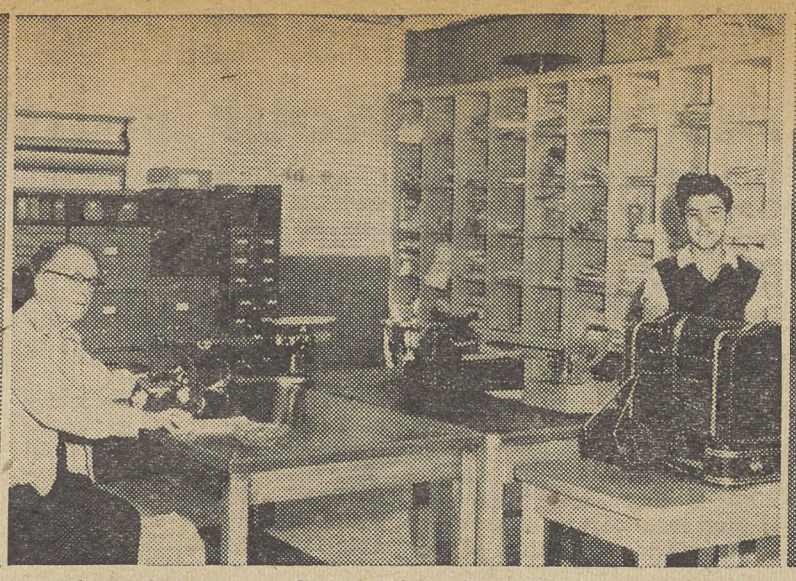
Support for the State CIO's views ranged from 99% for the stand on workmen's compensation, old age assistance and improved State hospitals to 77% for opposition to toll roads.

Locals of eight international unions and from every major county in Texas participated in the polling.

Other top issues, in the view of the members, were opposition to all forms of sales tax, boosting old age assistance and aid to dependent children to the national average, appropriation of funds to improve or rebuild State TB, mental and special hospitals and schools and abolition of cross-filing with prevention of Republicans from entering Democratic Party conventions.

The poll, which was taken at January membership meetings, is "creating a favorable impression on the members of the Legislature and the public," Harrington reported.

Provision for weekly unemployment compensation while sick or disabled from an off-the-job injury and a boost in workmen's compensation to $50 a week from the present $25 both met with 98% support.



PREPARING for biennial convention of Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT), scheduled for this week in San Jose, Costa Rica, is ORIT Gen. Sec. Luis Alberto Monge (left), at work in Mexico City headquarters. Mail room, from which bulletins go to 54 affiliates in 30 countries, is shown in center, while some of the staff poses at right with Monge (second from right).

Labor's World—

Four CIO Delegates Attending ORIT Convention In Costa Rica

FOUR delegates from the CIO will attend the third biennial convention of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT) to be held Apr. 13-17 in San Jose, Costa Rica.

The CIO representatives are O. A. Knight, president of the Oil & Chemical Workers and chairman of the CIO Latin American Affairs Committee; Dr. Ernst Schwarz, executive secretary of the Latin American Affairs Committee and an ORIT assistant secretary; Intl. Rep. Nick Zonarich of the Steelworkers, and Daniel Benedict, associate director of the CIO Dept. for Intl. Affairs.

The fight for democracy and civil and trade union rights will be the most important item on the agenda of ORIT, which is composed of 54 labor groups in 30 Western Hemisphere countries affiliated with the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. It has a total membership of more than 20 million.

Social problems, including agrarian reform and the plight of Latin American agricultural workers, also will be discussed, as will relations with international organizations.

An effort will be made to determine the type and structure of the unions the ORIT should encourage in its organizational efforts.

The AFL will be represented by Sec.-Treas. William Schnitzler; Latin American Rep. Serafino Romualdi; Intl. Rep. George P. Delaney and Pres. S. F. Ming of the AFL Grain Millers. Intl. Rep. Paul K. Reed will represent the Mine Workers.

ICFTU

Financing of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions' Regional Activities Fund for the year ending June 30, 1956, was assured when gifts or firm pledges of affiliated national centers reached more than 5.5 million Belgian francs, or $110,000.

The announcement was made at a recent meeting of the Regional Activities Fund Committee in Brussels. The fund finances ICFTU moves to strengthen weaker trade unions in all parts of the free world.

Morocco

Democratic unions have banded together to form a national labor center to be known as the Union Marocaine du Travail (UMT) and have called upon all workers, "irrespective of race and religion," to rally behind it. Its aims include collective bargaining agreements, higher wages, the right to work, abolition of unemployment, social security, fair redistribution of wealth, respect for the rights of man, and a democratic regime.

Austria

The Austrian Federation of Trade Unions got action when it asked Parliament to improve real income by slashing income taxes and easing indirect taxation. The result was a new law cutting income taxes by 13.2 to 58% for low and middle wage earners, raising the annual exemption by more than 13%, and authorizing deduction for certain work expenses.

G. N. L.

ICFTU Condems New Czech Jail Terms

The long prison sentences recently imposed on 10 legitimate Czechoslovak labor leaders found guilty on trumped-up charges of conspiracy against the Communist government have been vigorously protested by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

ICFTU Gen. Sec. J. H. Oldenbroek said the "new judicial crimes" show again that "in fact, the hypocritical Communist slogans about basic human and trade union rights are nothing more than a facade."

TUC Automation Study Shows Little Job Loss

AUTOMATION has caused little if any loss of jobs in Great Britain, according to a study by the British Trades Union Congress.

The study, a preliminary report, is part of a continuing watch on developments in the field being kept for the TUC General Council by its Scientific Advisory Committee.

On the basis of data compiled thus far, the TUC has reported, the indications are that automation eventually will develop in a wide range of industries and will be introduced more and more in repetitive jobs. Automatic processes and electronic controls are already common in the steel, chemical and oil industries, and are being increasingly used in office work.

The General Council, in commenting on the early findings, stressed the need of tackling the problems raised by automation through labor-management negotiating and consultative machinery.

The committee has asked British unions which run into problems of automation and electronic processing to advise it of their experiences. The General Council expressed the conviction that the unions will do their utmost to assure that the benefits will be used to improve living and working conditions.

The answer to automation and electronic "brain factories" is more trade unionism, according to Tom Williamson, general secretary of the TUC's National Union of General and Municipal Workers.

"The need for trade unionism is greater and more pressing than ever," he wrote in his union's publication, "because the union's responsibilities have become both more extensive and more involved."

Stronger UN Is Urged By Georgia CIO

EVERY legitimate means of strengthening the United Nations was urged on a Senate Foreign Relations Committee at a hearing in Atlanta by David S. Burgess, executive secretary of the Georgia CIO Council.

He cited particularly the work the UN, through the Intl. Labor Organization, has done to help workers in colonial and underdeveloped countries.

"Our specific interest," he said, "is one both of self-interest and altruism arising from our own experience here in the South.

"For years, because of the agricultural economy and the tradition of slavery, most workers, both Negro and white, have been underpaid and exploited. The cheap labor market has been an open invitation to fly-by-night employers, both from North and South, interested only in profit and the quick dollar.

"Such a condition can be remedied only if steps are taken to help the underpaid workers of every nation. Such steps have been taken by the UN and the ILO."

Burgess urged revision of the UN charter so as to give priority to the question of disarmament.

CIO Protests New Handout To Argentina

A STRONG protest has been filed by the CIO with the State Dept. against the Export-Import Bank's establishment of a $60 million credit to finance construction of a steel mill in Argentina.

O. A. Knight, president of the CIO Oil & Chemical Workers and chairman of the CIO Latin American Affairs Subcommittee, denounced the credit as "in effect a loan to Dictator Peron out of the pockets of U. S. taxpayers" and "a distinct gesture of friendliness" toward Peron.

"It is our strong opinion and desire," Knight wrote, "that the U. S. cease favoring the regimes of fascist and military dictatorship, and oppose them with the same vigor as communism, the other form of totalitarian tyranny."

Bipartisan Senate Group Seeks To Establish World Food And Raw Materials Reserve

A RESOLUTION aimed at establishment of an Intl. Food & Raw Materials Reserve to preserve markets for producing nations and serve as a weapon in the war against want elsewhere was introduced last week by a bipartisan group of 23 senators headed by Sen. Murray (D. Mont.).

MURRAY

The measure was introduced concurrently in the House by Rep. Metcalf (D. Mont.).

The Reserve, according to the sponsors, would "help absorb temporary surpluses of farm products and other raw materials," and at the same time, "prevent famine and starvation" and protect domestic consumers against shortages, price increases and the inflation which accompanies shortages.

The resolution asks the President to negotiate, under the auspices of the United Nations, the establishment of an organization which would be authorized to acquire, store and sell food commodities and raw materials.

"I can think of no single project in the field of international relations," said Murray, "which would do more for the economy of this nation than the creation of international distributive machinery that would assure us markets for surpluses which are desperately needed abroad.

"Nor do I know of any action we could take that would so strengthen the alliance of free peoples against communism than the creation of an international agency that will permit and speed economic development in all of them and make us all true partners in progress toward worldwide abundance."

Murray and Sen. Scott (D. N.C.), one of the sponsors, introduced another resolution asking the President to negotiate an agreement with other nations for the establishment of a World Food Bank. The two resolutions do not conflict, but differ in emphasis and approach.

TWUA Hits Textile Curb In Morocco

The State Dept. has refused to force France to live up to her treaty obligations and permit the sale of U. S.-made textiles in Morocco, the CIO Textile Workers have complained to Congress.

The protest was the fourth the union has made to Congress in four years, said John W. Edelman, TWUA-CIO representative.

UAW Urges Conference Of Liberals In '56 Race

STRENGTHENED political action for the crucial 1956 election campaign was called for by the CIO Auto Workers as the union wound up its big 15th convention in Cleveland.

Calling for vigorous PAC work, the UAW urged the calling of a national conference of labor, farm and other liberal groups next spring to analyze the political and legislative situation, and to "mobilize liberal forces in an all-out fight for liberal principles and policies in the platforms of the political parties."

The union also took note of the all-important role of television as a campaign medium, noting that "to the one-party press, the one-party air has now been added."

"TIME ON TV is available to political candidates only at very high rates," the UAW said. It called on Congress for action to provide that each TV station, as a condition of holding its license, must provide adequate amounts "of free time to political candidates, made availabe in equal amounts to rival parties."

The convention adopted a 27-point legislative program, and a strongly worded statement on civil liberties.

The international relations resolution blamed the "aggressive acts and threats of Communist nations" for the present state of international tension and militarism.

"We are certain," the UAW continued, "that the free people of the world will rally in common defense against any threatened acts of aggression directed at Formosa and the Pescadores Islands. We pledge our wholehearted support to the defense of these islands."

The defense pledge, the union added, does not imply "moral approval of the present regime of Chiang Kai-shek, which enjoys little or no popular support in Asia."

"WE NEED a foreign policy that is positive in planning for peace," the UAW said. It attacked the course of action "proposed by the 'preventive war' group in the Republican Party, which would leave us with no allies and no support within the United Nations."

A highlight of the convention was a five-minute demonstration in tribute to the members of UAW Local 833 at the Kohler Co., Sheboygan, Wis., who have been on strike against a reactionary management for over one year.

Pres. Walter P. Reuther lashed the company for its refusal to work out a settlement with the union and for firing 90 strikers from their jobs. The union promised "every legal assistance" to help win the walkout.

The demonstration came when Local 833 Pres. Allen J. Graskamp took the floor to report on strike progress and to thank the union for its help and support. He said the strike will continue "until we win."

The UAW's two top officers—Reuther and Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey—were re-elected without opposition. The convention's only roll-call vote came on a six-way contest for four vice-presidencies.

Re-elected were Vice Presidents John Livingston (11,485 votes); and Richard Gosser (10,653). Two new vice-presidents were elected: Norman Matthews (10,043) and Leonard Woodcock (9923).

Defeated were Pres. Carl Stellato (3923) of Ford Local 600; and Nat Turner of Buick Local 599 (1036).

(A story in last week's CIO News reported that the convention had approved a requirement for standards for local and national union election campaigns. The proposal, however, was not acted upon by the convention.)

"I need more money, Horace, and save that 'hard-up' routine for the union negotiating committee!"

Give A Buck To PAC —The Job You Save May Be Your Own

Unions Honor LID On Its 50th Year

ORGANIZED labor will join in honoring the League for Industrial Democracy when it celebrates its 50th anniversary at the Hotel Commodore, New York City, Apr. 22-23.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, who is a vice-chairman of the sponsoring committee and a member of the event's labor committee, is tentatively scheduled to speak at a luncheon meeting Apr. 23. Former Labor Prime Minister Attlee of Great Britian will be the featured speaker.

Anniversary greetings will be extended by CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and Pres. A. J. Hayes of the AFL Machinists, who are co-chairmen of the labor committee.

Norman Thomas will present an award to LID Executive Dir. Harry W. Laidler. Pres. Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers is a vice chairman of the sponsoring committee and a member of the labor committee.

Other members of the labor committee include the following CIO union leaders:

Pres. Max Greenberg and Executive Vice Pres. Alex Bail, Retail, Wholesale Union; Pres. A. F. Hartung, Woodworkers; Pres. Ernest Hebert, Barbers; Pres. David J. McDonald, Steelworkers; Pres. Harry D. Sayre, Paperworkers; Pres. William Steinberg, Radio Association; R. J. Thomas, assistant to CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe, and Pres. Willard S. Townsend, Transport Service.

GOP Anti-Trust Report Is Aimed At Labor, CIO Warns

LEGISLATION making some types of union activity subject to the anti-trust laws, proposed by the Attorney-General's National Committee To Study the Anti-Trust Laws, reflects "a basic compulsion to recommend some anti-labor legislation," CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg said last week.

The committee, he pointed out, is composed of 62 business lawyers who made their recommendation without the benefit of counsel for or consultation with representatives of labor.

"The report sets fourth the traditional chamber of horrors of union restrictive practices," Goldberg said. "But unlike most such documents, it does note that the exhibits in the chamber are probably subject to governmental action under existing law.

"NEVERTHELESS, the committee finds it necessary to recommend additional legislation 'to the extent'—not specified—'that such restraints are not effectively controlled by existing legislation.'

"The committee is therefore in the peculiar posture of advocating remedies on the basis of some vague premonition of acts not covered by existing law that might be committed by unions in the indefinite future. We suggest that this is not a sound foundation upon which to enact legislation."

Goldberg agreed with the dissent of Walter Adams, of Michigan State College, who held the recommendations were so general they would confuse instead of clarify present anti-trust laws.

The CIO counsel held no brief for "collusive practices aimed at throttling the competitive market," which the committee sought to proscribe.

"WE REGARD the few instances in which unions have engaged in such practices," he said, "as a departure from labor's basic objective to improve wages, hours and working conditions.

"We fear that the recital in the committee's report of these isolated situations, which are already subject to existing law, will be used by anti-labor elements as a springboard to interfere with the basic rights of labor and to alter fundamentally our national labor policy with respect to such rights."

Goldberg warned that organized labor has no reason "to look with complacency on an extension of the anti-trust principle applied to union activities."

"The history of such legislation," he explained, "is replete with examples of its use as an instrument of attrition against the legitimate aims and objectives of working people to improve their conditions of living through concerted action.

"Although the committee's report does recognize these dangers and does seek to limit its conclusions to alleged union interference with commercial competition, we reaffirm nevertheless our objection in principle to a committee containing no representatives of labor dealing with matters of labor policy, and making vague and indefinite recommendations which, despite the committee's disclaimers, must inevitably affect our labor policy."

Summary Of The Report

The Attorney-General's committee on anti-trust laws, in addition to the sneak punch it threw at labor, proposed repeal of the fair trade laws, which are aimed at keeping up prices to the consumer and increasing profits all along the line.

Several members of the committee, which spent 18 months at its task, dissented on specific proposals. Only Prof. Louis B. Schwartz, of the University of Pennsylvania Law School, wrote a general dissent. He claimed the recommendations would weaken present laws, rather than sterengthen them. Otherwise the committee recommended:

- **Increasing the penalty for anti-trust violations from $5000 to $10,000. The House has already passed a bill, recommended by Atty.-Gen. Brownell, boosting it to $50,000.**
- **Repealing the mandatory triple damages requirement in private anti-trust suits and letting the court fix the amount.**
- **Repealing as "unduly harsh" the penalty of $1000 fine and one year in prison for conviction of price discrimination under the Robinson-Patman Act.**
- **Consolidating the investigative forces of the Dept. of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission.**
- **Amending the Clayton Act to set a four-year statute of limitations on private suits for damages caused by monopolistic acts.**
- **Extending Defense Production Act provisions concerning foreign trade.**

Kilgore Plans Full Anti-Trust Inquiry

A "full scale investigation" of anti-trust policy and monopolies was announced by Chairman Kilgore (D. W. Va.) of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Kilgore said that the objective of the investigation is the development of an anti-trust policy "which can be enforced vigorously, effectively and uniformly to ate Judiciary Committee.

He added that Congress had not surveyed the entire field of anti-trust laws since the Sherman Act was passed 65 years ago.

Lawmakers Warn GOP Would Weaken Trust Curbs

BY IGNORING the trend toward mergers, the Attorney General's National Committee To Study the Anti-Trust Laws apparently acted "in a vacuum of present-day economic facts of life," Sen. Kefauver (D. Tenn.) said after a preliminary study of the report.

KEFAUVER

He described the country as "obviously" in the midst of its third great merger movement.

"Whenever you witness a trend this large," he said, "then the government ought to raise the red flag. Yet I find no indication in this report which indicates that any consideration was given the present trend."

Kefauver deplored failure of the report to mention new developments such as monetary control through insurance firm investments, or super-holding companies in the power field. He sharply criticized its conclusions about changes in the Robinson-Patman Act and the Clayton Act.

"Under economic conditions that exist today," he concluded, *"I certainly do not think the way should be paved for a further weakening of anti-trust laws. And that's what I'm afraid the report does."*

REP. PATMAN (D. Tex.), chairman of the House Small Business Committee, demanded a congressional investigation of the committee. Its recommendations, he maintained, would "emasculate" the anti-trust laws.

He declared the report showed the committee "is a high-pressure private lobby operating under White House sanction."

"Money which Congress appropriated for enforcement of anti-trust laws has been used for this lobby," he asserted, "in a high-pressure campaign on Congress to get the anti-trust laws repealed."

He made an analysis of the recommendations which demonstrates they would bring about "such a drastic weakening of the anti-trust laws that for all practical purposes these laws would be nullified."

SEN. SPARKMAN (D. Ala.), chairman of the Senate Small Business Committee, accused the committee of "a shocking short-sale of the American free enterprise system." The recommendations, he declared, would strengthen "only the opportunities for conspiracy and unrestrained monopoly."

Business Merger Study Group Set

The Federal Trade Commission has named a 13-member task force to study an FTC survey of corporate mergers and pinpoint specific big business integrations that have had the greatest tendency to stifle competition. Preliminary results of the survey demonstrate the need for swift, effective action against the merger movement in American industry, Chairman Edgar F. Howrey said.

Economic Newsletter—

Lagging Employment Weakens Recovery Plans, Report Warns

Here is a digest of the monthly "Economic Newsletter" issued by the CIO Dept. of Education and Research:

ALL IMPORTANT economic indicators except employment and unemployment are still improving. Auto and steel production are rising toward all-time peaks. Industrial production is 10% above last year. Prices are almost unchanged.

Total output of goods and services (called "gross national product") is mounting steadily.

But joblessness is still over three million. In February, fewer workers had jobs than in any February since 1952.

Will production and sales expand enough to stop unemployment? Will the gains of the first few months continue throughout 1955? Will auto production stay up? We don't think so. The lags in employment show that we are not completely out of the 1953-54 decline.

1. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT: Employment in February was 59.9 million, a drop from January's 60.1 million and below February 1952. **Non-farm employment,** at 47.8 million, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, was lagging behind the last few years and showed little gain from three years ago.

Unemployment in February was 3.4 million, a decline of 288,000 from last February, but way above the 1.8 million in February 1953 and the slightly over two million in February 1951 and 1952.

Part-time Employment: Over two million people who wanted full-time jobs were working only part-time last month. One million people were out of work for 15 weeks or more this February, a rise of 300,000 from February last year.

Distressed Areas: In 44 major labor market areas and in 105 smaller ones, at least 6% of all the people looking for work were jobless in January 1955. Last January only 20 major and 31 smaller areas were so hard hit. In 54 of the 149 distressed areas, at least 12% of the labor force was jobless in January 1955.

2. PRICES: Consumer's Price Index stayed at 114.3 in February, unchanged for three months, only 0.6% below last February and 1% below record high of October 1953. **Wholesale Price Index** went up to 110.4 in mid-February, 0.3 higher than in January. For over two years, this index has been relatively stable between 109.4 and 111.0.

3. INCOME AND SAVINGS. Distribution: The Federal Reserve Board reports no change from 1953 to 1954 in the share of national income for lower-income groups. In both years, 53% of the spending units in America made less than $4000 a year before taxes.

Savings: Though income distribution has not changed, fewer people have money in the bank in 1955. The following table shows the percentage of spending units with no savings at all or less than $200 in cash savings. Higher percentages in 1955 mean that more people had less money in reserve:

Liquid Assets (savings in bank or bonds)	1955	1954	1953
$0 or Nothing at all	31%	26%	29%
$1 - $199	17%	15%	16%

4. INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION: Index for February rose to 133 from January's 131, 10% above the low point of 1954, but still 4% below the peak. Thus industrial production has recovered about two-thirds of the 1953-54 decline.

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

YOU'LL POSSIBLY LIVE longer than your parents. You have less worries when your children get sick. But for the extra years, shorter illnesses and peace of mind you can enjoy these days because of modern antibiotics, you must pay a stiff tax to the drug industry.

The High Cost Of Antibiotics

You must pay $6 for a dozen little pills, or $4.50 an ounce for an antibiotic in liquid form (or $2.25 in the weaker full-teaspoon version). A single prescription these days may cost you as much as $10 or $12.

Of course this is still a cheap price to get well sooner and without as many complications as before these medicines were discovered. *But it is a wholly unnecessary price and strikes particularly hard at moderate-income families where wages are not the size to painlessly accommodate this demand by the drug industry for a high price for vital drugs.*

The medicine manufacturers have found a simple device for making the public pay high for the latest antibiotics. They put them under brand names. One of the most important new drugs—tetracycline—is now packaged under different names by different manufacturers even though the medicine is the same or very similar in all cases.

The doctor no longer prescribes standard ingredients for the pharmacist to compound. Instead he writes an Rx for a brand name product. It may be achromycin, steclin, panaycin, polycycline or tetracyn, which are the same or very similar drugs under different names. Or it may be aurcomycin or terramycin—an older group of antibiotics.

NOR CAN THE RETAIL DRUGGIST simply buy the basic ingredients at a reasonable cost, as he can the penicillin which fathered the newer antibiotics. He, too, now must buy the brand-name package at a fixed price set by the manufacturer under the "fair trade" laws which enable such price fixing. Too, almost without exception, all manufacturers are charging exactly the same price for the modern antibiotics. This should interest the U. S. Justice Dept. as well as the public, since it is difficult to conceive that all the manufacturers have the same production and selling costs to the penny.

In contrast, when a drug is sold under an open name, like penicillin, and not under a copyrighted or patented brand name, it can be very cheap. A business newspaper recently reported that penicillin, which cost $20 for a 100,000-unit dose in 1943, now sells for less than 1c a dose in wholesale bulk quantities. Without the combination of brand names and fixed prices, the newer antibiotics could soon be cheap too, since the same facilities for manufacturing penicillin can easily be converted to making the newer drugs.

Many retail druggists are as concerned about this situation as their customers. The druggist is blamed when the customer is shocked by the $8 tag on a tiny bottle of medicine. Actually the druggist gets only his usual 40% retail markup even if he charges the full retail price suggested by the manufacturer, and many druggists shave the manufacturer's suggested $4.50-an-ounce price by 25 to 75c.

THE DRUGGIST'S PROBLEM, and the price you pay, is pyramided by the manufacturers' rush to capitalize on the gold-lined miracle drugs by rigging them out in as many forms as they can devise.

The druggist not only must stock each brand name, but must stock different forms of each brand such as drop, various strengths of capsules, pills and powders. His inventory of just the newer antibiotics may cost him as much as $2000, and only for the sake of providing a bigger market for the manufacturers.

Why don't the doctors simply prescribe the tetracycline group of drugs under the open name of tetracycline and get the druggists and the public both out from under the brand-name burden? One reason is that the drug manufacturers are doing an expensive promotion job on the doctors to get them to prescribe the brand names.

(Copyright 1955 by Sidney Margolius)

GOP 'Flexible' Supports Kite Dairy Trust Profits

"FLEXIBLE" price supports —the GOP Administration's agricultural version of the trickle down theory—are paying off handsomely for the big dairy trusts.

National Dairy Corp. (Kraft) and Borden Co. reported the highest profits in their history for 1954, despite a lower dollar volume of sales, according to the National Farmers' Union's Washington Newsletter.

The cut in price supports for dairy farmers was a major factor in a 21.3% jump in National Dairy profits over the preceding year, as it was for the Borden Co.'s 12% climb to $22.75 million.

Borden Pres. Theodore Montague listed four points as mainly responsible for his company's fat earnings:

1. Repeal of the excess profits tax;

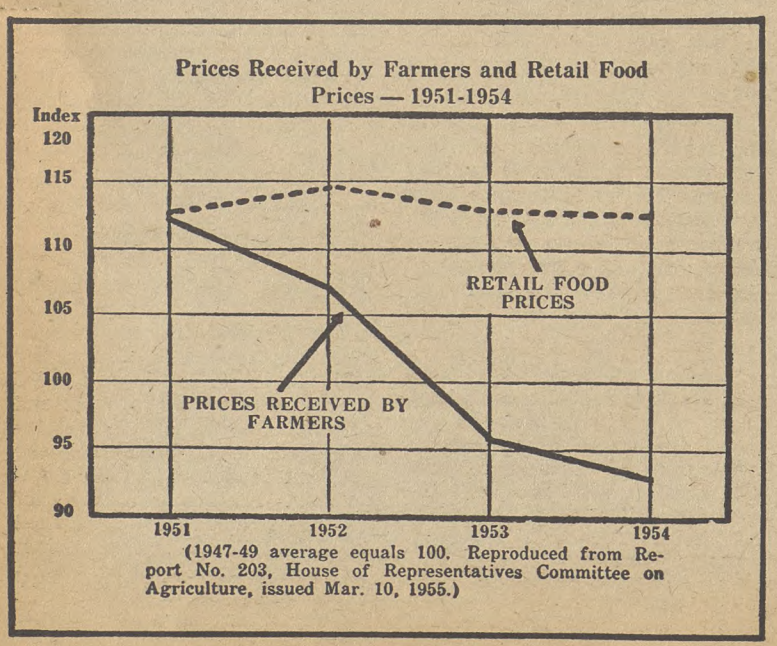
2. Increased number of product units sold;

3. Reductions in "ingredient costs"—meaning lower prices to farmers for milk products;

4. Improved production efficiency.

E. E. Steward, president of National Dairy, was a little more skittish and skipped mentioning the importance of *"lower ingredient costs."* But both he and Montague agreed on a prediction that 1955 profits for processors will be *"perhaps a little better"* than 1954.

FARMERS in 1954 averaged 21% less for their dairy products than they did in 1952. In general growers were getting about 86% of parity for their crops as they got caught again in the February-March period between another drop in farm prices of 0.4% and a cost rise of 0.3%.



(1947-49 average equals 100. Reproduced from Report No. 203, House of Representatives Committee on Agriculture, issued Mar. 10, 1955.)

One-Package Drives Okayed By Red Cross

THE AMERICAN Red Cross last week adopted a new policy which gives local chapters greater flexibility in raising funds.

ARC's decision brings it closer to longtime recommendations of the CIO since the organization may now join in community fund drives and federated giving campaigns. Single-package campaigns have been urged by CIO and its Community Services Committee.

The policy is actually a return to the practice before World War II when at least 400 local Red Cross chapters took part in Community Chest drives. Wartime demands led the ARC to develop its own campaigns.

Chapters will retain determination and control of the Red Cross budget.

Sales Tax Drive Fought In Kentucky

"KEEP Kentucky Progressive" was the theme of a recent State CIO Council conference in Louisville dealing with the State's tax structure.

Key to the problem is the implicit support of Kentucky newspapers for enactment of a sales tax in next year's legislative session to meet critical financial needs, particularly for schools.

The conference took the position that the best way to meet these needs is through strengthening of the progressive graduated income tax based on ability to pay.

CIO Research and Education Dir. Stanley Ruttenberg outlined to the CIO body methods of raising between $20 and $25 million in additional revenues through progressive forms of taxation, fair to low and high income families alike.

"Strangely enough," said Council Sec.-Treas. William Billingsley, *"although the Louisville newspapers were invited to cover the two-day conference and although they were given information about the speakers and actions of the meeting, they carried no word of the CIO's position."*

The Council also called for elimination of the "double deductibility" feature of state taxation whereby a taxpayer can deduct his State taxes from his federal tax return and also deduct his federal taxes from his State tax return.

As a means of combating the regressive flat-rate city payroll taxes in effect in four Kentucky towns, the Council recommended a constitutional amendment to permit localities to enact "genuinely progressive income taxes."

Principal reason for the Council's tax conference is that State taxation will be a major issue in the upcoming gubernatorial race in Kentucky and will be the subject of a fight in the Legislature in 1956.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

(In the absence of Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe from Washington, his column is written this week by his assistant, R. J. Thomas.)

By R. J. THOMAS

IN NEW YORK CITY, the 8000 member Local 1-S by an almost unanimous vote at a mass membership meeting approved a merger with the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union, CIO.

Composed of Macy Department Store employes, Local 1-S had been the nucleus of the former CIO United Department Store Workers of America, an organizing committee of which the writer served as chairman.

This action shows the growing desire on the part of organized American workers to join ranks, as they are already joined in common cause. It is, further, additional evidence that the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union under its present leadership is winning the confidence of workers in its jurisdiction.

Last week, Fidel Velazquez, head of the Mexican Confederation of Labor (CTM), visited the National CIO office. In informal conversation he expressed his gratification over the strengthening of ties between his organization and ours, between trade unionists in Mexico and the United States.

HIS VISIT and the relationship that exists between these two labor groups demonstrate the value of the spade work we have been doing over the past years. We enjoy today greater cooperation and more cordial relations with the Mexican labor movement than we have ever experienced in CIO's history. This is of benefit to us both.

Shortly after Senor Velazquez's visit, we had the pleasure of spending some time with five leaders of the German Metal Workers Union during their visit to National CIO headquarters.

On comparing notes we soon found, as we had already known of course, that German workers and American workers have many problems in common. We learned, too, that very often, the answers to those problems have common ingredients.

Everyone who met these German trade union leaders was impressed by the strength of their democratic ideals and their determination to continue fighting for a better standard of living for their members.

The following CIO election victories have been reported to the Organizational Dept.:

CIO REG. DIR. MICHAEL MANN reports that the CIO Furniture Workers, at the Molded Plastic Button Corp., Arverne, N. Y. received 36 votes to 3 votes for no union. He also reports a victory at Long Island City, N.Y., where workers at the Ford Metal Molding Co. cast 8 votes for the CIO Auto Workers, none for no union.

SEC.-TREAS. AL HARTNETT, IUE-CIO, reports four election victories in various parts of the country. In two, IUE continued its mopping up operations of the discredited, dying UE. At Fort Wayne, Ind., employes of Farnsworth Electronics Unit of Capehart-Farnsworth voted 182 for IUE-CIO and 56 for UE; a third union, the UAW-AFL, received 58 votes.

In a runoff election at Miehle Press, Chicago, IUE-CIO defeated UE by a vote of 506 to 399. IUE-CIO received 6 votes to 5 for no union at the Rem-Rand Co., in Louisville, Ky., a previously unorganized typewriter unit, and 29 votes to 27 for no union at the Eastern Container Corp., Indian Orchard, Mass., also previously unorganized.

Hartnett also reports sustaining of a challenge at the Legion Utensil Co., Long Island City, N. Y., resulting in recognition of IUE-CIO with a final vote, after resolution of the challenges, of 48 for IUE-CIO, 41 for no union. IUE-CIO received recognition for 250 workers at the previously unorganized Bruner Ritter plant at Bridgeport, Conn.

Pres. Morris Pizer of the CIO Furniture Workers reports a smashing victory over the AFL Carpenters Union in New Albany, Ind. Gunnison, Inc., workers there gave 474 votes to UFW-CIO and 136 to the rival union.

CIO Warns On Altoona Crisis

A SENATE Labor subcommittee was urged by the CIO and the CIO Transport Workers to seek federal action to relieve the plight of some 3500 unemployed Pennsylvania Railroad car shop workers at Altoona, Pa.

CIO Research Dir. Stanley Ruttenberg and CIO National Rep. Murray M. Gassman, who is assigned to TWU-CIO Local 2017, which represents the shop employes, testified at a hearing conducted at Altoona by Sen. Neely (D. W. Va.).

Ruttenberg outlined the problems of distressed areas throughout the U. S. Arrangements are being made to have the CIO present its views to the subcommittee.

Gassman said that a program for federal and State aid to the unemployed was contained in a series of resolutions that had been adopted by the Blair County Commissioners and the Altoona City Council.

THESE RESOLUTIONS called on Congress to extend unemployment benefits and improve pensions for railroad workers.

Many of the Altoona workers have exhausted their unemployment insurance. If pensions were increased some of the older workers would retire and thus enable the employment of younger furloughed employes, it was noted.

Big Macy Local Votes Merger With Retail-Wholesale Union

MERGER of the giant R. H. Macy & Co. Local 1-S, formerly the CIO Department Store Workers, with the CIO Retail-Wholesale Union was enthusiastically ratified at a membership meeting last week.

Some 3500 members of Local 1-S turned out and approved the amalgamation with but five dissenting votes, CIO Reg. II Dir. Michael Mann reported.

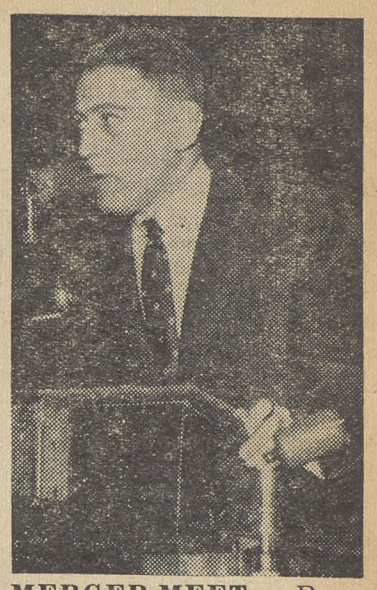
Prior to the formal vote of approval, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther hailed the recommendation of the 1-S Executive Board to affiliate with RWDSU-CIO.

"This move," he said, "is a strong step toward the eventual organization of the millions of unorganized workers in America's giant distributive industry. These white-collar workers need, deserve and must have the benefits and protection of enlightened trade unionism.

"I am pleased that Pres. Sam Kovenetsky of Local 1-S, an experienced and able trade union leader, has been named as a vice president of RWDSU. He will bring to his new duties a wealth of experience and a sincere dedication to the American labor movement."

At the last CIO Executive Board meeting in Washington, leaders of Local 1-S and RWDSU worked out details of the affiliation. The local's board then endorsed Kovenetsky's recommendation in a resolution noting that it would mean "increased strength" for the membership.

RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg said the merger "will give added impetus to our efforts to organize unorganized department store employes." The move, Kovenetsky said, will "increase our collective bargaining strength and advance the spirit of labor unity."



MERGER MEET — Pres. Sam Kovenetsky addresses membership meeting of Local 1-S which voted affiliation with RWDSU-CIO.

Ship Unions Protest 56-Hour Week Deal

By BERNARD RASKIN

THE 56-HOUR basic work week, which recently came back to life aboard an organized American ship, seems now to be headed back to the dead past whence it emerged.

It is being speeded on its way by powerful blasts from seamen and the majority of their unions on both coasts.

The one company on whose one ship the longer work week was revived — through agreement with the AFL Sailors Union of the Pacific—has had a change of heart.

The Pacific Far East Lines has given written assurances to the CIO Radio Association that this was just a one-voyage arrangement and no further deals of this sort are contemplated.

However, no misgivings have been expressed by SUP Sec.-Treas. Harry Lundeberg, who is sponsoring return of the 56-hour week. He has offered to provide any operator with complete crews from captain to wiper.

LUNDEBERG CLAIMS that his plan is designed to "step up the campaign against foreign flag competition." CIO maritime leaders and others have termed it "a sell-out."

The CIO Maritime Committee says of the Lundeberg contract:

"It is no threat to foreign flag shipping. It is a threat only to the hard won gains of American seamen. It guarantees longer hours, lower earnings and fewer jobs for all."

Seamen on watch traditionally work a 56-hour week at sea, but union contracts for many years have provided overtime pay for work over 40 hours.

THE CIO MARITIME Union informed all companies that it will not permit its contract ships to have aboard any personnel, including officers, working on a 56-hour basis.

Similar warnings were issued by the ARA and other unions.

Although support of the Lundeberg proposals has been voiced by Pres. C. T. Atkins of the AFL Masters, Mates & Pilots, branches of the union in all ports have repudiated it.

One of the casualties of the controversy has been the year-old Conference of American Maritime Unions. However, Joseph Curran, NMU president and chairman of the CIO Maritime Committee, is still hopeful that maritime unions will again achieve unity of action on their many problems.

IUE Wins Another Big Press Works

AN OVERWHELMING victory was won by the CIO Electrical Workers over the Communist-dominated United Electrical Workers in a NLRB election at the Miehle Printing Press Co., Chicago.

The UE had held collective bargaining rights for 12 years at the plant, which manufactures job presses. The vote was: IUE 506, UE 399, out of 932 eligible to vote.

The victory gives IUE-CIO sole representation at two of the biggest printing equipment plants in the U. S. The other plant is Ludlow Typograph Co., also in Chicago. The CIO union also represents the workers at several other smaller printing equipment factories throughout the country.

IUE-CIO Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett received an ovation when he pointed to UE's failure to service the local, IUE-CIO's long list of victories over its rival and the improved benefits provided by the CIO union's contracts.

NMU Asks Early Pact Negotiations

The CIO Maritime Union last week notified shipping companies of its desire to open negotiations for new agreements covering ocean-going passenger ships, freighters, tankers and colliers. Agreements in all categories expire on June 15.

TWU Gains Pay Hikes On 2 Airlines

OUTSTANDING improvements in wages and working conditions were won for more than 6000 airline employes in two contracts recently negotiated by the CIO Transport Workers.

The most recent agreement covering navigators of the United Airlines on West Coast-Hawaii flights is the only one in the industry guaranteeing a monthly maximum rate, according to Dir. James F. Horst of TWU-CIO Air Transport Div.

A $30 increase brought the monthly rate to $837.50.

WAGES WERE raised as high as 9c an hour for some 6000 American Airlines ground crewmen by another TWU-CIO agreement.

A 37.5-hour week was established for workers on the midnight shift, grievance procedures were improved, and a union shop was won, replacing maintenance of membership.

N. Y. Transit Bill Veto Is Urged

The New York State CIO Council has called on Gov. Harriman (D.) to veto a bill to allow municipal transit employes to bypass their collective bargaining agent in presentation of grievances.

Council Pres. Louis Hollander said the measure would "open the door for racketeers to foment artificial grievances and create chaos on the subway system."

Most of New York City's bus, subway and elevated employes are represented by the CIO Transport Workers.

"By allowing fee-charging agents to solicit grievances," Hollander and Council Sec.-Treas. Harold J. Garno said, "the Wicks-Wilson bill would undermine the stability and orderly procedure involved in the designation by the transit workers of a majority union to represent them in all dealings with the Transit Authority."

Virginia Strikers Seek End To 55c Pay Era

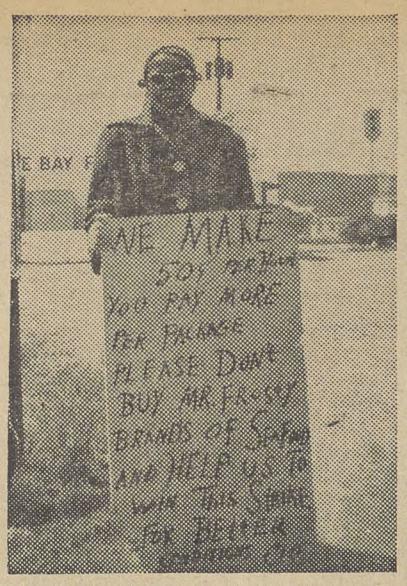
By EUGENE A. KELLEY

THE CURRENT storm over a realistic $1.25 minimum wage seems pretty academic and far away as you stand under the already broiling Virginia sun watching a picket line born of desperation and revolt against earnings of 55c an hour.

The technicians' talk of broader coverage seems pretty meaningless when applied to these strikers, excluded from any coverage by legalistic trickery.

From dawn to dark the strikers, members of CIO Retail-Wholesale Local 27, patrol the entrance to the Chesapeake Bay Frosted Food Co. in Newport News. No one knows better than they the uphill fight before them in a city which knows little about organized labor and cares less.

Strikes in Newport News are so rare a veteran local newspaperman couldn't recall one before Local 27 members walked out Mar. 10.



ROADBLOCKS to living wages are protested by striking members of CIO Retail-Wholesale Local 27 in Newport News, Va. In left photo, Lavonia Cannon stands near gate of struck Chesapeake Bay Frosted Food Co. with sign calling attention to wage rate of 50c an hour. Center photo shows some of the pickets outside the seafood processing plant on strike since Mar. 16. Ola Carter, right photo, rests from picket duty.

It Takes Courage

It took courage to strike, even for the things most workers take for granted; things like a five-day 40-hour week, paid holidays and vacations, some kind of insurance coverage and, most important, 75c an hour pay.

With fellow unionists few and far between in their city, the strikers, as one of them put it, are *"under the gun."* And they are, actually.

From the picket line they can look out over the broad expanse of Hampton Roads and see some of the Navy's biggest warships moving in and out of the Norfolk naval shipyard. *Closer at hand, they can look inside at the company's property and see the firm's president shifting from one hand to another the pistol he has taken to toting since the strike started.*

Shipbuilding is the area's big, sustaining industry. With employment down and slumping further, there are plenty of jobless to take the jobs of the strikers. They have. Most of the food plant strikers have been replaced.

A Special Gimmick

The job isn't hard to learn. It is hard, though, to work in cold and wet rooms packing half-frozen fish and shellfish into cartons. *The seafood dinners selling for 89c and up in supermarkets are turned out at a 1500 an hour clip by the girls who earn 55c.*

They pay a high price for their jobs in frequent colds and arthritis with which many of them are plagued.

While wages in industry have gone up and working conditions have improved, time appears to have stood still for these strikers. Girls with nine years of service in the plant report that wages are almost the same now as when they started.

The gimmick is that the Fair Labor Standards Act has a special exemption for those engaged in seafood processing except canning. The anti-labor chairman of the House Labor & Education Committee, Rep. Barden (D. N.C.), was influential in securing this exemption when the law was amended in 1949.

Local 27 won an NLRB election 56 to 4 last May. Contract negotiations broke down when the company withdrew all previous offers. Today, J. O. Saunders, plant manager, says only that benefits will be forthcoming "when the time is opportune."

Henry Hamilton, business agent for the local, says the firm's production is away down. Shipping is limited because many truck drivers respect the picket line. Strikers are making the rounds of the community's churches imploring others not to take their jobs.

Nest eggs are hard to save on the paltry wages paid the strikers yet most of them put a few dollars by with the union when the strike loomed as a real prospect. With these savings plus help from some sister unions and churches, the strikers are receiving limited assistance.

Rents in the area are fabulously high even for accommodations which are incredibly substandard. Tiny three-room shacks, often without toilets or running water, rent for $10 weekly but the strikers' will to win never wavers.

Small Potatoes

Subtle ways have been found to harass the CIO Retail-Wholesale Local 27 strikers in Newport News, Va.

Picketing at one entrance to the struck seafood processing plant was halted because police claimed the land was federal property although leased to private owners.

Close by the picket line is Lincoln Park, overlooking the James River and Hampton Roads. Pickets used the park's comfort station until city officials "discovered" it shouldn't have been opened until June 1. So the place was locked tight against pickets and public alike.

Minimum Wage 'National Scandal,' CIO Outlook Says, Urging $1.25

THE PRESENT federal minimum wage of 75c an hour is "a national scandal," the CIO said last week, urging an immediate increase in the minimum to $1.25 a hour with broadened coverage.

"Even in 1949 when the present 75c minimum was adopted, it was labeled 'inadequate' by the members of the House Committee on Education and Labor, which had conducted extensive hearings on the subject," the current issue of the CIO Economic Outlook declared.

"If the prevailing minimum was too low five years ago, today it is indeed disgraceful."

The CIO Dept. of Education and Research publication urged a new minimum wage of $1.25 an hour.

RECALLING that the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act, enacted in 1938, was created to maintain "the minimum standard of living necessary to health, efficiency and the general well-being of workers," the Outlook called the present minimum "shockingly inadequate."

"Worse yet," the publication continued, "even this debasing and outmoded minimum fails to apply to millions of workers whose need for protection is most extreme."

Six million workers in interstate commerce are specifically excluded from the act's coverage and another 14 million are automatically excluded because they are not engaged in interstate commerce, the CIO pointed out.

"The human needs of America's lowest paid families alone should move Congress to action," the Outlook observed.

"A glance at any of our industrial communities reveals substandard housing and inadequate home furnishings, ill-clothed children, inadequate diets—these are only some of the surface manifestations. Beneath the surface can be seen the more tragic consequences: inadequate medical care, broken health, broken homes, improper child care and juvenile delinquency."

FOUR FACTORS, the publication noted, "testify to the shameful inadequacy of the 75c minimum wage":

1. Increased living costs, up 14% since January, 1950. Conservative estimates put living cost increases for the lowest income group at 18%.

2. Increased man-hour productivity of at least 20% since the last change in the minimum wage level.

"Thus," the Outlook said, "the cumulative effect of rising living costs and the increase in man-hour output since January, 1950, alone would justify a boost in the federal minimum wage . . . to at least $1.06, in contrast to the 90c now proposed by the GOP Administration."

3. Changes in the nation's wage structure brought about by five general wage increases. When the federal minimum wage was first set, the average hourly wage in manufacturing was 63c. Today, the average wage is $1.85.

4. Minimum family needs demand a minimum wage far greater than that set at present.

"A higher minimum for several millions of our lowest paid workers," the Outlook declared, "will increase national purchasing power and stimulate consumer demand (which) advances the well-being of us all."

Reg. XIII Office Moved

CIO Reg. XIII offices have been moved to Room 709, 1060 South Broadway, Los Angeles 15, Calif., it was announced by Dir. Irwin L. De Shelter.

QUEENS FOR A DAY—Maureen Sullivan (left) will reign over New York CIO Newspaper Guild Page One Ball Apr. 29. At right: Carol Rosetti of Dist. 65, CIO Retail Workers, is crowned "Miss Retail" by Janis Davidson, Arthritis & Rheumatism Foundation Poster Girl, before ruling at opening night circus benefit for Foundation.

Labor Fights For $1.25 Pay Floor

—See Page 2

CSC's Year of Progress See Page 6

The CIO News

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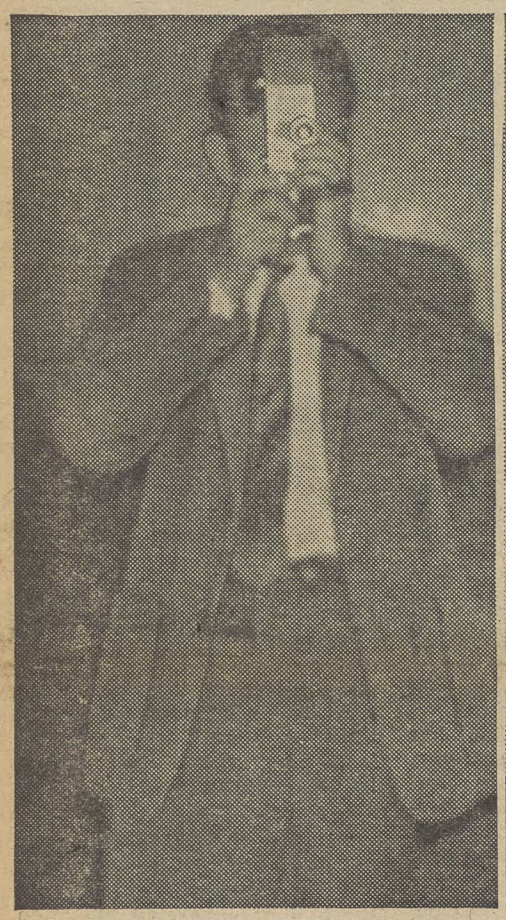


ON THE PICKET LINES—Southern Bell photographer (left) gets caught in game of "I Spy" during CIO Communications Workers strike in West Palm Beach, Fla., by CWA cameraman. "Quarantine" sign (center) is held by Salisbury, N. C., CWA pickets as strike of over 45,000 in nine states goes into sixth week. (See Page 7.) CIO Auto Workers strikers (right) send "freedom balloons" to "captive" workers inside Kohler Co. plant.

THE NEW TECHNOLOGY—CIO's national conference on automation hears Pres. Walter P. Reuther say labor "encourages the speedy development of automation" but demands that it be "used for human betterment." Labor, education and legislative leaders, and industrial experts on automation, addressed the conference in Washington on prospects for "the second industrial revolution." **(Stories and pictures on Page 3.)**

LEGALITY TEST of Charlottesville, Va., ban on handbills was discussed with police chief by TWUA-CIO Reps. Lester Jay (left) and Ralph Cline, shown leaving chief's office. Center photo shows leaflets urging higher minimum wage being given to workers at Frank Ix & Sons plant. At right, workers who need both a union and higher pay read leaflets. Police chose to ignore violation of the city ordinance.

Labor Opens $1.25 Pay Fight On Hill

By EUGENE A. KELLEY

ORGANIZED labor wheels up its heaviest artillery this week as the battle for a $1.25 federal minimum wage and broadened coverage approached a crescendo in the Capitol.

The preliminary skirmishes over, vacationing congressmen returned to their desks fresh from interviews with the home folks, including hundreds of CIO members who urged the inadequacy of White House recommendations for a 90c floor under wages.

Led by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and AFL Pres. George Meany, spokesmen for a number of trade unions were scheduled to give testimony in favor of the more realistic $1.25 figure and coverage for millions of workers presently exempted.

Among them will be Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, Clothing Workers; Pres. Max Greenberg, Retail-Wholesale; Pres. James B. Carey, Electrical Workers; Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, Communications Workers; Pres. David J. McDonald, Steelworkers; Executive Vice Pres. William Pollock, Textile, and Pres. A. F. Hartung, Woodworkers.

THE BATTLE was joined late last week as the first witness before a Senate Labor subcommittee, Labor Sec. Mitchell, advanced the Administration's 90c proposal and followed through with watered-down suggestions for broader coverage which were an attempt at face-saving after two years of brave talk but complete inaction.

With Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) presiding, the hearings are being conducted in the historic chamber which was once the Senate's home and later was used by the U. S. Supreme Court.

In this setting, hoary with tradition, the chief officer of the only government agency charged with guarding the interest of the workingman argued doggedly that a 90c minimum wage was high enough.

Pressed by Douglas to go beyond "recommendations," Mitchell finally admitted he was opposed to even a $1 minimum figure "on the basis of the arguments I am presenting here."

Considering the impact anything higher might have upon industry, Mitchell said, "90c is a desirable rate." It was concern for industry and commerce rather than for the millions of wage earners that guided the thinking of the lead-off spokesman for the Eisenhower Administration.

COVERAGE, Mitchell declared, is no less important than the amount. He noted that a large proportion of those now exempted from the law's scope "are low-paid unorganized workers, the very employes who are most in need of its protection."

He proposed extending coverage to workers in units of big interstate department stores, variety stores and grocery chains, nationwide movie chains, interstate hotel systems and loan companies.

Almost at once, an almost unnoticed sleeper was mentioned. For such companies, the Secretary said, "there would be no requirement that they comply with the overtime provisions of the act."

DOUGLAS WON from Mitchell an admission that southern textile mills could pay a $1 minimum.

There was a flurry of debate between the two when Douglas queried Mitchell about the government's own figures for minimum standards of income for a family of four. Under the present minimum wage, Douglas said, assuming a worker was employed 52 weeks a year for 40 hours a week, he would earn $1560 a year.

This, said the Senator, is less than half the amount set as a minimum by a Labor Dept. agency as the bare minimum for a family.

"Where would the human race come from," mused Douglas, *"if we supported only half the family?"*

Old Times

Veteran spectators of the Washington scene said the opening of the minimum wage hearings before the Senate Labor subcommittee recalled "old times" when higher minimums had been proposed.

The limited seating facilities of the hearing room were mainly occupied by the high-priced lobbyists from industries now mainly exempt from the law. Little space was left for the swarms of tourists who wanted to see their government in operation.

It Happened In Jefferson's Home Town

ORGANIZERS for the CIO Textile Workers tried to learn last week whether authorities in Charlottesville, Va., believe what the city's most eminent resident once said.

Thomas Jefferson, the nation's third President, wrote in 1808 from his estate, Monticello, three miles from Charlottesville:

"The liberty of speaking and writing guards our other liberties."

Charlottesville, like many another southern community, has an ordinance banning distribution of handbills without prior permission of the local police.

RALPH CLINE, TWUA's assistant organizing director for the upper South, and Intl. Rep. Lester Jay visited Police Chief James E. Adams to advise him they would test the legality of his ordinance by passing out leaflets calling for a higher minimum wage.

They fully expected to be arrested.

Target for the distribution was the plant of Frank Ix & Sons, employing several hundred workers, where 75c an hour is the going rate as well as the legal minimum.

Cline and Jay found ready acceptance of their material while IUE-CIO Field Rep. Carlton Hook waited nearby with money for their bail.

The police never showed up. Asked by The CIO News why no arrests were made, a police official replied: *"We decided not to give those union men any free publicity. We'll just let them run out of paper instead."*

AEC Labor Panel Set

THREE MEMBERS of a panel to study labor-management problems at atomic energy installations were named last week by Labor Sec. Mitchell and Chairman David L. Cole of the study committee. Mitchell set up the group last year after strikes at Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Paducah, Ky.

Named were former Gov. Charles A. Sprague of Oregon, Prof. John T. Dunlop of Harvard University and John W. Nickerson of Giant's Neck, Conn., a labor relations consultant.

'Harmony' Reported In UAW-GM Talks

NEGOTIATIONS for guaranteed annual employment and other improvements in wages, hours and working conditions for more than 500,000 members of the CIO Auto Workers were under way on three fronts last week.

Three teams of union negotiators were meeting with representatives of General Motors, Ford and American Motors in a series of bargaining sessions described by most observers as "crucial," because of the union's determination to strike, if necessary, to attain its goals.

General Motors, which has 325,000 production workers, opened the bargaining by running full-page ads in 75 newspapers extolling the virtues of the five-year contract which runs out May 29.

AFTER THE FIRST session, UAW-CIO Vice Pres. John W. Livingston, head of the union's GM Dept., said both parties went at their task in a "very serious manner."

Discussions were "harmonious," he said, adding the hope that "we can continue to the point where we resolve the issues by a fair, just and equitable settlement."

The union's Ford bargaining committee is headed by Ken Bannon, director of the Ford Dept. The contract, which covers 181,000 production workers, expires June 1.

As the sessions got under way, Bannon made it clear that the union intended to bargain in a "completely constructive manner." He pledged to explore "every possible avenue of agreement" in an effort to proceed "in a peaceful and responsible fashion."

In addition to guaranteed annual employment, the union is seeking wage increases; improved health insurance and pension plans, and time and one-half for Saturday work, double time for Sundays and triple time for holidays.

MEANTIME, UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther made public photostatic copies of two documents substantiating his charge that the National Association of Manufacturers is trying to raise $25 to $30 million to fight the guaranteed annual wage. Henry G. Riter III, NAM president, had accused him of using the "big lie technique."

The documents were a form letter sent out by Ira Mosher, president of the NAM's United Business Committee, soliciting funds for the GAW fight and also to continue the Taft-Hartley Act clause permitting state right-to-scab laws; and a subscription card urging NAM members to contribute "at the rate of 50c per $1000 of gross annual payroll or $1.50 per employe, including executives."

"The UAW-CIO and the 1.5 million men and women who make up its membership have a right to work and fight for the things they think best for America," Reuther wrote Riter in a letter accompanying the photostats.

"The NAM, which draws its membership from the business community, has the same right. But both of us have an obligation to be honest about what we are doing."

Business Mag Sees Gains For Annual Wage

THE GUARANTEED annual wage issue is a real one which business and industry can no longer afford to ignore, Business Week magazine reports.

Indicative of the intense interest in GAW in business circles, the magazine—which is widely read by management—carries an extensive study of many aspects of GAW, observing:

"It may prove wrong to think of 1955 as the year of decision on guaranteed annual wages. But if a single major employer accepts GAW in some form, the year will have lived up to its billing.

"On the other hand, even if all the big labor contracts to be renegotiated this year are rewritten without GAW clauses, the decision will only have been postponed. Next year and the year after that and the year after that, the GAW issue will be raised again. The union will not let it go."

One sub-head in the BW article declares: "Employers Thought of It First—Now the Unions Won't Let It Die." —(PAI)

CIO Holds Pioneer Automation Conference

By AL ZACK

THE CIO took a hard, searching look at automation last week in the first national conference on the problem ever held in America.

Taking part in the day-long session in the crowded ballroom of Washington's Mayflower Hotel were representatives of all of CIO's international unions, industrial leaders, electronic engineers, government representatives and press, radio and television observers.

The conference was called by the CIO Committee on Economic Policy in an attempt to bring all the facts on automation out into the open and discuss them frankly and honestly.

CIO spokesmen repeatedly pointed out that the CIO was not afraid of automation, nor was it seeking to halt the Second Industrial Revolution. Rather it was seeking social planning that would keep constantly abreast of the industrial planning now going into automation.

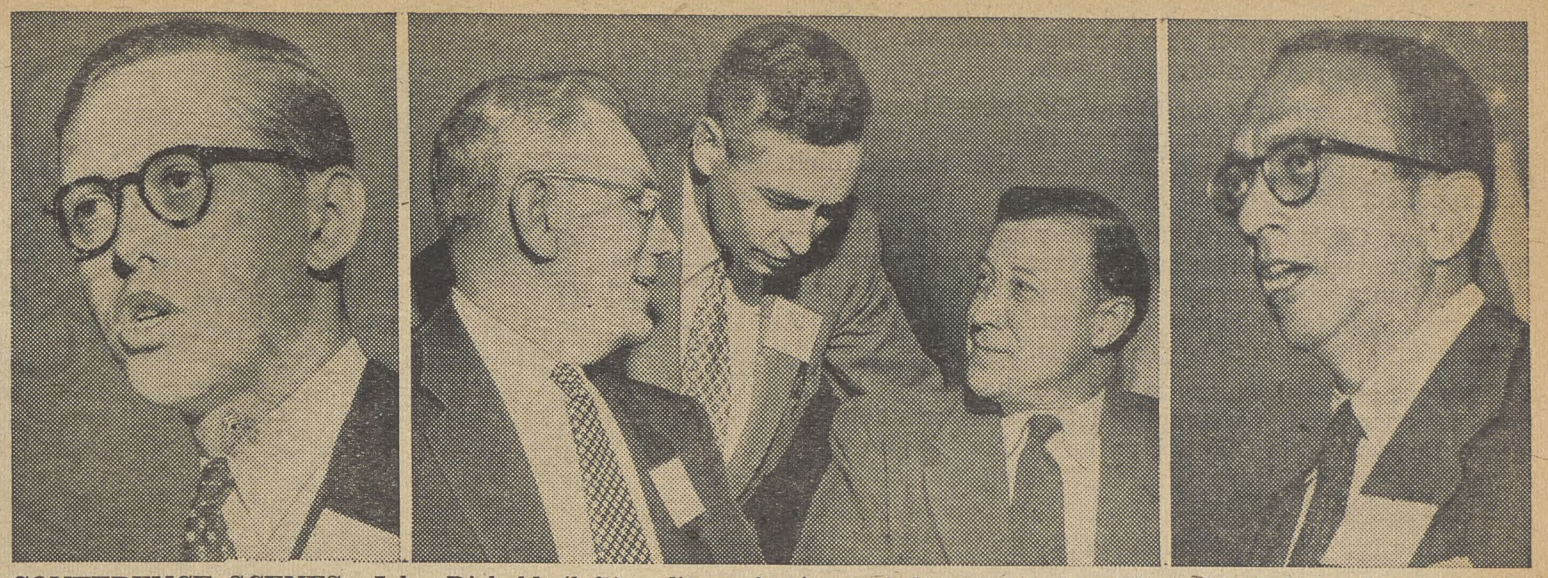
Welcome The Change

"We believe in, welcome and encourage the advance of automation," CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, chairman of the opening session, said as he called the conference to order. But, he added, CIO unions are alert to and aware of the personal problems automation is causing.

As president of the Communications Workers, Beirne spoke of that industry's experience. Today, he said, the telephone industry is 83% mechanized. In the last year, 17,000 jobs, in the operating end alone, have disappeared.

Main speakers at the morning session were two outstanding automation experts: Dr. Donald P. Campbell, associate professor of electrical engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and John Diebold, editorial director of Automatic Control magazine.

Both speakers urged a speedier movement toward automation and both called it a boon to mankind.



CONFERENCE SCENES—John Diebold (left), editor of Automatic Control magazine, was a guest speaker at CIO's automation conference. CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey (center) leans over to confer with CIO Steelworkers Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel and CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther. At right: Nat Goldfinger, CIO associate director of research.

Diebold said "automation holds no threat to our economy. By giving us enormously increased productivity, on the contrary, it promises to invigorate it. I think it fair to say that automation offers as great a challenge, and reward, as any which we have ever known."

Campbell uttered a similar view: "I see no rapid impact of automation on the working force of the United States. In fact, I would urge labor to insist that it be given these modern tools as rapidly as possible so that old fashioned industries and outmoded operations can improve their competitive position."

Unlimited Production

Campbell told the conference that "the robots and the computers, the automatic factories and the automatic offices are only replacing the hand tools that served man a century ago, and the simple power tools and desk calculations that have served him recently. In my opinion there is no limit to the productive capacity that can be reached by the individual, and no limit to the flow of information that can pass through his hands, if he is given the proper tools and taught how to use them.

"When labor and management combine their effort to exploit these two ingredients—the automatic machine and the computer—when they use the knowledge of the limitations of human physical and mental processes, and when the new concepts of mathematics put at their disposal by the modern technologist are properly used, new plants and complicated new processes can be made that may project this country into a golden age of production and service."

Diebold was also highly optimistic. He scoffed at the idea that automation would cause unemployment, saying rather that it would be accompanied by a labor shortage. He continued:

"It would be foolish for any of us to minimize the widespread social and economic effects that automation is sure to bring. To do so is to close our eyes to a fact that is already part of everyday life."

But, Diebold added, "no one today is in a position to do more than speculate on the nature and extent of these social and economic effects, for no one has yet made the detailed analysis that is necessary for their true understanding."

Commentators at the morning session were Adam Abruzzi, associate professor at Stevens Institute of Technology, and Nat Goldfinger, associate director of the CIO research department.

Injury To Workers

Abruzzi urged public "concern about what happens to the workers involved" saying that the "hand-washing concept" must not be allowed to prevail. "If one worker is hurt by automation," he observed, "that is one worker too many."

Goldfinger called the new automation tools "socially neutral in the laboratory." But, he continued, "when placed into practical operation, they can no longer be viewed as neutral since economic and social consequences flow from their application."

Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel, of the CIO Steelworkers, presided at the afternoon session at which Sen. O'Mahoney (D. Wyo.) and Prof. Walter Buckingham, Jr., spoke. *(A further report will be contained in next week's CIO News.)*

Will It Rhyme With June Moon?

Even the music industry is due for automation, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther observed. Electronic recording equipment is now so advanced, he said, that recordings of Enrico Caruso, the great operatic tenor, can now be translated into modern music.

Old records of Caruso can be played; the tonal qualities recorded, stored away in an electronic brain. Then these tonal qualities can be played to the tune of a modern song and Caruso would be heard "singing" a tune written 20 years after his death.

Said CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey: "I just can't wait to hear Caruso singing be-bop."

Reuther Says CIO Welcomes Automation—If It Benefits People

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther last week made CIO's position on automation crystal clear, as he spoke at the luncheon session of the automation conference.

"We shall encourage the speedy development of automation," he said, "but we shall insist, as free citizens, upon the devising of responsible, broad, national policies to insure that automation will be used for human betterment."

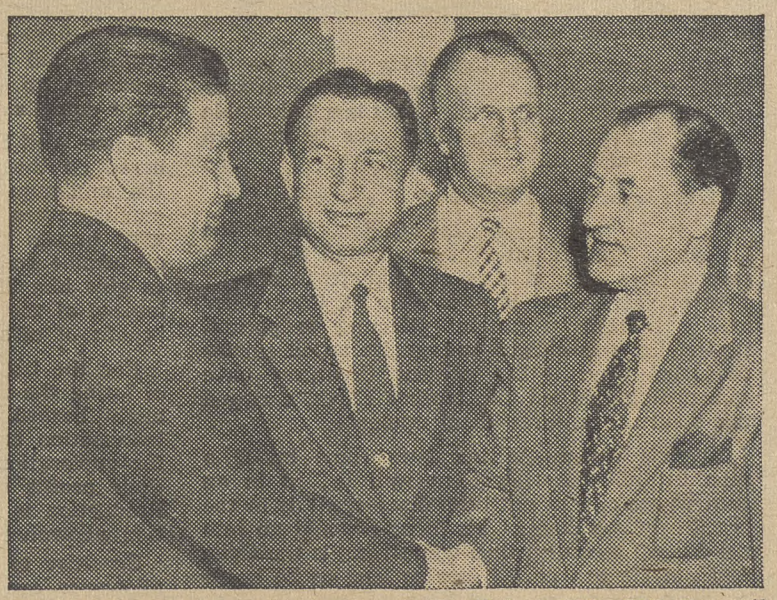
Discussing the social impact of automation, Reuther had a blunt word of advice for Sec. of Commerce Weeks, who had accused CIO leaders of being "scaremongers" because they had voiced concern that America was not planning for the changes automation would bring.

"I want to remind the self-appointed defenders of free enterprise," the CIO president observed, *"that there can be no free market place for commodities unless we have a free market place for ideas."*

CIO does not fear automation, he continued, but welcomes it so long as socially responsible policies are adopted to spread its benefits throughout all parts of the American population.

Reuther called automation the "new element—the second industrial revolution." The first industrial revolution, he said, was the substitution of mechanical power for human muscles. The present is the substitution of mechanical for human judgment.

He warned that automation's impact would be felt not only by production workers, but by the white-collar workers as well.



COOPERATION—Installation of Buffalo, N. Y., CIO Council officers by Buffalo Federation of Labor Pres. John Higgins (left) set a precedent. Others are (from left) CIO Reg. II Dir. Michael Mann, Vice Pres. Edward Partis, and Pres. James Miller, being congratulated by Higgins.

"No industry is immune," he added, noting that already the machine tool industry, producing automatic machines, was itself being automated.

The CIO president hailed the report of the Joint Congressional Committee on the President's Economic Report, which had supported CIO's plea for a congressional study of the social and economic effects of automation.

He called for social planning to use the automatic factories of the future for the benefit of mankind, and warned that a lack of planning could lead to serious labor displacement, ghost towns where thriving industrial communities now exist and widespread individual suffering and hardship.

America must seek the "know why" to match its "know how," said Reuther. He noted that some industrialists have contended there need be no fear of automation for the labor force of the future was to be chopped from both the bottom and the top.

More youngsters will seek higher education, thus postponing their entry into the labor force, and more elder citizens will retire at an earlier age, according to these arguments.

But Reuther pointed out that such an ideal situation, which he applauded, could not be achieved in an "academic vacuum." Older workers cannot retire unless they have pensions adequate to sustain a decent living standards, he argued, nor can youngsters extend their education so long as America's school shortage continues.

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey presided at the luncheon session and called the automation conference an attempt by CIO to see that the benefits of the new technology are used *"humanely, wisely and not greedily, for the benefit of all mankind."*

He warned industry against creating "a Frankenstein monster" which would result if consumer purchasing power is not able to match the new productive power automation would bring.

Listen To Vandercook Every Night On ABC

Automation And Us

CIO's concern that the potential benefits of automation not be lost in the blight of depression, which we could stumble into if we do not plan for the future, was given a full and careful public airing last week.

It must have been clear to any Doubting Thomas that CIO's concern was not for workers alone, who would be displaced by nearly "human" machines that almost think but do not act as consumers.

Rather, CIO's concern is for the whole free society—for the communities which could become ghost towns, for the merchants who depend on employed workers to buy their products; for industry itself, which must not only produce but sell if it is to be prosperous.

No one in CIO pretends to have all the answers to the problems posed by the automatic factory and the automatic office. But no one in CIO is burying his head in the sand, or pretending that mere wishful thinking will make all potential problems disappear.

As the last CIO convention rightly said, we must find answers "to insure that purchasing power is expanded to keep pace with the growth of our ability to produce . . . that, as there is lessened need for human effort, increased productivity is reflected in increased leisure through reduced hours of labor, rather than in the barren idleness of mass unemployment."

'Absurd and Cruel'

The CIO Textile Workers are entitled to the fullest possible support of every CIO member in their fight against a wage cut for 40,000 northern cotton and rayon workers whose average earnings are a pitiful $1.30 an hour.

The CIO Executive Committee spoke with restraint when it called the employers' proposal *"absurd and cruel."* It was these same workers who bailed out the employers in 1951 by giving up the previous year's wage gain and returning to their 1950 average of $1.30—exactly where they stand today. *One can't help wondering if these same employers are still struggling along on their 1950, pre-Korea incomes, and if they're having the same tough time as their employes in making ends meet.*

As the CIO pointed out, a wage cut would have disastrous effects not only on the textile workers, but on a large neighboring sector of New England's economy. The mill owners would do well to weigh carefully the full effects of their proposal.

For, it is clear, America's future, and the future of its people and industries, lie in raising—not cutting—wages that are already far below the minimum health and welfare standards necessary for an American standard of living.

Tell Your Congressman

This is the height of Washington's tourist season. Hordes of visitors trooped through the Capitol last week but they couldn't find seats in a historic room where a Senate subcommittee is considering a higher minimum wage.

The seats are filled by highly-paid lobbyists from industry and commerce busy making certain that, at most, an inadequate 90c will become the minimum wage under the law.

To counteract their efforts, every local union and every member should write his Congressman and Senator, particularly those on the Labor Committees, urging support for a $1.25 minimum wage and broader coverage.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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President

JOHN V. RIFFE
Executive Vice President

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

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Vol. XVIII April 18, 1955 No. 16

Line's Out Of Order!

In Other Words—

The Biggest Of All Tax Dodges

How the tax depletion allowance has produced a crop of fabulously rich Texas oil millionaires is told in this digest of an article written for The Nation magazine by Harvey O'Connor, former publicity director of the CIO Oil Workers.

By HARVEY O'CONNOR

ON THE THEORY that the more you take out of an oil well the less you have left, an ingenious tax theory has been evolved to assure the production of the biggest and the most blatant crop of millionaires that the nation has seen since the "robber barons" flourished in the late 19th century.

The gimmick is "depletion allowances." The Treasury Dept. says it is the biggest of all loopholes in the tax laws, accounting for a revenue loss of more than $500 million a year on oil alone. *The tall fortunes of the Texas tycoons—some estimated at up to a half-billion, garnered in the past 25 years—come out of the deep holes of the depletion allowance.*

In some cases Uncle Sam finds himself unable to pry a penny from the income of the nouveaux riche. If a well is a "dry hole," that is a deductable loss; if it produces, then 27.5% can be deduced on gross income.

John D. Left At Post

So it is that Hugh Roy Cullen, Haroldson Lafayette Hunt, Clint Murchison, and Sid Richardson have been able to accumulate in a brief span of years what it took John D. Rockefeller half a lifetime of patient planning to pocket. Rockefeller was obliged to organize an oil empire the hard way; if the present Croesuses have enough holes drilled into Mother Earth, a rigged tax structure assures them opulence.

Here is where the tax laws come in. If a man behind the wildcat (a well drilled in an area where oil has not been discovered) is in the bracket where 90% of his income would go into the federal treasury, then wildcatting is the Open Sesame! He can hardly lose so long as he keeps on drilling.

The money he spends drilling eight "dusters" is deductable from his gross income. The income from his ninth well, a producer, is pretty much velvet, for all the "intangible" expenses, such as the preliminary geological work, and all the labor, equipment, and fuel costs of drilling are deductable. On top of that he can deduct 27.5% of his gross income on the well.

If a well in which $100,000 was invested produces $500,000 a year for 10 years and then is exhausted, ordinary depletion allowance would be $10,000 a year. But when it comes to oil, the tax laws do not base depreciation on investment; instead, "depletion" is the key word, and the investor is allowed to deduct $1,375,000 from his income tax on an investment of $100,000.

For the oil magnates depletion allowance is the gateway to their private paradise, the touchstone of their national policy now that they have wrested the "tidelands" from the federal government.

The Favorites Of Wall St.

As a result, the stocks of the companies specializing in crude oil production are the darlings of Wall Street. Financial consultants refer to oil stocks as *"tax-sheltered investments,"* an observation that recently led the treasurer of Humble Oil and Refining, the biggest Texas producer, to complain that the stock tipsters were doing a "disservice" to the industry.

Some Wall Street firms operate various games based on the depletion allowance. In one such the minimum ante is $50,000. If the wealthy gambler loses, he is out 10c on the dollar; if he wins, he can keep 27.5c for every dollar of gross oil income and also keep 10% of the remainder, to give him 35c retained on his high-tax dollar instead of the dime he would have kept without benefit of oil's special indulgence.

For the big oil companies there is little risk of losing the dime that the individual speculator might hazard. Armed with the best geophysical information and hundreds of millions of dollars for exploration, they make the greater part of their profits on exactly this kind of operation. Production is their big moneymaker, and depletion allowances is the key.

Sensitive to criticism, they contend that these allowance are vital to expanded oil production badly needed for national defense. Actually, however, drilling is being pushed so hard, thanks to depletion allowances, that we now have a "shut-in capacity" of two million barrels a day, in excess of what the market can absorb. *And the price of gasoline and fuel oil goes up anyway!*

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

WHETHER John Foster Dulles is a bare-faced prevaricator, as Edward Corsi charges, may depend on subtleties of phrase, on what Dulles meant, or intended people to think he meant, during the suddenly "temporary" 90-day period Corsi was allowed to imagine he was supposed to make the Refugee Relief Act work.

Dulles' Surrender To The Know-Nothings

There isn't any doubt, however, that Dulles took a run-out when he was barked at by Rep. Walter (D. Pa.) and Scott McLeod, the State Dept. security officer who has turned the refugee act into a farce.

Despite the tangle of accusation and counter-accusation, the main facts were clear.

The "relief" act of 1953 was advertised as curing some of the harshnesses of the basic McCarran-Walter Immigration Act by admitting 214,000 specially deserving refugees by June 30, 1956. *In more than a year and a half only about 1000 have entered and visas have been cleared for perhaps 25,000 more.*

Corsi was brought into the State Dept. for the announced purpose of making the law work better. If this isn't what Dulles had in mind, he was cynically hiring a "big name" Republican for "front" purposes only.

McLeod and Walter barked, and Dulles ignominously surrendered. He astounded Corsi with the news that the job was *"temporary"* and offered the sop of another temporary *"survey"* job in Latin-America.

It isn't really important whether Dulles played fast and loose, thereafter, with overt facts. When there was a clash between the liberal wing of the Republican party and the know-nothing wing personified by McLeod's sponsors, Sens. Bridges (R. N. H.) and McCarthy, Dulles collapsed and appeased the know-nothings.

Somewhat shaken by the storm of criticism, the State Dept. unofficially fed out the line that Corsi on a trip to Europe was too outspoken and "free-wheeling" in saying that the McCarran-Walter law itself was *"racist"* in doctrine.

Dulles formally stated that Corsi wanted to run the refugee program himself, although the law provided for administration by the security officer, McLeod. *(This didn't jibe with Dulles' claim that Corsi "refused" administrative duties.)*

The point remained that Dulles was given a clear-cut choice between Corsi and McLeod, and he chose to fire Corsi and issue a declaration of confidence in and esteem for McLeod.

A Republican Of Parts

Corsi is a distinguished New York Republican, a man of stature and broad experience in immigration work and public office.

He was in the federal government under Hoover, a candidate for the U. S. Senate and mayor of New York, Gov. Dewey's state industrial commissioner.

He campaigned for Dulles in the latter's 1949 race for the Senate. He campaigned last year for Sen. Ives for governor, when Averell Harriman was attacking the trickle-down economic policies of the Eisenhower Administration. Corsi was the man Republicans hoped the people of New York would believe when he defended Ike from Harriman's attacks.

He was an *"old friend,"* said Foster Dulles, when announcing Corsi's appointment to the department. But we have to get along with Congress, said the 90-day-later Dulles, as he slipped the snickersnee along his "old friend's" ribs.

This observer used to think that Sen. Smith (R. N. J.) had achieved unchallengable heights of political hypocrisy in the Philip Jessup case. Smith issued a statement praising Jessup's loyalty, integrity and ability—and then voted against confirming him for an ambassadorship. There's room on his high perch now for Dulles.

The White House, as usual, handled the controversial subject with positively uproarious neutrality. The boys around Pres. Eisenhower wouldn't let Corsi talk to an administrative assistant or darken the White House door.

The White House, as a matter of fact, made its own parallel contribution to misrepresentation and confusion. Pressed by Sen. Sparkman (D. Ala.) for an explanation of news "leaks," Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams blamed "holdovers" from the Democratic administration.

Such "holdovers" as Dulles and Assistant Sec. of State Carl McCardle, who "leaked" the Yalta story? And Chief of Naval Operations Carney, Ike's personal pick, who predicted an Apr. 15 Chinese Red attack on the Matsus?

Such a "holdover" as James C. Hagerty, Ike's press chief who used to work for Gov. Dewey and never worked for a Democrat, who leaked what purported to be an authoritative Eisenhower disagreement with Carney?

LISTEN TO THE CIO RADIO PROGRAM

John W. Vandercook **AND THE NEWS**

every weekday evening on the ABC Network

Washington Window—

Bricker Ready For Another Go At 'Saving' U. S. From The UN

By Public Affairs Institute

JUST OVER the horizon, the proponents of the Bricker Amendment are rallying for the next round in their battle to curb the President's treaty-making powers.

The GOP Senator from Ohio and darling of the isolationist-exclusionists who gave the amendment proposal his name began his fight to save U. S. sovereignty on Feb. 7, 1952. *Contemptuous of logic and undaunted by defeat, Bricker has bounced in again to ask for new hearings.*

The hearings will be held later this month, Sen. Kefauver (D. Tenn.), chairman of the Judiciary Subcommittee on Constitutional Amendments, announced.

Kefauver said, however, that only a "definite and strong stand" by Pres. Eisenhower could secure defeat of the Bricker proposal.

He said that the President "equivocated" during last year's debate and that "his failure to take a definite stand against the amendment and various substitutes aggravated the whole situation."

Approval Predicted

The Tennessee Democrat predicted that a majority of his five-man subcommittee would probably approve the amendment in the form of a joint congressional resolution and send it to the full committee within two or three weeks after the hearings start.

Three members of the subcommittee, Sens. Dirksen (R. Ill.), Langer (R. N. Dak.) and Daniel (D. Tex.) supported the amendment in last year's debate. Both Kefauver and Sen. Hennings (D. Mo.) are in opposition to it.

The 82nd and 83rd Congresses held extensive hearings during which the United Nations got a terrific going over from various super-patriotic organizations. A grim spectacle was vividly painted of the U. S. being *"socialized"* by treaty unless the Bricker Amendment were adopted.

After several weeks of intense debate early in 1954, the Bricker Amendment in revised form was defeated, failing to get the necessary two-thirds vote.

It had been opposed by Pres. Truman and it was further opposed by Pres. Eisenhower on the grounds that it would cripple the executive power in dealing with foreign affairs.

Slightly New Wording

The present 84th Congress had barely caught its breath after opening sessions early in January when Bricker was back in the fray again with a new amendment bearing the old familiar title, S.J. Res. 1.

This time the phraseology is somewhat different from the original Bricker Resolution. It conforms more closely with the wording worked out in the Senate during the debate in February a year ago.

But, basically, the Senator's purpose is the same: to prevent what he describes as efforts "to make the U. S. a mendicant province in some UN-operated world government" and to prevent what he calls "domestic legislation by treaty."

Last year the Bricker Amendment, which was used as a platform for a great deal of anti-UN propaganda, stirred intense debate sharpened by the fact that there was a split in Republican ranks over it. The Administration was strongly against it, using much the same arguments that the previous Democratic Administration had used.

Boiled down, these arguments contended the amendment was unnecessary because no treaty can ever be contrary to the Constitution; that it was ill-advised because it upset the balance of power between the executive and legislative branches, and that it was dangerous because it would destroy federal authority in the treaty-making field and turn the U. S. back to the days of a loose and unworkable federation of states.

In 1954 the GOP-controlled Judiciary Committee, with some Democratic aid, reported the amendment favorably with a nine to five vote. A favorable report from the committee this year may be more difficult to get. *Sen. Kilgore (D. W. Va.), now chairman, opposed the amendment last year; Sen. Wiley (R. Wis.), ranking minority member, also fought it.*

Ohioan Ever Hopeful

In addition, it is expected that Eisenhower will be more blunt in his opposition this time than he was last year, when he was trying desperately to get along with the extreme right wing of his party, all of whom are strong supporters of the Amendment.

Bricker is hopeful, however, that this time the President will go along with him.

Somehow, the bloom seems somewhat off the rose, but this does not mean that the amendment is dead.

Supporters of the UN who have seen the amendment used as a weapon to assail the UN, its effectiveness and American cooperation with it, will still have their hands full in combatting it.

Come, John!

Typical right wing GOP thinking was put into words recently by Sen. Bricker (R. O.), author of the anti-UN, isolationist amendment. In a choice bit of extremism, Bricker predicted that the U. S. would be torn with "civil strife" unless its relationship with the United Nations "is not clarified within the reasonably near future."

'Who-Dun-It' With Imagination

THE MOST UNUSUAL lethal weapon probably encountered in any "who-dun-it" is only one of many imaginative touches distinguishing "Murder In Trinidad" by John W. Vandercook.

In his normal role as news commentator on the CIO-sponsored nightly ABC network news program, however, Vandercook would undoubtedly counsel the utmost of caution in the pocketing of a handkerchief-wrapped coral snake for future use.

The snake doesn't actually kill anybody. It is used, in fact, by Vandercook's detective, Bertram Lynch, the highly unorthodox and highly British special agent, to disable a foe—after Lynch, a principled gentleman, withal, has milked it of its venom.

If all this is confusing, it gives only the merest inkling of the baffling twists of plot which follow a course from a knife-throwing assassin's attempt on Lynch's life to the eminently satisfactory conclusion in which a true villain meets his just desserts.

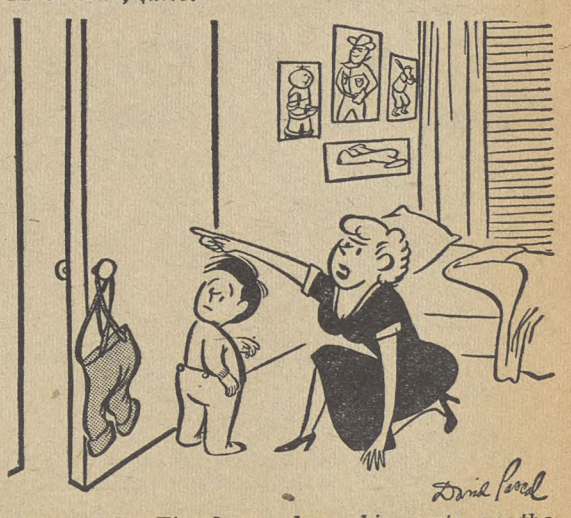
First published 22 years ago when Vandercook spent a good deal of time in that section of the world, "Murder In Trinidad" has just been issued by MacMillan Co. as part of its "Murder Revisited," series.

New Yorker magazine's reviewer—notoriously no charitable critic—thought highly enough of the volume to call it "well worth reviving" in a recent issue. "Mr. Vandercook has an inventive mind, is obviously familiar with his locale and writes far better than most of his colleagues," the review in the New Yorker said.

The tale involves the adventures of Lynch and the satisfactorily Watson-ish Robert Deane, bachelor and professor of medieval history at Yale, in tracking down and destroying the headquarters of a secret opium smuggling ring.

All in all, the book provides a generous reward of suspense plus many a colorful glimpse of life in a faraway place in return for a swift evening's reading. —E. L.

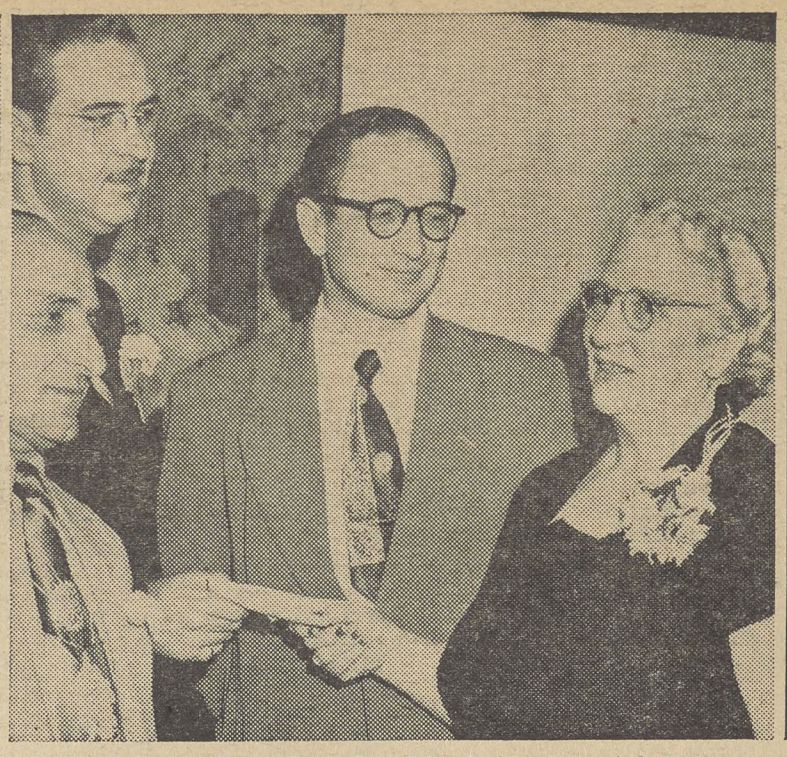
"Murder In Trinidad," by John W. Vandercook, MacMillan, $2.75.

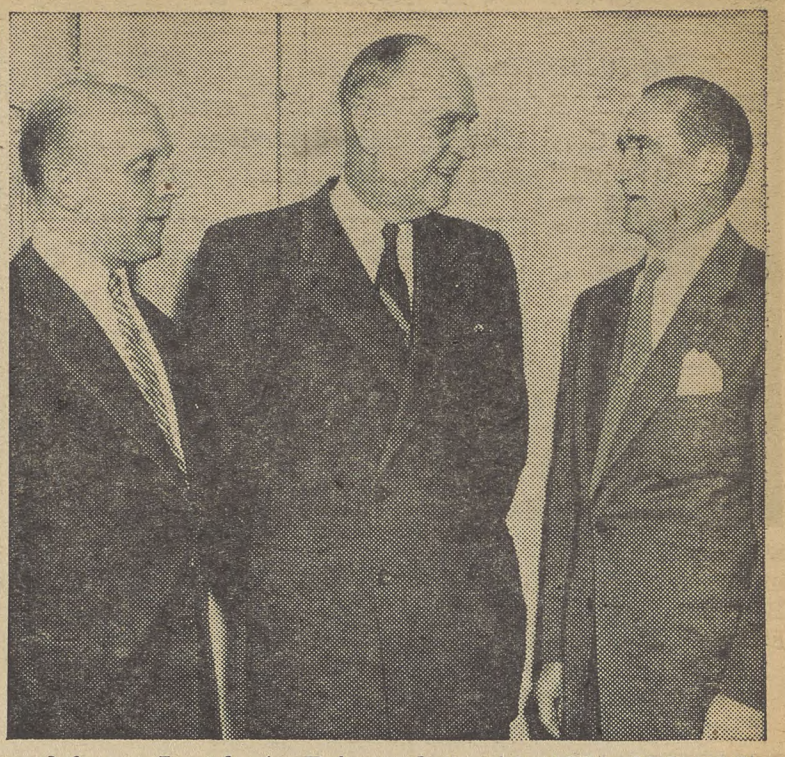


"Does Pres. Eisenhower hang his pants on the door knob when he goes to sleep?"

'Citizen CIO'—

CSC Marks Another Year Of Achievement





UNION COUNSELLORS get CSC training from representatives like Al Wagner (left). Star pupil Mary Letchford (center, right) gets award for service. At right: Dir. Leo Perlis and Chairman Joseph A. Beirne chat with 1954 CSC Philip Murray Award winner Dr. William Menninger.

MRS. ROOSEVELT will be 1955 CSC winner.

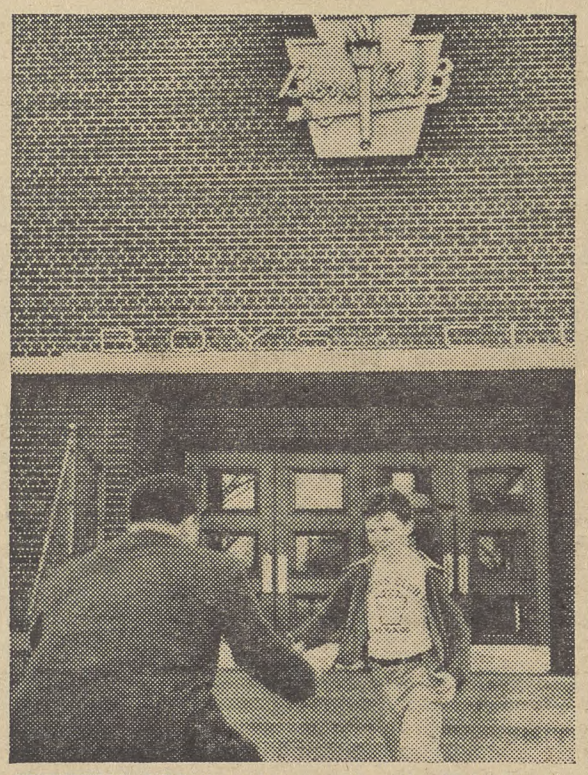
ANOTHER year of achievement for the CIO Community Services Committee will be marked at the annual Philip Murray Award dinner in New York this week.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt will receive a bronze plaque and a $5000 check on Apr. 21 as *"an outstanding leader whose influence is felt in every field that affects the health and welfare of the nation,"* CIO-CSC Chairman Joseph A. Beirne said.

Ceremonies at the dinner will be broadcast over the American Broadcasting Co. radio network at 9:00 p.m. EST, 8:00 p.m. CST, 10:35 p.m. MST and 9:35 p.m. PST.

In addition to Mrs. Roosevelt and Beirne, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther will be a featured speaker at the New York dinner honoring the former first lady.

Local CSC award dinners will be held simultaneously the same night in Los Angeles, Des Moines, Ia., Cincinnati, O., East St. Louis and Granite City, Ill., Flint and Grand Rapids, Mich. and Evansville, Ind.



CITIZEN CIO is often active in behalf of boys like youngster at left, referred to Boys' Club by union counsellor, and girls at right, helped by CIO fund-raising drive.

PROMPT RELIEF for recent Iowa flood victims was assured by signing of CSC agreement with Red Cross (left). CIO Rubber Workers Fred Newman (center) donates ninth pint of blood to Akron, O., Red Cross. At right: part of CSC-raised $20 million in overseas relief arrives.

Phone Strike Gains Public Support In South

STRIKE RELIEF—With over 45,000 CIO Communications Workers on strike against Southern Bell in nine Southeastern states, CWA Defense Fund helps. Mrs. Dorothy Allen, secretary-treasurer of Greensboro, N. C., local (left), and Chairman J. M. Slaughter of screening committee check strike benefit applications. Center, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Gibson exchange union food card for week's groceries. At right, Mrs. Hunter Lumley of local welfare group draws food order cards for Greensboro strikers Mary Rose Cone (left) and Berta Lambert.

By JACKSON BURGESS
Special Correspondent

STRIKING telephone workers across the South are finding out the pleasant truth of the current byword of Southern boosters: *"Things have changed in Dixie."*

It hasn't been very long since almost any strike in the South could be broken by the cry of *"Yankee meddling,"* but since then Southerners—both organized labor and others—have seen enough of their labor movement to know a little more about it.

Some 45,000 telephone workers of the Southern Bell system have been on strike since Mar. 14 in nine Southeastern states, and the one fact which has most impressed leaders of the CIO Communications Workers is the public sympathy and cooperation that the strike has won.

Encouragement is coming from many sources, not just from brother unions. It's seen in the willingness of merchants to extend credit; in a stricter neutrality of courts, police and local governments; in a new respect for picket lines.

L. L. Bolick, Jr., CWA's State director, cites a tremendous difference in North Carolina's public opinion between the current strike and a 1947 work stoppage.

"I've just been touring North Carolina," he says, "and I've found only two communities that are openly hostile to the strike: Shelby and Rockingham.

Hookey

A Greensboro, N. C., matron, hearing that Southern Bell was employing local high school girls during the CWA strike, picked up her phone, dialed long distance, and demanded: "Why aren't you home doing your homework?"

"In 1948, I had to hold union meetings in a public park in Burlington because I couldn't even get a hotel room, there was so much antagonism. Now, in the same town, our strike headquarters is a trailer, loaned by a local man, standing on a site provided by a local merchant."

In Durham, a radio station sought Bolick out and suggested they'd give him free time if he wanted to answer a statement aired by the company.

"There's been a general shift in public opinion," Bolick says, "but part of the change is due to people finding out that our people are walking the picket lines on a matter of principle.

"They've found out that we're not just chasing the almighty dollar. Our members are defending their rights. That impresses people. Frankly, it impresses me, too. When union members get up in arms over a principle, the way ours have, they can't be beat."

CWA membership in North Carolina is up about 10% from before the strike, and Bolick estimates that the gain for the nine-state area is around 15%.

Visits to picket lines and strike headquarters show that strikers' morale is high.

Despite every effort to recruit scabs, Southern Bell is operating on skeleton staffs almost throughout the system.

In Greensboro, for instance, local union leaders estimate that about 70 people are trying to do the work of over 200. Service, particularly in the field of installation and maintenance of equipment, is suffering accordingly.

As uncared-for automatic dial equipment wears out and breaks down, the company's troubles will grow more serious.

'Little Merchant' Learns Early—

In Lumberton, N. C., the newspaper carrier boy serving the Southern Bell exchange has refused to cross the CWA's picket lines.

Newspaper officials suggested that the boy stand across the street and throw his papers at the exchange doorway—but at last report the boy was holding out, Bell officials were walking to the newsstand for their papers, and the "little merchant" was finding good customers on the picket line.

No Bother!

A prosperous-looking citizen hesitated on encountering pickets at the door of the Greensboro, N. C., Southern Bell building.

"You mind if I go in to pay my bill?" he asked the nearest picket.

"Never mind," answered the striker, "I'm the guy that takes out phones when the bills aren't paid, and I won't bother you."

In Durham, much of the company's work is being handled by college boy scabs recruited at nearby Duke University. In Greensboro, high school vocational education students are still working in the struck plants despite numerous protests over the public school system being involved in a labor dispute.

Company tactics so far have hinged on repeated charges of sabotage. *Vandalism is a normal hazard for any telephone system—so serious that a lot of money is spent asking the public not to shoot, hack or pull down the lines.*

Since the strike has been on, however, this normal public vandalism (particularly bullet-holes in cables, a favorite pastime of hunters) is lumped with accidental damage and isolated incidents of damage by angry strikers and played up in company statements as *"organized sabotage by the union."*

A lot of top-flight management personnel is spending more time on the picket line than any striker, arguing, haranguing and trying to tell the strikers that other exchanges have already gone back to work, that the leaders have sold out, or that the strike isn't worth fighting.

The change in the South, however, is clear to the strikers. The few faint-hearted ones have already gone back to work, and they've been very few—six people out of the nearly 400 in Greensboro, for example—*and the men and women on the picket lines are a new generation of Southern union labor.*

AFL Supports CWA Strikers

The Paducah, Ky., AFL Building and Construction Trades Council last week adopted a resolution supporting the strike of the CIO Communications Workers against Southern Bell. The Council represents 13 AFL unions.

PAYING BILLS—Greensboro CWA Local Pres. T. M. Faircloth (right) signs rent, power, installment payment checks for strikers as Vice Pres. Ed Duncan checks names.

Southern Bell Gets More Anti-Picketing Injunctions, Rejects Arbitration Proposals

SOUTHERN governors made a lot more sense during the fifth week of the strike of the CIO Communications Workers against Southern Bell than any company spokesman has to date.

In Alabama, Gov. Folsom (D.) refused the demand of a panicky Birmingham sheriff to call out the national guard, noting that he didn't "intend to use the State militia as a strike-breaking organization."

Gov. Lawrence W. Wetherby of Kentucky called a meeting of southern governors Apr. 19 at Nashville to discuss ways and means of ending the strike.

In Mississippi, Gov. White (D.) called on CWA and Southern Bell to refer all matters in dispute to arbitration, a position the union has advocated all along. But Southern Bell declined his suggestion, as it had the union's, with the terse comment that in its judgment arbitration was *"not in the public interest."*

As the walkout of over 45,000 telephone workers in nine Southeastern states was entering its sixth week, Southern Bell had been able to ram through various courts a total of six injunctions against mass picketing. These were in Clinton and Maryville, Tenn., West Palm Beach, Fla., Asheville, N. C., Danville, Ky., and Birmingham, the company said.

THERE were still far more strikers than union members off the job throughout the Southern Bell territory, CWA has attracted many non-members in collective bargaining units to its fight over 11 major issues topped by a demand for a "reasonable general wage increase plus an amount to narrow the wage differential between the North and the South."

CWA Vice Pres. A. T. Jones, who is serving as strike director, said that the company has imported about 9000 "supervisor-scabs" from the top-heavy supervisory ranks of other Bell System subsidiaries.

Jones described these straw bosses as *"an army of professional strikebreakers maintained by AT&T."*

"DAY after day, the company comes out with public statements expressing a strong desire to bring about a settlement of the strike as quickly as possible," the union said. "Yet company negotiators haven't made a single move in the direction of a settlement."

Lonnie B. Daniel, heading up the CWA negotiating team in Southern Bell, said that *"both parties say they look forward to final agreement, but only one party—the union—is willing to put that statement into action."*

LONG LIFE TO THE CIO—That's the sentiment on the banner above tent in Dong Hoa refugee camp in South Vietnam expressing thanks to CIO local unions for donations of CARE Food Crusade packages. Vietnamese Union of Workers wrote CIO "we were all profoundly touched by the attention shown us and beg you to accept our most sincere thanks as the expression of our deep gratitude." CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther also received thanks from Philippine Trade Unions Council for organizational kit to help build Philippine unions. Robert L. Kinney, FOA Labor Div. representative (fourth from right, in right photo), made the presentation to PTUC on behalf of the CIO.

Labor's World—

Co-Determination In Germany Draws New Fire From Tycoons

GERMAN industry, heading toward greater concentration, is moving in for the kill on co-determination, the tool German workers have armed themselves with to curb powerful employers with Nazi tendencies.

Newspapers in many parts of the world, including the Wall Street Journal in the United States, have printed lengthy articles seeking to prove that it is a complete flop and that management can do pretty much what it wants to do just as before co-determination was legislated for the coal and steel industries.

None of these articles, however, explains why, if it is such a failure, industry is fighting it so furiously.

Coal and steel tycoons, emboldened as time blurs the memory of their role as Hitler bulwarks, spearhead the attack. Joined with them are leaders of finance and of many other industries who apparently believe that if it can be killed in coal and steel, their own operations will be "protected."

Organized labor in the U. S. has always been sympathetic to co-determination in Germany, while at the same time seeing no need or use for it in this country.

As far back as January 1951, when co-determination legislation was pending in the German Parliament, the late CIO Pres. Philip Murray wrote John J. McCloy, then U. S. High Commissioner for Germany, asking him to use his good offices to avoid threatened industrial conflict.

"The objective of the free German trade union movement," he stressed, "is to prevent the return to power of the old German industrialists with Nazi sympathies. This objective is one which the American people shares."

Many American businessmen who have visited Germany found, when the political reasons for it were explained to them, that there is more in it than the simple representation of workers on the controlling bodies of steel mills and coal and iron ore mines.

They concede — at least privately—that bitter experience has taught the German worker that "political democracy alone is not sufficient to prevent 'captains of industry' from financing political crime and liquidating democracy," as Vice Pres. Ludwig Rosenberg, of the German Trade Union Federation (DGB), wrote in a booklet on co-determination for foreign circulation.

Co-determination really dates back to the early occupation days, when the British installed it in a number of industries which the workers—not the owners—were starting up again after the war. There was a move to end it in 1950, and labor immediately went on the defensive.

The DGB came up with a co-determination plan. A watered-down version, largely that of management, was passed by Parliament in 1951. A still further diluted form, barely recognizable, was passed the following year for other industries.

Basically, the 1951 law calls for a supervisory board, which is concerned only with broad questions of policy, of 11 members—five from labor, five from the shareholders and one selected by both groups. Of the labor representatives, two must come from the plant works council, two from the unions, and one from public life but sympathetic to labor.

IT ALSO PROVIDES for a three-man managerial board of technical, commercial and labor managers. The labor man has charge of personnel matters.

Among other benefits, co-determination has given German workers more information about their employer's economic posision, and strengthened their representatives in collective bargaining. It also has resulted in a great increase in employer services to employes such as housing, and vacation and recreation facilities.

—G.N.L.

(American unionists interested in German labor's views on co-determination can obtain a free copy of the pamphlet by Ludwig Rosenberg, The Co-determination Rights of Workers in Germany, by writing the Foreign Relations Section, German Federation of Trade Unions (DGB), Stromstrasse 8, Dusseldorf, Germany.)

Life Behind The Iron Curtain Dept.—

Life gets tougher and tougher behind the Iron Curtain:

Now five members of a Czechoslovakian skittles team have been barred by the Communist government for alleged over-indulgence in that time-honored accompaniment to their game, beer, on their way home from a match.

Philippine Unions Thank CIO For Organizing Kit

"DEEPEST appreciation" for donation of an organizational kit has come to the CIO from the Philippine Trade Unions Council.

In a letter to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, General Sec. Jose J. Hernandez of the PTUC expressed the organization's gratitude for the kit, consisting of a typewriter, a mimeograph machine and supplies for them.

The kit was turned over to the organization in formal ceremonies before the PTUC Executive Board by Robert Kinney, chief, Labor and Productivity Division, Foreign Operations Administration.

"It is indeed gratifying to note that in our struggle for the upliftment and betterment of the workers' lot in our country," Hernandez' letter said, "and our efforts for the establishment of a truly democratic, free and responsible unionism within our limited means, we have genuine friends from the other parts of the world."

Hernandez enclosed with his letter a copy of the PTUC Executive Board's formal resolution of gratitude to the CIO for the gift "on behalf of the millions of laborers who will profit from the donations."

Senate Disarmament Unit Proposed By Humphrey

SEN. HUMPHREY (D. Minn.) has proposed the establishment of a special subcommittee on disarmament under the jurisdiction of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

SEN. HUMPHREY

Humphrey, in an effort to have the Senate match Pres. Eisenhower's emphasis on disarmament, prepared a resolution calling for the creation of such a subcommittee. He said he would introduce the resolution after the Easter recess of the Senate.

"THE AMERICAN people," Humphrey said, "have long been concerned over the fact that the peoples of the earth are spending vast amounts of human and material resources to create weapons of mass destruction.

"It is our national policy to seek the achievement of a reliable system by which steps will be taken to stop this march to war and destruction by limiting, reducing, and eventually eliminating the international armaments race.

"In my judgment, it is essential that the Senate be prepared to cooperate fully with the President in the development of a basic policy with respect to disarmament. The establishment of a special Senate subcommittee would help prepare us to carry out that responsibility."

The resolution calls for a 10-member subcommittee. Eight would be chosen equally from both parties by the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and two, one from each party, would be designated by the President of the Senate from members not on the committee.

Active U. S. Labor Support For SUNFED Is Urged

ACTIVE support of the UN's Technical Assistance Program by all American trade unions has been asked by Reps. Toni Sender and William Kemsley of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Miss Sender and Kemsley urged that American labor call on Congress to appropriate the full U. S. share of support for the SUNFED program. A requested $8 million grant during the first half of 1955 was cut in half by the House.

"Of all the absurdities which an economy-minded Congress has perpetrated," Kemsley declared, "the slash in funds is probably the most near-sighted. The only possible beneficiary is the Soviet Union."

Miss Sender recalled the continuing support of the ICFTU for the UN Technical Aid Program and noted that "no other area of achievement within the United Nations more valuably advances labor's goals."

She described the program as part of the *"waging of peace for which the UN remains the major instrumentality."*

McLeod Hit On Refugees

SCOTT McLEOD, the security-happy director of the government's refugee relief program, was taken to the woodshed by a House Approriations subcommittee and spanked for a "sad showing" and lack of "real results."

Testimony taken at a closed hearing Feb. 7 and made public recently showed that McLeod came under heavy criticism from Chairman Rooney (D. N. Y.). The program to admit 209,000 refugees and alien relatives of U. S. citizens was authorized in August 1953 and will end Dec. 30, 1956. Almost from its start under McLeod's handling it has been the center of controversy.

Up to February, Rooney scolded, over $5.8 million actually had been spent on the program and 500 refugees were admitted. Dividing the amount by the admittees, Rooney said, "we get $11,698 per refugee."

States Lag On Improving Jobless Benefits

By ED LASHMAN

PRES. EISENHOWER'S devotion to "voluntarism" and his predilection for state action on major social legislation has pretty well undercut his own recommendations for improvement in state jobless pay laws.

The President called on state legislatures to increase unemployment compensation to at least half the average weekly wage and to boost the duration of payments to at least 26 weeks.

In general, the only states in which his goal has been approached, or where major drives to achieve it have been started, are those in which the governors are Democrats.

By and large, too, the biggest pressure for reform has not come from the President's GOP cohorts, but from organized labor—or in some instances from shrewd anti-labor politicians who see a chance to kill a potent political issue by raising benefits by a few dollars.

True, in some 15 states, the jobless pay laws have been liberalized. *But the pattern has been for $2-$4 weekly benefit raises without increases in duration. And the money raises don't begin to match up to the 50% of average weekly wages figure in most states.*

Only six states hiked the benefit period, and only three of those boosted it to 26 weeks or more asked by Pres. Eisenhower.

Before the latest increases, maximum weekly benefits ranged from $22 in Arkansas to $30 in New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania and Washington. With the raises, the figures now run from $26 in Arkansas and Montana to $36 in New York.

The 15 states which have taken action are: Arizona, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Montana, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont and Washington.

In 14 other states, various measures to alleviate the plight of the unemployed worker are pending and in one, West Virginia, a liberalization bill was killed.

The 14 states now considering action are: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon and Wisconsin.

Of these 14, five are debating increases in duration ranging from 26 to 39 weeks. Dollar-wise, the pending legislation would increase benefits from a low of $25 in Missouri to a high of $50 in California and Ohio.

In only one state, Pennsylvania, has a substantial change for the better been enacted into law with dollar raises, duration increases and elimination of a number of disqualifications that mulcted jobless workers of their benefits. *It took the combined pressure of organized labor, led by the State CIO Council, Gov. Leader (D.) and a Democratic majority in the House, to do it.*

Major inequities in technical points of the state laws, such as computation formulas for benefit eligibility and disqualifications, are largely untouched with the result that many a laid-off worker can't even get the pitifully inadequate benefits the law in his state provides.

JOBLESS WORKERS in Pennsylvania will benefit from vastly improved unemployment compensation bill signed into law by Gov. Leader (D.) as union leaders look on. From left: George Medrick, CIO Steelworkers; State CIO Pres. Harry Boyer; State AFL Pres. Joseph McDonough; Charles J. Sludden, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

Kansas Votes New Labor Curb; Ohio CIO, AFL Join Forces

ORGANIZED labor in Kansas was cheered when Gov. Hall (R.) vetoed a "right-to-scab" bill a few weeks ago, but he took labor a giant step backward last week by signing into law a new labor relations statute.

The bill, quite similar to legislation on the books in Texas, requires union business agents to be licensed, makes strikes illegal unless voted by a majority of a bargaining unit, and requires similar voting to authorize a union shop.

Additionally the measure provides that the attorney general, any county attorney or any aggrieved party may obtain an injunction against violations of any provision of the act.

Of the bill which hamstrings unions in a whole host of red tape, Hall said: *"On the whole, I think it is a good bill and is a step in the right direction to solve any labor-management difficulties in Kansas."*

ARIZONA: A big step toward insuring equality of job opportunity was the bill signed into law by Gov. McFarland (D.) preventing discrimination on contractual work done with public funds. State newspapers commented it was one result of "changed political complexion" in the Legislature brought about when 35 of 39 labor-backed candidates won seats.

CONNECTICUT: The State CIO Council is backing bills to memorialize Congress to raise the federal minimum wage to $1.25 and broaden its coverage.

CALIFORNIA: The State Senate passed a bill to establish nonpartisan elections for the Legislature over vigorous protests of the younger Democrats. Sen. Miller (D. Contra Costa) predicted it would destroy the two party system in California. "If you have a one-party system," he added "it will not be under the control of the people."

PENNSYLVANIA: A bill to require court hearings before issuing injunctions in labor disputes passed the House 156-27. Backed by Gov. Leader (D.), the bill's purpose is to give unionists "their day in court," said Democratic Floor Leader Readinger.

OKLAHOMA: The State CIO Council reports that most of the legislation it has backed has passed either the House or the Senate. The joint labor committee is still withholding support from three unemployment compensation measures because "all three bills need some amendments."

IOWA: An increase in the State sales tax to 3% by the State Senate is being opposed in the House by the Iowa CIO Council, as is a House substitute to institute a 2% tax on services instead.

TEXAS: The so-called "Ford Motor Co. Bill" which would prevent payment of unemployment compensation to workers jobless because their union struck another plant of the same company, has passed the Senate. The State CIO Council is working to defeat it in the House.

Two States Set 75c Minimum Pay Laws

The first state minimum wage laws to be adopted since 1939 have been passed by the Idaho and Wyoming Legislatures.

Both provide 75c minimums for men and women workers in retail and service establishments not included in the federal Fair Labor Standards Act. It brings to 28 the total of states, along with Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia, with such statutes.

In Utah, the existing law was recently amended to set a statutory minimum of 75c with wage board provisions to make possible higher rates.

FORMATION of a United Labor Legislative Committee representing more than 1,250,000 organized workers in Ohio was announced last week by top officials of the State CIO, AFL, Mine Workers and Railroad Brotherhoods.

A committee announcement said that trade union officials were "genuinely concerned over the growing evidence of anti-worker sentiment" in the Ohio Legislature "to the detriment of positive and constructive social legislation for the common welfare."

The announcement was made by the new organization's steering group:

Jacob Clayman, Ohio CIO Council secretary-treasurer; Phil Hannah, Ohio State Federation of Labor secretary-treasurer; R. C. Owens, United Mine Workers Dist. 6 secretary-treasurer; and C. H. Spangler, chairman and legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

THE STATEMENT said that "more than 1,250,000 Ohio workers and their families look to this committee to protect their interests in the State capital."

"Labor will not meekly and quietly sit by while their voices are muffled and silenced by discriminatory legislation. Ohio workers are looking to this committee to assist in the badly needed humanization of social legislation for the benefit of our economy," the group added.

Sparkman Says Hoover Plan Is Effort To Destroy REA

FAILING in its efforts to destroy the Rural Electrification Administration program "via the front door," the Eisenhower Administration is now trying through the back door, Sen. Sparkman (D. Ala.) has charged.

SEN. SPARKMAN

Sparkman said the Administration first tried to strangle REA by unsuccessful efforts to eliminate or greatly reduce its funds for power generating purposes. He said that Pres. Eisenhower recommended sharp reductions in REA funds that would have made it all but impossible for co-ops to extend service to new consumers or to meet increased demands from old members.

On each occasion, he noted, Congress overruled the President and enabled REA co-ops to continue to give adequate service.

"The latest attack," said Sparkman, "and one potentially just as dangerous as any made thus far, is the recommendation of the Hoover Commission. Specifically, this commission, headed by former Pres. Hoover, a man who has always fought rural electrification and similar programs, would place in the hands of large financial institutions almost full power over REA.

"There would be no ceiling on interest rates . . . and for all practical purposes, no loans would be allowed for construction of telephone or electric facilities."

Lilienthal Blasts TVA's Detractors

Political and economic detractors of TVA "from the White House down" were blasted by the Authority's former chairman, David E. Lilienthal, last week. He said he was warning valley residents of the "cold war" tactics employed by enemies of the river resources agency.

Referring to the Dixon-Yates contract urged by the Administration to undercut TVA's power facilities, Lilienthal said there was no way in which the government, the Atomic Energy Commission or any other group "can ram it down your throats."

THE TENNESSEE Valley Authority, another Administration target, asked the Budget Bureau for legislation to provide it with funds in addition to federal appropriations for expansion of its vast power system.

It sought authority to issue revenue bonds backed by its power revenues and enter lease-purchase agreements with local TVA power distributors who might build their own generating equipment.

Sen. Kefauver (D. Tenn.) said it was "regrettable" that new financing must be sought and urged further study before action was taken.

Give A Buck To PAC —The Job You Save May Be Your Own

CIO Aides To See Atom Tests

FOUR representatives of the CIO will witness the major atomic tests at Yucca Flat, Nev., in late April, conducted jointly by the Atomic Energy Commission and the Federal Civil Defense Agency.

Heading the delegation will be Martin Hughes of the CIO Communications Workers, official representative of CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther. Others will be Elwood Swisher, administrative vice president of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers; Desmond Walker, secretary-treasurer of the Rubber Workers, and Irving Abramson, of the CIO Community Service Committee.

For the test, which will determine the effects of atomic devices on homes, commercial buildings, shelters, food and communications equipment, along with CD instruments and vehicles, a mock western town has been built.

The CIO official observers, along with representatives from a cross-section of American life, will inspect the "town" before and after the blast. The test will be conducted on Apr. 26, wind and weather permitting.

The Apr. 26 explosion will be of particular importance to CIO representatives, since CIO members work in the defense plants which are primary targets and their families live in the vicinity of these plants.

You And Your Money—

CIO Recruits Councils For Fight Against Natural Gas Rate Gouge

A DRIVE to defeat legislation exempting from federal regulation natural gas sold by producers to interstate pipelines was urged on CIO councils in 13 affected states last week by Dir. Robert Oliver of the CIO Legislative Committee.

The call went to council officials in eastern and midwestern states where gas consumers face almost certain price increases if legislation pending in Congress, and backed by Pres. Eisenhower's Cabinet Committee on Energy Supplies and Resources Policy, goes through.

These are New York, Illinois, Missouri, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, Minnesota, Maine, Iowa, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana.

"Once again the powerful gas lobby is working hard to gouge the American consumer," Oliver wrote. "Your state is one of those which would be most affected if the gas interests are successful."

He asked council officials to urge members and other consumers especially to advise the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, which is conducting hearings, that they oppose the price gouge.

The mayors of three major cities moved to form an association of municipal executives opposed to the legislation.

Mayors Robert F. Wagner, Jr., of New York; Joseph Clark, Jr., of Philadelphia, and David Lawrence, of Pittsburgh, invited the mayors of 100 other cities to join a national committee of mayors to fight the gas lobby's move.

"The lifting of controls would leave the consumer at the mercy of the small group of oil companies which control the bulk of the gas reserves in this country," Clark said. "The interests of gas consumers demand that there be effective controls."

A delegation from the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers visited Eisenhower to register opposition to the exemption. They reported he had not been kept informed about the consumer interest in the situation.

"The President said it was the first time he had ever heard many of the arguments on our side," said Ralph Locher, Cleveland law director. "He said his mind was not made up on the issue."

Unions, Management Urge Better Health Benefits

UNIONS and management representing more than a million workers and their families in New York City have called for broader medical care under voluntary health insurance plans.

That was the summary of the views of 18 union and management witnesses who testified before a panel of physicians from the Columbia University Institute of Administrative Medicine and laymen from the board of directors of the Group Health Insurance.

Chairman Winslow Carlton of the GHI board, who summarized the hearings, said **"that the preponderent majority clearly desired complete payment by the insurance plan of the doctor bill."**

The major testimony, he said, indicated need for broader coverage with emphasis on the free choice of doctors, coverage of costs of minor "everyday" ills and diagnostic services as well as the major ailments in the "catastrophic" category.

Dr. Morris A. Brand, director of the Sidney Hillman Health Center, which is operated by the Clothing Workers, said "ACWA recommends appropriate national legislation which would provide a program of medical care insurance coverage in addition to the other federal social security benefits now available."

Dr. Brand was one of the seven CIO union representatives who testified before the panel, which included National Dir. Leo Perlis of the CIO Community Services Committee. As a member of the GHI board, Perlis had proposed the hearings and played a leading role in questioning the witnesses. CIO union spokesmen who testified included:

Dir. Irving Baldinger of the medical plan of Dist. 65, Retail-Wholesale Union; Education Dir. John Dillon of Auto Worker Reg. 9A; Financial Sec. C. Edward Gideon of Utility Workers Local 1-2; Editor Max Steinbock of The Record, paper of the Retail-Wholesale Union; Sec.-Treas. Ellis Van Riper of Transport Workers Local 100, and Pres. Milton Weihrauch of Electrical Workers Dist. 4.

90% Eligible For Social Security

Nine out of 10 workers in paid jobs in the U. S. are now eligible for social security protection, the government reported last week.

OASI fund trustees, in their annual report to Congress, said the total number of beneficiaries under the program is nearly 6.5 million. Benefit payments to retired workers and their dependents during fiscal 1954 totaled over $3.25 billion, the report said.

CIO And AFL Back Cancer Fund Drive

LABOR'S unanimous support has been voiced by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and AFL Pres. George Meany for the American Cancer Society's educational and fund-raising crusade.

Reuther, in a statement supporting the American Cancer Society's campaign, urged all members of the CIO to support the 1955 campaign.

"One of the most critical public health problems menacing our nation today is cancer," he said. "This ruthless killer will take many lives in 1955.

"THE AMERICAN Cancer Society is in the forefront of the fight to control this dread disease, attacking it with a three-point program of research, education, and training.

"Because of its record of public service in fighting cancer, the CIO heartily indorses the American Cancer Society, and urges all of its affiliated organizations and their members, as civic-minded citizens, to support the Society's 1955 fund-raising crusade."

Pres. Louis Hollander of New York State CIO Council has accepted the position of one of the chairmen of the organized labor section for the cancer drive.

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

TELEVISION has given bait sellers a new entry into your home besides the media they already had for luring you with false bargains—newspaper and radio ads.

Advertised Bait Gyps Hit Workers Hardest

Pres. Helen Hall of the National Association of Consumers minced no words in telling the recent conference on fraud and misrepresentation in New York State that it is the people least able to pay who are fooled most often by crooked selling practices which have spread to all parts of the country.

TV and radio have become a part of family life, and along with the entertainment, Miss Hall points out, "comes the persuasive voice of the advertiser."

Bait advertising is basically the practice of offering something the salesman has no intention of selling. Here is how the trick works, as Miss Hall describes it:

"When the salesman says confidentially that the reconditioned vacuum cleaner advertised for $15 'really isn't worth buying, but he has one for $30 down and small monthly payments,' why, as one housewife reported, 'I was dope enough to think he was on my side and out came my rent money'."

Another family answered an ad for repairing and reupholstering a sofa and chair for $59, Miss Hall reported. When the salesman arrived, he had nothing to offer for less than $179. The family succumbed to his sales talk for "wonderful stuff you could just wipe off clean." The family paid $25 down.

After a month there was no word from the reupholstery firm, no answer on the phone, and the family found the door padlocked at the address given. Three months later the firm told the family they would be charged storage if they didn't pay the rest of the bill and take away their furniture.

Bait advertising is like a disease today, says another expert on it—Tom Roberts of the National Association of Better Business Bureaus. The bureaus consider it the worst present advertising abuse.

Three states already have passed laws specifically barring bait ads, five more have similar laws pending, and trade associations and civic leaders are urging radio and TV stations and newspapers not to accept such ads.

Here are the 12 most-prevalent bait gyps, as shown by a survey of Better Business Bureaus in 44 cities, Roberts reports:

Vacuum Cleaners, Sewing Machines: Chief trick is to high-pressure you to buy a costly machine.

Reupholstery: The offer turns out to include only poorly-made fabrics in undesirable colors.

Furniture: Chief trick is to display a complete ensemble of furniture for a reasonable price, but it is difficult to know if you are getting the same items.

Television Repairs: It is impossible to make calls at the advertised flat rate.

New, Used Cars: A dealer advertised a car for $999, but a BBB shopper could not get it for less than $1350.

Television Sets: Trick is to offer a "famous name" set, but you may find it is a little-known brand.

Jewelry, Watches: In "diamond contests" everybody wins, but you must pay a high price for the setting.

Storm Windows: Low-priced storm windows are offered to get a salesman into your home.

Heating Equipment: Low-priced offer on repairs masks effort to sell you a new, high-priced furnace.

Real Estate Lots: The bureaus also are getting many complaints about lots which are badly located or inaccessible.

Photographers: Children's photos are made poor to build you up to higher price.

Refrigerator Repairs: Low prices are quoted, but the final cost is much higher.

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UNION MADE—Proclamation of Union Label Week in Buffalo, N. Y. was marked by display of some products made by CIO members in area. Seated (from left) are Buffalo CIO Council Pres. James Miller, Mayor Steven Pankow, CIO Rep. Joseph Lovas as CIO members show off tires, cutlery, machinery, suits, electric equipment.

UAW Union Label Program Hailed As 'Far-Reaching'

THE CIO Auto Workers have established a far-reaching union label program to enable their membership to use its buying power most effectively in support of union wages and working conditions.

Over and above the obvious step of demanding union label goods as consumers, the UAW has determined to set up active local union label committees.

These committees will work with other labor groups and with local merchants in their communities to find sources of union label products and to publicize union label buying.

The UAW's Executive Board was also instructed by the recent convention to "develop a practical means of affixing our union label on UAW-CIO products" by means of decals, gummed labels, or metal tags.

An educational program explaining the importance of buying union label products is also to be instituted, and the UAW is to establish an International Union Label Committee consisting of "at least one person from each region."

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

I HAVE BEEN AWAY for the past few weeks on a vacation and, as nice as vacations are, it feels good to be back on the job.

I am sure that working people throughout the country are pleased to read of the progress being made by the CIO-AFL unity subcommittee on a constitution for a merged organization. When men meet with a dedicated purpose in mind, they can always come up with a solution to almost any problem by hard work and honesty.

The appointed officers of both the AFL and CIO have come a long way toward an agreement on a merger constitution. The AFL representatives—George Meany, William Schnitzler and Harry Bates—as well as the CIO representatives—Walter Reuther, David McDonald and James Carey—are to be congratulated for their fine work in laying the ground work for a united labor movement.

We must keep in mind that when merger is completed, in itself it will be only the beginning of a bright new day of bringing organization for the millions of unorganized workers throughout the country. With our combined strength we of the CIO and AFL must strive harder than ever before to bring the benefits of one great union to all the workers.

This week we are holding important organizational meetings in two different sections of the country. The first meeting is being held in Charleston, W. Va., with the officers and staff of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Intl. Union to discuss surveys made of the chemical and related industries in the Kanawha Valley. Our other meeting is with the CIO Organizing Committee in Atlanta, Ga., to review progress in our campaigns now under way in the wood, furniture and paper industries throughout the South.

LLOYD VAUGHAN, director of organization of the CIO Paperworkers, reports that volunteer and staff organizers' teamwork rolled up three more election victories during the past month, bringing the current tally of UPA-CIO wins up to 20 out of 21.

These three victories were at the National Container Corp., Salisbury, N. C.; Enterprise Box Co., Tampa, Fla.; and Randolph Paper Box Co., Richmond, Va. Vaughan paid tribute to southern paperworkers who, he said, "have rapidly learned that the only way they can share in the wealth of the expanding southern paper industry is through organization in UPA-CIO."

Pres. Russell Taylor, of the CIO Shoeworkers, reports an election victory at the International Shoe Co., St. Charles, Mo., where the workers voted better than 2 to 1 in favor of the USWA-CIO. This drive was under the direction of National Dir. Dave Wilson.

Assistant Dir. Chester Dusten, of Region XIII, reports a CIO victory at the Benz Spring Co., Portland, Ore., where employes favored the CIO Steelworkers by a unanimous vote. USA Rep. Lee Caldwell, assisted by Dusten and John Brost, were responsible for this victory.

Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett, of the CIO Electrical Workers, reports that in a runoff election at the Capehart Unit, Ft. Wayne, Ind., workers favored the IUE-CIO over the AFL by a vote of 260 to 91 with two challenged and two void votes. In an election at the Stromberg Carlson Co., Dallas, Tex., workers favored the IUE-CIO by an overwhelming vote.

CIO Supports Textile Workers In Fight Against 10c Pay Cut

FULL SUPPORT for the CIO Textile Workers in their fight against a 10c an hour cut in wages and fringe benefits has been pledged by the CIO Executive Committee.

Preparations for the strike of 40,000 cotton and rayon workers in New England were completed as the Apr. 15 deadline approached. Conferences were held with federal mediators and with state agencies in an attempt to avert the walkout in protest against wage and benefit slashes.

In another last-minute effort to head off a strike, TWUA Pres. Emil Rieve sent a plea to the 40-odd mill owners involved that they withdraw their demand for the 10c slash.

"You are about to force your workers to strike in order to maintain already inadequate wages," he wrote them. *"You can avoid this strike by matching the workers' statesmanship — by withdrawing your demands and retaining the status quo for the coming year."*

Heart of activity in the negotiations has been the Fall River-New Bedford, Mass., area where 13,000 TWUA members voted to strike. Their talks with the area's Textile Manufacturers' Negotiating Group broke off suddenly last week in what seemed a hopeless deadlock.

IN MAINE, workers in eight mills employing 9000 also voted to strike if present contracts are not renewed. The Peperell Mfg. Co. has already asked 2500 workers in its Biddeford and Lewiston operations to take cuts. Similar proposals were made by the Bates Mfg. Co.

TWUA Area Dir. Michael Schoonjans of Biddeford, vice president of the Maine CIO Council, told a strike-vote meeting that it was through workers' sacrifices and heavier workloads that the companies involved are able to show large profits for last year.

Negotiations in the New Bedford and Fall River area usually set the pattern for other contract talks in the northern division of the cotton-rayon industry. The union this year voted not to seek any wage increase but promised to resist all efforts to reduce contract standards.

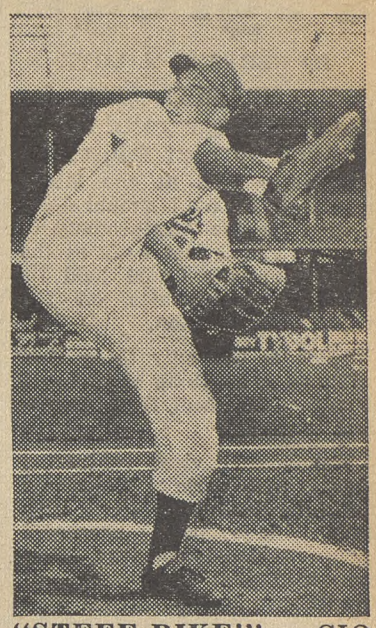
THE CIO Executive Committee voted unanimous support of any strike to battle cuts in wages and fringe benefits. The manufacturers' proposal was termed "absurd and cruel." The CIO said:

"Such a decrease in wages would have disastrous effects not only on the lives of the 40,000 workers directly involved but on hundreds of thousands of workers in different branches of the textile industry, and on additional workers in other industries.

"It would be a long step back from America's belief that only through decent wages can industry and the entire community make progress.

"The CIO firmly believes that America's future, and the future of its people and its industries, lies in raising—not cutting—wages that are already far below the minimum health and welfare standards set forth by the Bureau of Labor Statistics as necessary for an American standard of living."

One break in the employers' front came last week when the Verney Corp. employing nearly 2000 in plants at Manchester, N. H., and Brunswick, Me., signed a one-year contract renewal.



"STEEE-RIKE!" — CIO Steelworker Johnny Podres has come a long way from Bethlehem Steel ore mines to Brooklyn Dodgers' pitching mound. The southpaw from Local 3670 was set to be in "Big Five" starters.

IUE Wins 3-1 Victory In Ft. Wayne

WORKERS at Capehart-Farnsworth in Ft. Wayne, Ind., gave the CIO Electrical Workers a nearly three to one majority over the AFL Auto Workers in a Labor Board runoff election last week.

The local had been in the Communist-dominated United Electrical Workers for 17 years, but UE polled only 91 votes out of 361 cast in the three-way balloting. The runoff score was IUE-CIO 260, UAW-AFL 91.

With this unit in Ft. Wayne, IUE-CIO practically completes its organization of International Telephone and Telegraph workers. IUE representation in the company is now about 10,000 workers.

THREE OTHER IUE IT&T locals in New Jersey—Federal Telephone & Radio, both production and salaried workers, and Federal Telecommunications Laboratories—assisted materially in the Capehart organizing campaign.

Members of those three locals along with other CIO locals in Ft. Wayne and the mammoth IUE GE local there all provided personnel to help the Capehart workers win, the union reported.

In charge of the campaign and the previous victory at Farnsworth Electronics Corp., also Ft. Wayne, was IUE-CIO Rep. Walter Phillips.

Denial Of Jobless Pay Is Appealed

A RULING that denies unemployment compensation to 11,500 CIO Auto Workers in Detroit idled in 1953 by a strike in Canton, O., has been appealed to the Wayne County Circuit Court in Michigan.

The precedent-setting ruling affects workers at the Ford Motor Co. in Detroit whose plant was closed after a six-week strike in Canton. The Michigan Employment Security Commission split on the decision denying jobless pay to Detroit workers.

It agreed, however, that a union need not have authorization from individual members in order to press a legal claim for them. An MESC referee ruled each worker's okay was essential to such action.

The effect of the decision was that concerns like Ford are one "establishment" even though they have plants in other states. Thus, an employe in Michigan laid off because of a labor dispute in the same company in another state is as ineligible for unemployment compensation as if the strike had been in Michigan.

4 Ordered Reinstated On Coast Papers

FOUR members of the CIO Los Angeles Newspaper Guild, discharged for union activity by the Herald Publishing Co., have won reinstatement with full back pay in a recommendation by NLRB Trial Examiner Herman Marx.

The company publishes a string or nine semi-weekly community newspapers in southeastern Los Angeles County with a total claimed circulation of 142,000.

The firings took place during an organizational drive last July and August, three of them when the victims reported for work wearing union buttons.

In his report and recommendations, Marx demonstrated substantial doubt of much of the testimony of company executives, and cited several discrepancies. It was brought out that the company tried to fight the union by threatening to fire a whole department or close the paper, surveillance of what it thought was a union meeting, and by giving pay raises to nearly a whole department on the day of one of the firings.

TWU Presses Demand For Transit Decision

THE CIO Transport Workers last week broke off negotiations with a subcommittee of the New York City Transit Authority, but won an agreement from the full authority to meet with it.

TWU-CIO is seeking a 17c an hour across-the-board increase, retroactive to Mar. 15, for some 37,000 employes of the authority, which operates the city's municipal transit system.

Pres. Michael J. Quill and Sec.-Treas. Gustav Faber of TWU-CIO, and Pres. Matthew Guinan and Sec.-Treas. Ellis Van Riper of the union's big Local 100 wired the authority that the union has "broken off further talks with your powerless subcommittee on wages."

The union also demanded a meeting with the authority Apr. 14. Gen. Hugh J. Casey, TV chairman, replied that a meeting could not be held with the union on that date because of filled agenda, but suggested that Apr. 21 be set aside for that purpose.

TWU-CIO's wire was sent at the end of the third fruitless session with the subcommittee. Wage discussions started two months ago.

"Your assignment of a powerless subcommittee is proof that the TA has been acting in bad faith," Quill said. "Your actions are clearly a violation of the contract signed in good faith by this union.

"It makes us wonder if we can trust the authority when it persists in acting in bad faith by refusing to honor the terms of the agreement relating to the wage re-opener."

The funds are available for the 17c retroactive raise "as we have repeatedly pointed out to the wage subcommittee," the telegram said.

The union officials called for face-to-face negotiations "without further stalling" and added, "Your prompt agreement on wages will redeem your honor in signing an agreement and will reduce the confusion and unrest in the transit system."

U. S. Rubber Pact Reached

THE CIO Rubber Workers have reached agreement with the United States Rubber Co. on a two-year contract covering 33,000 employes in 19 plants.

Paid holidays were increased from six to seven. Workers with 11 to 14 years' service will receive an extra day's pay for each year of employment beyond 10 years in addition to two-week vacations. Wages were not an issue.

Negotiations between the URW and the B. F. Goodrich Co. have been recessed by mutual agreement until May 23 at the latest, the union said. The talks have been in progress since Mar. 16 in Columbus, O., and concern a new agreement on pension and insurance programs.

High Court Urged To End Segregation By Next Fall

By GERVASE N. LOVE

A TIMETABLE calling for the end of segregated school systems by next fall, or by September 1956 at the latest, was urged by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People last week as the U. S. Supreme Court held its long-delayed hearings on the "how" of integration.

"This is the only thing that will give us anything at all," said Thurgood Marshall, NAACP general counsel.

The NAACP views contrasted sharply with those of spokesmen for some southern states. With blunt defiance poorly concealed by professional courtesy, they demanded that enforcement of the historic decision of last May 17 be put off into the indefinite future.

THE CASES before the nine justices involve segregated schools in the District of Columbia, Delaware, Virginia, South Carolina and Kansas. However, their order inevitably would set a pattern for the end of segregation in the other states where it is compulsory or permissible.

Consequently, "friend of the court" briefs also were filed and arguments made by representatives of Florida, North Carolina, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Maryland and Texas, with the final argument made for the Dept. of Justice by Solicitor General Simon E. Sobeloff.

Sobeloff asked the court to use "moderation with firmness," rejecting both the "forthwith" plea of the Negroes and the interminable delay sought by some states.

HE SUGGESTED the Supreme Court send the cases back to the lower courts with "some guide, some criteria." Included should be strict orders that any delay be granted for good cause only, and not be "delay for the mere sake of delay."

A pack hearing room and heavy press coverage indicated the widespread interest in the arguments. Long lines, swelled by Washington's traditional invasion of Easter tourists, waited patiently—sometimes for hours—for a chance at vacant seats in the spectators' section. Many children, both white and Negro, were among them.

The hearings were ordered to help the court formulate orders implementing the decision that outlawed the *"separate but equal"* facilities doctrine on which segregated schools had been based for 60 years.

ROBERT McC. FIGG, Jr., representing South Carolina, and S. E. Rogers, appearing for Clarendon County, S. C., where one of the cases originated, said the problem might be worked out if school officials can explain their difficulties to the U. S. District Court charged with supervising an integration program.

But, Rogers said, the people "do not want to be tied down to any time, even five years." Figg said the white people "will find another way to educate their children, if they wish," should immediate integration be ordered.

Archibald G. Robinson, speaking for Virginia, declared no Supreme Court order can bring about immediate integration if a majority of "the governed" do not "consent" to it.

White parents will not appropriate money to send their children to school with Negro children, he declared, citing what he said was more infectious disease, greater illegitimacy and lower educational accomplishments among the Negro children, and "lower moral standards" among their parents.

Atty.-Gen. J. Lindsay, Jr., of Virginia, climaxed an impassioned, hour-long, table-thumping presentation with a plea to the court not *"to press this crown of thorns upon our brow or press this cup of hemlock to our lips."* There was an audible snicker in the chamber.

Atty.-Gen. Robert McMullan, of North Carolina, said compulsory integration would result in "such violent opposition as to endanger the continued existence of the schools."

MARSHALL ACCUSED the pro-segregationists of trying "to blackmail" the Supreme Court, and urged it to ignore pleas for "local option."

"There is no local option in the Fourteenth Amendment," he maintained. "It is a national constitution."

He conceded the problems of integration are "very difficult," but asserted the constitutional guarantee of equal rights "cannot be geared down to local mores and customs."

He expressed shock at the southern contention that "our government is unable to enforce the constitution." He accused the spokesmen of saying, in effect, *"that if you don't give me what I want, I'll abolish the public schools."*

MARSHALL RIDICULED the Virginia arguments that white parents are concerned about diseases in Negro children. They have no objection, he pointed out, to the mothers of those same Negro children as servants who prepare meals and "almost put the food in their mouths."

Expressing the belief that the citizens of southern states are as law-abiding as those in the rest of the country, the NAACP counsel urged the "strongest type" of order "to arm lower court judges with the power to enforce integration as rapidly as possible."

"The problem is whether this government can any longer tolerate this extreme difference based on color," he declared.

Wilkins Named To NAACP Post

Roy Wilkins, a member of the executive staff of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People since 1931, last week was named executive secretary to succeed the late Walter White.

White, who had held the post for 24 years, died Mar. 21. Wilkins joined the NAACP staff as assistant executive secretary and became White's chief aide.

Here's Digest Of Southern School Action

A LOT of words have rolled from the lips of politicians in states with segregated schools since the Supreme Court's decision of last May 17, but only four defiant legislatures have passed new laws aimed at blocking integration.

South Carolina and Georgia put on the statute books legislation which in effect junks their public school systems and farms them out to private enterprise on a segregated basis.

Louisiana, exercising its police powers, empowered the State Superintendent of Education to slot any child into any school he sees fit. Mississippi has a new law providing fines of $1 to $25 or six months in jail, or both, for whites who attend State-supported schools with Negroes.

FLORIDA has adopted an integration program so "gradual" as to be almost motionless. In Virginia, a State advisory commission reported to the Legislature that integration is impossible in the foreseeable future. In North Carolina, the Legislature passed a resolution declaring integration "cannot be accomplished."

Anti-integration legislation was vetoed in Tennessee and failed to pass in Alabama and Arkansas. Integration has been accomplished in the District of Columbia, practically accomplished in Kansas, and appears on the way in Delaware, West Virginia and parts of Maryland. Nothing has been done to block it in Oklahoma and Texas.

Hoover's NLRB Proposal Rapped

A Hoover Commission proposal to vest the NLRB's judicial powers in unfair labor practice cases in a new U. S. Administrative Court would establish "an administrative monstrosity," according to CIO Gen. Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg.

STATUE symbolizing a "Man of Steel" was presented to the Philip Murray hearing room in the New York City quarters of the American Arbitration Association. Pres. David J. McDonald of CIO Steelworkers (right) thanks Pres. Clifford R. Hood of U. S. Steel Corp., who made presentation. The room honors the late CIO and Steelworkers president.

Ike's Postal Pay Stand Called 'Trickle-Down' Idea

POSTAL PAY legislation which is awaiting House action is being treated to the Administration's "trickle-down philosophy," according to Rep. Rhodes (D. Pa.).

RHODES

He pointed out glaring inequities in the bill which has the blessing of the White House and Postmaster-Gen. Summerfield. Rhodes and other Democrats on the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee supported a report opposing the Administration bill.

Postal workers in the lower classified levels, Rhodes said, are most in need of a wage increase but would get only $4 a week or 6%. On the other hand, he went on, those in the top brackets would get an extra $100 a week or a 58% raise.

"Behind the thinking on this bill is the same trickle-down philosophy as is evident on taxes and other measures proposed by the Eisenhower Administration," said Rhodes.

Rhodes noted the Presidential threat of a veto of any raise higher than 7.6% and he doubted the President realized how "unfair and unjust" some of its proposals are. No matter what the White House decides, the Pennsylvanian added, "I do not believe . . . Congress should surrender the right to think for themselves on this issue."

3 Named By Arbiter Group

THREE union leaders recently were named to the board of directors of the American Arbitration Association at the organization's annual meeting at New York City.

Two of them are from the CIO, Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers and CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg. AFL General Counsel J. Albert Woll also was chosen. They are among the 14 new board members.

Why Bosses Like Commie Unions

DEALING with the Communist-dominated United Electrical Workers is "extremely beneficial" to employers, in the words of management.

That was what a Sonotone Corp. officer said in a memorandum to all production supervisors at the firm's plants at Elmsford and White Plains, N. Y.

"My own position and that of the company is that we cannot agree with, nor do we sponsor the UE union for ideological reasons," Sonotone's Vice Pres. J. J. Christophel wrote.

"Nevertheless, we must not be unmindful of the economic interests of the Sonotone Corporation which must supersede our personal likes and dislikes.

"I believe that in the present weakened position of the UE, it is advantageous for the company to continue to deal with them until such time as the Government takes the action now contemplated.

"In our conferences with them recently, we feel we again have a way to lay off and discharge employes with a minimum of risk.

"We have reached certain understandings as to the negotiations in the event the UE wins this election and the UE has promised to get behind the incentive system immediately after the election so that we get 130% production. *You can understand that such an arrangement is extremely beneficial to Sonotone Corp.*

"In view of the foregoing, we urge our supervisors NOT TO DISCOURAGE ANY employe from voting for the UE in the election next Tuesday."

A reproduction of the memo appeared in a recent issue of The IUE-CIO News, the paper of the CIO Electrical Workers.

The Story of Two Strikes
See Pages 8 and 9

The CIO News

Official Weekly Publication, Congress of Industrial Organizations

Washington, D. C., April 25, 1955 — 82 — Vol. 18, No. 17

'It's The Children Who Suffer—' 3 Working Mothers Tell Hearing

By AL ZACK

"It's the children—they're the ones that suffer."

That, in a nutshell, is the real reason for increasing minimum wages to at least $1.25 an hour, the Senate Labor Subcommittee was told by three experts—working mothers who support their children on tiny incomes.

The trio, all members of the CIO Clothing Workers, work in a pajama factory, a work clothes plant and a shirt factory. The highest paid of the group makes $1.25 an hour.

How do they live on such incomes? Mrs. Noel Penny, the sole supporter of four sons, told the senators: *"Every day you keep saying to yourself, 'How in the world am I ever going to manage?'"*

THEIR SOFT-VOICED, earnest pleas, hard to hear in the ornate Senate hearing room where the Supreme Court once listened to constitutional lawyers argue cases, made an obvious impression on the senators.

Mrs. Penny told of the problems of feeding four growing sons. *"You know how boys eat,"* she remarked, and all the senators nodded. *"And when I have to take $6 out of my pay to buy one of the boys shoes, well, something else doesn't get paid for,"* she continued.

Mrs. Penny said there were others in her plant, which employs 600 people—"mostly women like myself supporting their families"—who had a tougher time making ends meet. She noted: *"How are we going to pay this bill or that bill? That's the question that keeps popping up in our minds."*

HER EMPLOYER, she reported, was sympathetic. But competition from sweatshop plants made it impossible for him to raise wages.

Mrs. Urcel Walters of Hattiesburg, Miss., the mother of three children, who makes 95c an hour, echoed her plea. *"You can't make a living on that money,"* she said quietly. *"The present law is real hard on people."*

Mrs. Rosalie Watkins, of Charleston, S. C., who supports her six children and an ailing husband, added, *"We're just barely living"* on her income of $1.25 an hour.

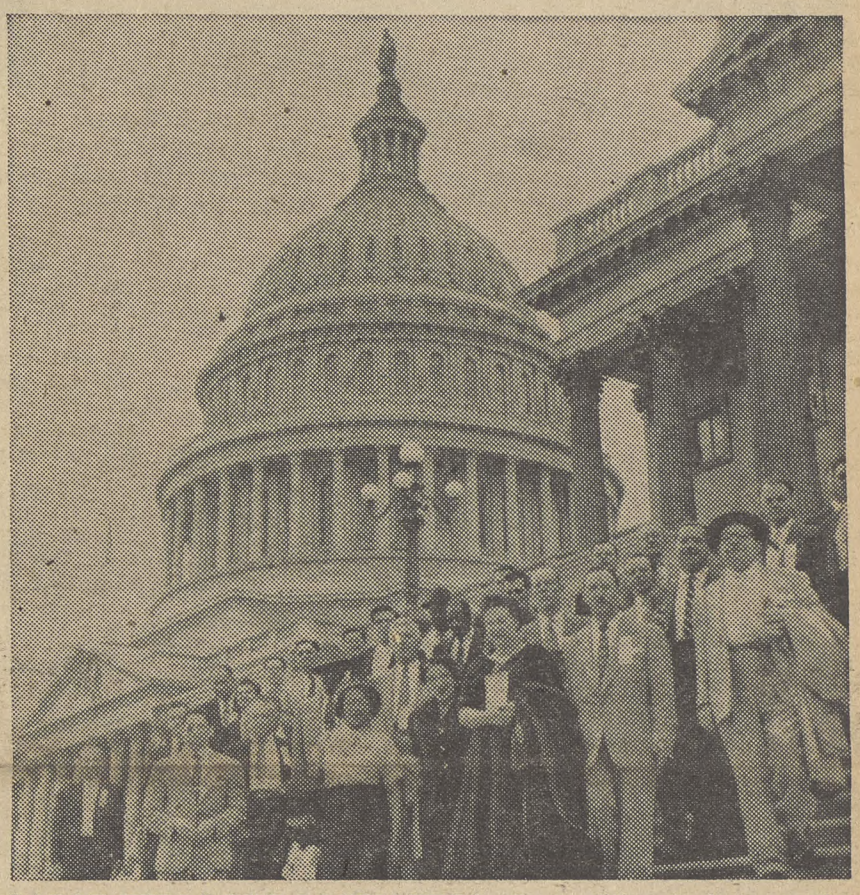
"When you go to the grocery store, you have to buy their cheapest bargains; when you go to the clothing store, you have to go to the bargain counter," she testified. *"The cheapest food may take care of hunger, but it doesn't give much nourishment. It's the children—they're the ones that suffer."*

She pleaded for the $1.25 minimum, as a weapon to eliminate cutthroat competition, so her employer could pay higher wages.

"That's asking very little," she noted. *"If we had a higher minimum, there wouldn't be so many sick children and clinic cases. It would help people help themselves instead of the government or charity helping them."*

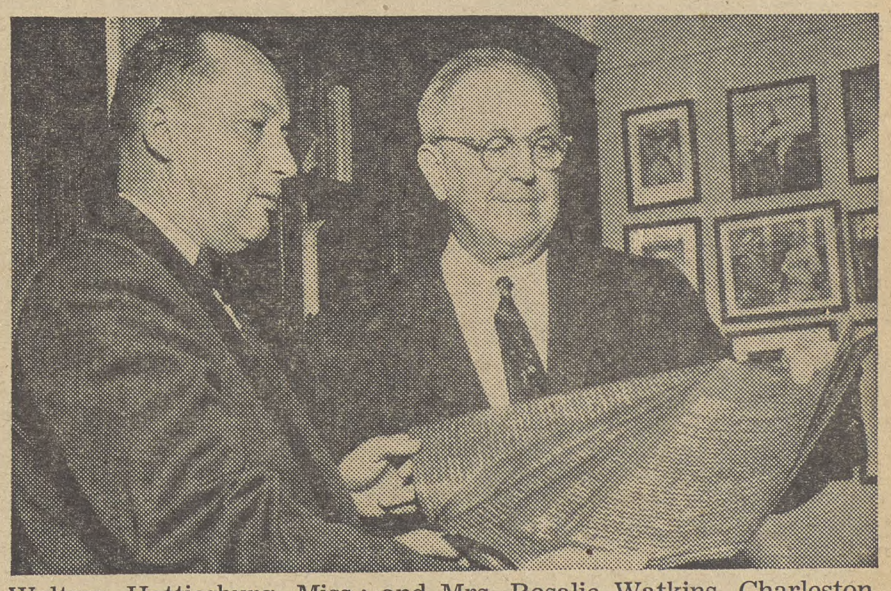
When she finished, there was a hushed silence in the big room. Then Chairman Douglas (D. Ill.) thanked the three women gravely and the committee went back to hearing statisticians and technicians discuss the impact of a higher minimum wage on a dynamic economy. *But it all sounded rather stale and unimportant. For the real experts had already testified.*

(Other news on the minimum wage hearings on Pages 2, 3, 6 and 7.)



LABOR TELLS THE LAWMAKERS—In traditional photo on the Capitol steps, here is part of large group of CIO Retail-Wholesale members who met with lawmakers to urge $1.25 minimum wage and wider coverage, as Senate subcommittee heard union leaders.

"BARELY LIVING"—The rock-bottom existence of low-wage Southern labor was described by three mothers who are needles trades workers. Listening to Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers, they are (from left): Mrs. Noel Penny, Cordele, Ga.; Mrs. Urcel Walters, Hattiesburg, Miss.; and Mrs. Rosalie Watkins, Charleston, S. C. They testified briefly. At right: William Kirkland, of CIO Textile Workers Pacific Mills local in Columbia, S. C., presents petitions for $1.25 minimum wage floor to Rep. Riley (D. S.C.).



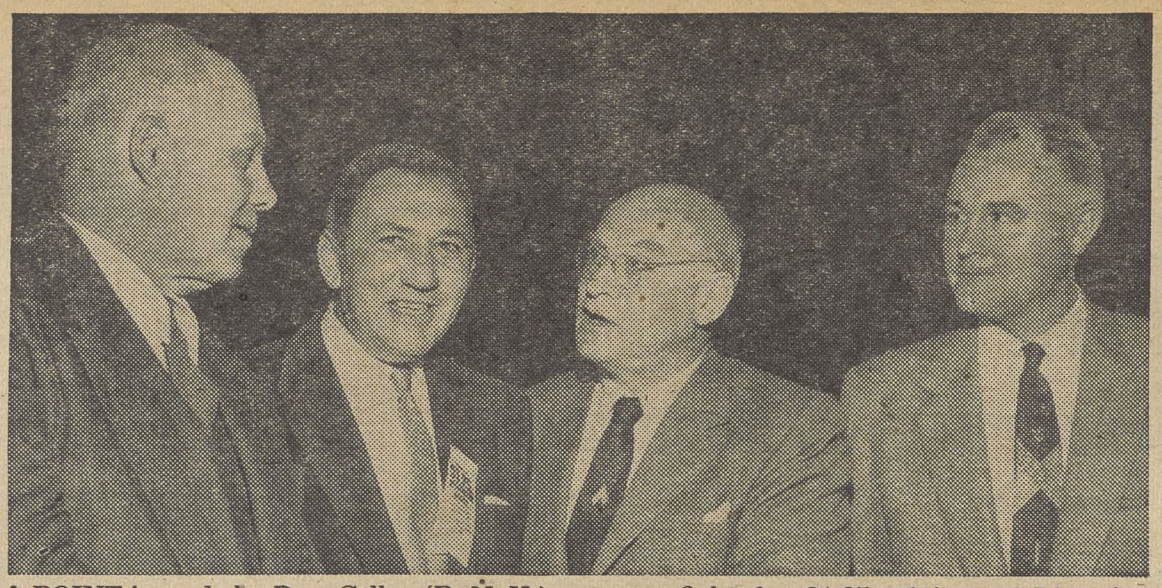
Big CIO Retail Delegation Calls For $1.25

By FRED ROSS

A LARGE rank-and-file delegation of the CIO Retail-Wholesale Union came to Washington last week to help press labor's fight for the $1.25 an hour minimum wage with extended coverage, while a dozen union leaders testified before a Senate Labor subcommittee.

Representing the union in two dozen states as far south as Florida, Alabama and Mississippi and as far west as Kansas and Missouri, 625 RWDSU-CIO members immediately got down to the business at hand.

After a briefing luncheon at the Washington Hotel, they went by bus to the Capitol and Senate and House Office Buildings to tell their congressmen of the need for improving the law which now provides only 75c an hour and is peppered with "exemptions."



A POINT is made by Rep. Celler (D. N. Y.) to AFL Pres. George Meany (left) at briefing session for over 600 CIO retail union members who came to Washington to press fight for $1.25 minimum. Listening are RWDSU-CIO Pres. Max Greenberg (center) and Dir. Robert Oliver of CIO Legislative Dept.

AT THE END of an intensive afternoon of talking to their senators and representatives, they reported to their leaders that they got favorable reactions from many congressmen, including a number of Republicans.

At the luncheon, AFL Pres. George Meany, RWDSU-CIO Pres. Max Greenberg and Dir. Robert Oliver of the CIO Legislative Dept. told the delegation that it was not there to hear them, but to talk to their congressmen.

Oliver expressed regret of CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther over his absence. Reuther was participating in negotiations for the guaranteed annual employment plan for the CIO Auto Workers, which he heads.

"You came here to make speeches and I hope you make them this afternoon," Meany said.

He said they would hear the "same, old worn-out argument" that business could not afford the $1.25 wage. That, he said, was the argument that he has heard for years whenever legislation was sought to help the workers.

The AFL president declared that the argument had no validity. When the Wage and Hour Law was enacted in 1938 and the first minimum of 25c an hour was established, the gross national product was worth $67 billion, and it has risen to $370 billion this year, he noted.

He also spoke of the impending CIO-AFL merger. In a speech that was frequently interrupted by applause, Meany said that mergers will be encouraged but "not forced between unions in the same field."

Meany said that the power of the new labor center would be used "for the good of the membership, those who work for wages and the nation as a whole."

Greenberg, who the same day had testified before the Senate committee, said that RWDSU-CIO had a "selfish motive" in seeking to hike the minimum wage to $1.25 and extend coverage.

He added that while most members of the union are earning more than $1.25 an hour, RWDSU-CIO wanted to help the "unfortunate workers" who do not "to eliminate the unfair competition that is plaguing us in our efforts to organize."

Rep. Celler (D. N. Y.) brought cheers from the delegates when he announced that he had introduced bills to achieve the union's objectives.

Departing from his prepared text, Celler denounced Pres. Eisenhower for saying "90c an hour will do."

"Eisenhower's experience is limited to golfing, cooking and fishing," Celler said. The New York Congressman promised that every Democratic member of the State's congressional delegation would support the labor-proposed minimum wage improvements.

THE UNION visitors found that not all of the Republicans were "sold" on the Administration's 90c an hour proposal. Typical of the reaction of some Republican congressmen was that of Rep. Sheehan (R. Ill.), who told the delegation, representing 8000 members in the union's Chicago Joint Board:

"I do not consider 90c or $1 an hour a living wage. I pay my own employes more than $1.50 an hour."

Others, like Sen. Dirksen and Rep. McVey, both Illinois Republicans, who were also visited by the Chicago delegation, expressed sympathy with the union's objectives, but for the most part hedged on definite commitments.

(More pictures of RWDSU delegation on Pages 6-7.

Ohio Needle Trades Unions Join To Back $1.25 Wage

A $1.25 minimum wage is "an economic necessity" and the Administration's 90c proposal is "totally inadequate," a meeting of 500 CIO and AFL needle trades union members at a Columbus, O., rally was told last week.

The meeting, first of a series in the State, formed the United Ohio Labor Conference. In attendance were representatives from the CIO Clothing and Textile Workers and the AFL Ladies Garment Workers.

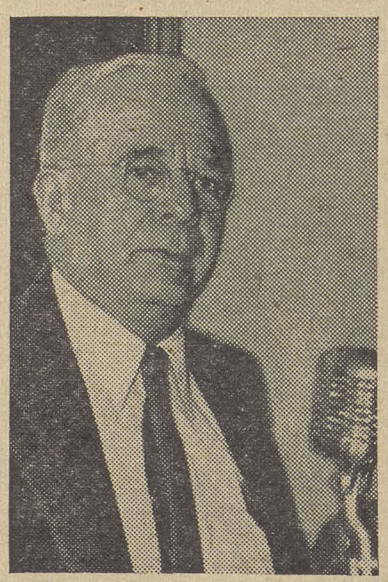
CIO-PAC Dir. Jack Kroll lashed the Administration for "always looking backward and being too willing to settle for second best." He pointed out that it failed to sponsor a bill to raise the minimum while 37 such proposals were introduced by Democratic House members.

"If we can plan for war, why can't we plan for peace and prosperity based on adequate purchasing power?" Kroll asked.

Political Dept. Dir. Gus Tyler of the ILGWU-AFL said the $1.25 was a "life or death proposal" for the needle trades because it "means jobs now and in the future." He added that a higher minimum would also benefit employers and "every businessman in the country."

Other speakers were Sec.-Treas. Jacob Clayman of the Ohio CIO Council; TWUA-CIO PAC Dir. Al Barkan; Sec.-Treas. Philip Hannah of the Ohio Federation of Labor, and ACWA-CIO Education Dir. Emil Starr.

The new conference will send delegations to Washington, organize letter-writing campaigns and generate local publicity for the higher minimum.



CIO-PAC Dir. Jack Kroll tells a joint CIO-AFL conference at Columbus, O., that the Administration "looks back" and accepts "the second best."

Miss Anderson Heads Wage Unit

Mary Anderson, who was director of the Women's Bureau of the Labor Dept. from 1919 to 1944, has left her retirement to become chairman of the Citizens Committee on the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Miss Anderson came to the U. S. as a Swedish emigrant at 16, and once was an organizer for the National Boot & Shoe Workers Union.

HST Blows The Whistle On GOP, Charges 'Trickery' On Asia Policy

By AL ZACK

THE MAN from Independence, Harry S. Truman, kicked off the 1956 presidential campaign last week with the first major, free-swinging Democratic attack on the Eisenhower Administration.

In his typical "whistle-stop" manner, the former President—looking hale and hearty despite his near 71 years and a long illness—accused the GOP of playing "political tricks" with U. S. foreign policy and security.

Truman was the chief speaker at a huge Jackson-Jefferson Day dinner in Washington honoring veteran House Speaker Sam Rayburn. Also featured as a dinner speaker was Adlai E. Stevenson, the 1952 Democratic presidential candidate.

STEVENSON SAID the Democratic party must stand for *"three basic things to be true to itself—social progress, civil freedom and peace."*

Truman's rip-snorting speech drew instant angry replies from Republican spokesmen and apologists, who cling to their tactics of screaming "foul" when anyone criticizes Pres. Eisenhower.

Completely ignoring their own record of attacks on Truman and Roosevelt, when these Democrats resided at 1600 Pennsylvania Ave., the Republican spokesmen pretended to great horror at what they called Truman's "vitriolic" attack on the present White House tenant.

The man who had led the free world's opposition to Communist aggression was blunt when he discussed the Eisenhower Far Eastern policy which has led to the possibility of war with Red China over the tiny off-shore islands of Quemoy and Matsu.

Truman accused the Eisenhower Administration of "barefaced political fraud" in announcing the "unleashing" of Chiang Kai-shek to attack the mainland of China of January 1953.

Truman also swung sharply at the one-party press, which he charged had thrown a *"cloak of protection"* around the Administration and covered up its *"political tricks with the grave and serious issues of both foreign and domestic policies."*

Republican hopefuls, looking for a substitute in the event that Eisenhower does not seek reelection, also suffered a setback at the hands of Chief Justice Earl Warren.

In an unprecedented public statement, Warren said that under no circumstances or conditions will he ever be a candidate for the presidency.

In Chicago, the president of the Abraham Lincoln National Republican Club, an extreme GOP right-wing outfit, announced the opening of a campaign to "recapture leadership of the Republican party from the Eisenhower-New Deal wing."

3 CIOers Win In Jersey Primaries

Three CIO leaders won Democratic nominations in the New Jersey primary elections last week.

Pres. Richard Lynch of CIO Electrical Workers Local 410, at the Westinghouse Electric Co. plant in Bloomfield, and Pres. William Young of IUE-CIO Local 435 at the Walker-Turner Co., Plainfield, won nominations to the State Senate.

In East Orange, Harry Kranz, legislative director for the New Jersey CIO Council, captured a Democratic nomination for the City Council.

9000 Strike At Sperry's

SOME 9000 CIO Electrical Workers struck the Sperry Gyroscope Co. at Lake Success, N. Y., with the expiration of their contract early last week.

IUE-CIO had asked for an economic package amounting to 18c an hour including pension and insurance plan improvements, plus agreements on a number of other issues relating to working conditions.

Sperry's final offer, prior to the strike, was for a three-year contract with 12c in wage increases in three steps during the life of the agreement. Sperry refused to discuss other issues at all.

Federal mediators are continuing to meet with union and company representatives as bargaining sessions go on during the walkout.

Reuther Urges Higher Minimum Wage

By GERVASE N. LOVE

REALISTIC improvements in the Fair Labor Standards Act are necessary to fight poverty and sustain economic growth, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther testified last week before the Senate Labor Subcommittee on proposed amendments to increase the minimum wage and expand its coverage.

"They would constitute the best kind of public interest legislation," he asserted, "and the CIO is proud to join in the campaign for it."

Reuther specifically urged enactment of a $1.25 an hour minimum wage—something he said the CIO has advocated for so long that it is now "somewhat out of date"; and at the least, extension of wage-hour coverage to 6.5 million now unprotected workers as required in a bill sponsored by Sen. Lehman (D. N.Y.).

The Lehman Bill would extend coverage to about four million workers and remove specific exemptions affecting 2.5 million others, for a total of 6.5 million.

Union Leaders Heard

Reuther's testimony came as the climax to a week which saw a dozen leaders of CIO and AFL unions, including AFL Pres. George Meany and CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, urge approval of the $1.25 minimum, expansion of coverage and other improvements in the basic Wage-Hour Act. *(For details, see Pages 6 and 7.)*

The CIO president told the committee that it could not "conceivably adopt" any minimum which would affect a majority of CIO unions and members, yet "every one of CIO's unions is solidly behind" the $1.25 proposal.

"CIO supports the proposal because it is morally right and because it is economically sound," he explained.

"It is morally right because there is no excuse for the payment of sweatshop wages in an era of atomic energy and automation. It is economically sound because an expanding economy requires an ever-rising consumer income to match our ever-rising productive power."

The CIO leader reminded the committee that employment is going down whether production indices rise or stand still, as a result of the increase in productive capacity.

Buying Power Key

"The CIO is not afraid of advanced productivity, whether it be from automation or atomic energy or any other direction," he said.

"We know that from this productivity flows our standard of living. But we know, too, that the benefits from this advanced technology will not flow automatically to the average American.

"Seventy-five and 90c minimum wages have no place in today's economy. You can automate products, but not customers."

Reuther called the Eisenhower Administration's requested 90c minimum *"too little and too late,"* and "further evidence of the economic rut the present Administration has adopted as national policy." It constitutes still further evidence, he said, that "standing still is its criterion of success."

"An increase from 75c to 90c will do no more than compensate for the increase in living costs experienced by the lowest income groups," he went on.

"Is the maintenance of 1950 living standards this Administration's concept of economic progress? Are we going to be told that a 90c wage in 1955 is 'almost as good' as a 75c wage in 1950? Is this what has been labelled 'dynamic conservatism'?

"What justification can there possibly be for failure to reflect our tremendous gains in productivity in the minimum wage?"

Simple equity requires that at least increased living costs and increased productivity enter into determination of a new minimum. The cost of living has risen generally by 14% since 1950, more for lowest-income groups, he said, while productivity has risen at least 19%.

Hits Freeze Proposal

"The enactment of a 90c minimum would give congressional support to the thesis that our lowest wage-earners should expect no improvement in their real wages after five years," Reuther said.

"It would place in the statute books a congressional determination that the minimum wage is now and will continue to be frozen at the 1949 level, except for changes in living costs. This is a concept of economic stagnation. This is a rejection of everything we know about the needs and potentials of our tremendous productive power."

Predicting that *"the McKinley era advocates"* will cry "regimentation and socialism," and throw the "spectre of inflation" at the committee if it approves $1.25, Reuther declared the history of the last 20 years "is a clear refutation to those chronic economic crape-hangers" because "they cannot show where and when any of the actions taken in the past have harmed employes or employers or communities."

He discounted allegations that a boost in the minimum will mean price increases, again citing recent history.

The Administration's position on extension of coverage, he said, would mean continuation of the present "highly unsatisfactory" situation.

"The CIO supports, at the very least, the increased coverage and elimination of exemptions required by the Lehman Bill," he said. "The CIO hopes that the protection of the Fair Labor Standards Act can be extended to millions of additional wage earners just as quickly as possible.

"We have a heavy moral responsibility to those millions of workers who do not today have the protection even of the inadequate 75c minimum. The CIO hopes Congress will make a substantial contribution to the correction of this situation."

Reuther and Sol Barkin, research director of the CIO Textile Workers and chairman of the CIO Fair Labor Standards Committee, who aided him, also explained charts showing the effect of various increases in the minimum on the nation's total wage bill, and how the additional money low-wage income families would receive would be spent.

In reply to his questions, Reuther told Sen. Bender (R. O.) that Pres. Eisenhower has a "philosophical" sympathy for low-paid workers, but has been unable to translate it into action.

Sen. Neely (D. W. Va.) "guessed" that Eisenhower would approve a $1.25 minimum, but would veto anything greater. He asked Reuther if he preferred "that we compromise, or take a chance on a veto."

"I'd vote for the $1.25 and ask the people who veto it to accept the moral verdict of the American people," rejoined Reuther.

"So would I," nodded Neely.

Rosella Chestner, business agent of CIO Woodworkers Local 389, with 350 members in basket and veneer plants in the Portsmouth, Va., area, pleaded for the $1.25 minimum. Base rates in the union contract range from 82 to 85c an hour, she said, despite a considerable degree of skill required and the danger of the work.

McDonald Testifies

Pres. David J. McDonald, in a statement prepared for delivery to the subcommittee as The CIO News went to press, declared that the 75c an hour minimum enacted in January 1950 "became outdated even before the year 1950 was over. This was so because of the sharp rise in the cost of living which began in mid-1950 and the increase in wages generally which followed."

The statutory minimum, McDonald said, became more and more outdated as increasing productivity led to higher wage levels. Contemplated amendments to the Act now represent "a catching-up process," an attempt to make up the lag which began five years ago.

The Steelworkers head urged establishment of a $1.25 minimum and substantial extension of coverage.

Executive Vice Pres. William Pollock of the CIO Textile Workers was also scheduled to testify.

(More stories on the testimony of McDonald and Pollock will appear in the next issue of The CIO News.)

IMPROVEMENTS in minimum wage act to $1.25 with broader coverage are "morally right and economically sound," said CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, gesturing with pencil as he testified before a Senate Labor Subcommittee. At right: Sen. Purtell (R. Conn.) leans over to consult with Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.), chairman of the subcommittee which heard several CIO and AFL union officials testify.

Uncovered

Forty-four million men and women are employed by private industry in the U. S., but only 24 million of them are covered by the Wage-Hour Act, Sec. of Labor Mitchell told the Senate Labor subcommittee headed by Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.).

By contrast, 90% of all American workers are covered by social security. The largest worker group barred from minimum wage protection is in retail trade. The service trades and processing of food products also are exempted, as are specific job classifications in public utilities, transportation and other interstate industries.

GOP Shift

Two key Republican senators on the Labor Committee—Ives (N. Y.) and Purtell (Conn.)—have publicly recorded themselves for "much more" than the Administration's top minimum wage figure of 90c.

Ives told a New York CIO meeting that he was for $1.25 minimum and Purtell went on the record at Senate hearings.

In a friendly exchange with ACWA Pres. Jacob Potofsky, Purtell called sweatshop inducements to New England industries "an unfair raid" and added: "I'm for a much higher minimum than 90c," which is Eisenhower's official ceiling.

Highlights Of CIO Leaders' Testimony

Highlights of testimony given last week by CIO witnesses, in addition to Pres. Walter P. Reuther, before the Senate Labor Subcommittee hearings on amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act, follow.

CAREY: The question isn't so much whether the country can afford a $1.25 minimum wage, said CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey. It should be, "Can we afford not to help the three million factory workers presently earning less than $1.25 an hour?" He also urged broadened coverage and extension of protections to workers in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

POTOFSKY: Increasing the minimum wage to $1.25 will give protection to workers who need it without undue price increases, promote healthy competition which is vital to the free enterprise system, and expand purchasing power where it is most needed, Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers testified.

BEIRNE: Unless Congress eliminates the present exemption of telephone operators in exchanges having 750 stations or less from the Wage-Hour Act, it will be perpetrating a subsidy of the independent industry by women workers receiving substandard wages, said Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the CIO Communications Workers.

GREENBERG: A $1.25 minimum wage will contribute to the well-being of lowest paid workers and the nation's prosperity, but will not make the Fair Labor Standards Act fully effective, Pres. Max Greenberg of the CIO Retail-Wholesale Union testified. In addition, he said, exemptions denying its protection to 20 million workers "must be narrowed to the minimum."

DAY: A minimum of $1.25, which works out to $50 for a 40-hour week, is "little enough" to support a family in view of the BLS budget which requires earnings of $1.95 for 2000 hours a year, Jack G. Day, counsel for the CIO Mechanics Educational Society, told the committee. He also urged much broader coverage, and simplification, narrowing and elimination of present exemptions.

Additional testimony at the end of the week by Pres. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers and Executive Vice Pres. William Pollock of the CIO Textile Workers will be carried in next week's issue of The CIO News.

(For pictures and detailed stories of CIO testimony, see Pages 6-7.)

The Case For $1.25

The case for a minimum wage of at least $1.25 an hour, with protection for the millions who today have none, has been made to the Senate Labor Subcommittee. That story was told in economic terms, in statistics, in the words of labor leaders and those who care for their fellowman's well-being. And it has been told in the stark, simple language of those who must now live on substandard wages.

This week the committee will hear from the opposition —from the well-dressed, well-fed, Cadillac-set. They'll moan that the economy can't stand an increase; they'll weep that only doom will result from eliminating poverty. They'll cry that feeding little children decent meals will warp their spiritual and moral beings.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther has suggested that those opponents be made to live on $1.25 an hour for a year, and then be asked to speak up on the subject of minimum wages. Of course, none of them will do so. *They lack the courage to put their convictions where their mouth is.*

A Genius Passes On

Albert Einstein was one of the monumental geniuses of all time. The world is poorer for his passing, and it may be centuries before another human being with his intellectual prowess appears on this earth.

Dealing in concepts that average men had difficulty understanding, Einstein pushed out the frontiers of human knowledge by the brilliance of his theoretical mind. His theories are being translated each day into practical use for humanity—through the application of atomic energy for peaceful use, through a dozen other advanced technical processes that rest on the foundations of his advanced thinking.

Einstein, so divinely gifted beyond other men, would have had reason to consider himself an "aristocrat" above the mass of men. But he was a democrat in mind and heart. He hated dictatorship; he loved democracy; and in his curiously diffident way, he lent his name and talents to that same striving for human dignity which is the cornerstone of labor's cause.

So we mourn his death, not alone for the magnificent machine that was his brain, but for the warm love for his fellow human beings that he carried in his great heart.

Wise Decision

There's good reason to cheer the decision of the Defense Dept. to throw out the *"stool pigeon"* question from its industrial security form designed for defense plant workers.

CIO took a strong and forthright position against that question—which would have required defense workers to list the names of friends and relatives who might have been members, during the past five years, of organizations on the Attorney General's list of subversive groups.

CIO officials protested that *"stool pigeon"* proposal to the Department and to the Congress. The Defense Dept., in announcing its decision to delete, gives full credit to CIO for a convincing case against the question.

It would have been better if the minds around the Pentagon had figured out on their own, in advance, that that was an un-American type of question. But it's good that they've finally seen the light and removed it from the questionnaire.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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President

JOHN V. RIFFE
Executive Vice President

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

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Vol. XVIII — April 25, 1955 — No. 17

Looking To The Sunrise

In Other Words—

Farm Workers Are Humans, Too

CIO Packinghouse Workers know at first hand what's happening in the agricultural areas of the West and Southwest, because they have members in the food packing sheds. Excerpts from the account of Rosalie Widman, UPWA-CIO field representative, of her congressional testimony on the subject follow:

By ROSALIE WIDMAN

IT DID NOT TAKE ME LONG to realize that most of the congressmen who were "deliberating" on the fate of this country's millions of agricultural workers who work in the "factory fields" of the West Coast didn't have the faintest idea of the situation.

In fact, some had a decidedly rotten attitude toward people who raise and harvest the fruits and vegetables that feed a nation, in my opinion.

One congressman—he was from Kansas—said that field work was the hardest and most miserable of all, so why not move all domestic field workers into the cities for factory work and use nothing but imported workers for the fields?

I told him I thought that was a pretty negative approach and an impractical one. With three million unemployed in the cities already, where was he going to find the jobs? *And why should agricultural workers, either resident or imported, be exploited anyway?*

The answer, I told him, was to make the agricultural industry—and industry is what it is on the West Coast—one in which people could work and live like human beings. These growers can afford to pay living wages.

Five Million Affected

I told them they were deliberating about laws that affect five million people—not 5000—and that the hopes and aspirations of so many human beings deserved their close attention to our union's testimony.

I reminded them that it was not Congress' intent when it passed Public Law 78 to displace resident workers from their jobs in the fields nor to cut their wages and depress working conditions. In reality, both things have happened.

I explained some of the gimmicks the growers use to make it appear that there is a shortage of resident labor; how they make it impossible for resident workers to get a job or make a living at it.

In that way they open the door for more imported labor at still lower wages while the resident workers are knocking at relief agency doors and being called "shiftless."

I told about Joe Ortega, for instance. Joe had a car. He and six women riders got job referrals. The association placed them in seven different fields. How could they go seven directions in one car?

Only one could go to work, and the association could say, *"see, there's a shortage of resident labor."* Complain about it, and they say they are following the *"letter of the law."*

Overloading Fields

Another gimmick to discourage residents is overloading a field. They put too many in one field so that there's not enough product to make a day's pay for anybody. When the field is through in half a day, it's "go on home." But when contract workers finish a field early, they pack them up in buses and carry them over to some other association member's place.

I explained how Negroes are kept at cotton-picking. They are systematically kept out of the other crops—not "qualified" to pick lettuce.

And women? I was just as blunt as I could be about it. I told them how the growers took all the privies out of the lettuce fields. That explains why there is a "shortage" of resident women applying for work in lettuce.

In lettuce, the shed packing work has practically all been transferred to the fields because of the new "dry pack" system. *Work that used to pay $1.67 an hour in the shed became 60c in Yuma-Somerton, 70c in Imperial, 82.5c to 87c in Salinas-Pajaro.*

Maybe our testimony succeeded in opening the eyes of the congressmen and maybe they will insist on some changes in Public Law 78 along the lines that we asked. It's hard to tell just what will come of it because we know that the big growers are big money and have big political influence—and this is a big money Administration with a vice president from California besides.

What we need to do is organize the agricultural workers on the West Coast so that their voice is just as loud in Washington or Sacramento as the Associated Farmers of the Bank of America which seems to boss the whole works out here.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE 84TH CONGRESS has been in session nearly four months, and it hasn't done much except vote itself a $10,000 annual pay increase.

—Something For The People?

This reporter, who has respect for many congressmen, was all in favor of the pay rise, *but surely it's time for them to do something for the people.*

They kicked away the chance to do something about taxes. Pres. Eisenhower said the Democrats were "irresponsible" for suggesting that low-wage families should get $20 or $40 or $60 off their tax bills. Senate Republicans, aided by a few Democrats, killed the tax cut.

Sen. Neuberger (D. Ore.) pointed out that a Tory government in Great Britain was willing to sponsor tax reforms knocking 2.4 million families off the income levies. Tories in Britain are a lot more "liberal" in their respect for the needs of people than Pres. Eisenhower's self-described "businessmen's administration" is here.

The 84th Congress now has two more chances. One of them, despite Eisenhower's threat of a veto, involves the pay of federal workers. The second involves minimum wages for workers in interstate industry.

Federal workers, of whom there are upward of two million, haven't had a pay rise since 1951—and even that increase didn't match the boost in living costs that has not been reversed since the outbreak of Korean war inflation.

Eisenhower vetoed a 5% pay increase last year, giving as his reason the refusal of Congress to readjust the job structure in the Post Office Dept.

This year the White House threatened a second veto if Congress should vote more than a 7.6% rise. The House rebelled and passed an 8.2% bill, the Senate passed a 10% raise, but the issue still was whether Congress would override a veto.

The question before Congress was clear: Should the federal government try to balance Treas. Sec. Humphrey's precious budget by taking the money out of the hides of government workers, or would it come close to setting a proper example as a reasonable-minded employer?

On minimum wages for workers in private industry, the fight has just begun.

Labor Sec. Mitchell wants the minimum wage hiked from 75c to 90c an hour and he advocates a slight broadening—a very slight broadening—of coverage, so that a few workers now left unprotected may be brought under the law.

Don't Bleed For Workers

There isn't a member of Congress who isn't intimately acquainted with families in his district who are grossly underpaid. He may not feel much sympathy for them—he doesn't bleed when they are cut—but he knows about them.

Let him go into the low-wage areas and try to explain to workers that they don't deserve more than 90c an hour, that if they are paid more than 90c their downtrodden employers will go broke and that "employment will dry up."

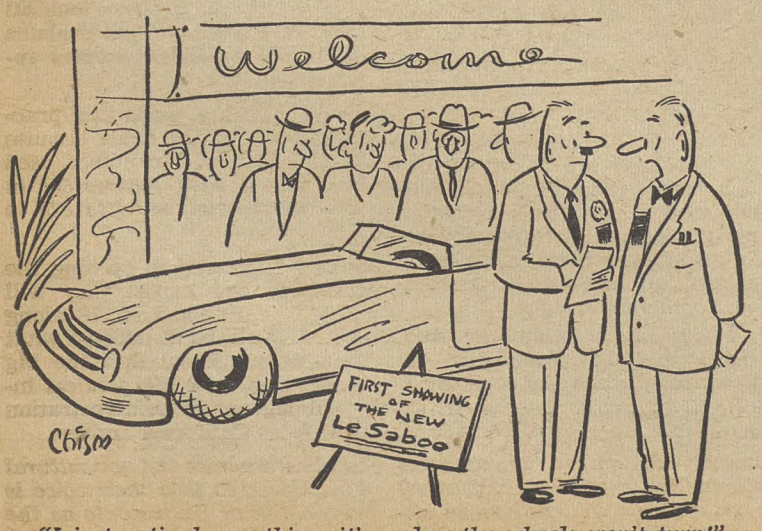
Then let him explain to the same audience exactly why he thought a few weeks ago he himself was entitled to a $10,000 salary rise, bringing his income to $22,500 a year plus a $2500 payment for extra living expenses in Washington.

There were sound reasons for supporting the $25,000 income level for members of Congress. A lot of citizens who will never touch the $25,000 bracket themselves endorsed the proposal, partly because the expenses of political life are heavy, partly because they would like to elect people who don't have private incomes.

It is observable, however, that a lot of congressmen who seemed pretty pliable about their own needs have an extraordinary capacity to turn flinthearted about the needs of others.

They turned down the tax cut plan, they are unsympathetic to substantial raises for other federal employes, and they tend to think it practically criminal to compel low-wage business firms to raise their pay standards to decent levels.

There is a fair chance, it seems, that the voters will remember what Congress does about taxes, federal pay and minimum wages. Some Old Guard congressmen may be cut off the lush payroll next year and, frankly, they wouldn't be missed.



"I just noticed something; it's so low the wheels won't turn!"

Washington Window—

Plant Workers 'Prime Targets' Of Atomic Attack, Study Warns

By Public Affairs Institute

IF YOU'RE an industrial worker you are a prime target in the event of an atomic or nuclear attack!

These chilling words are among the conclusions in a former super-secret civil defense study known as Project East River, now declassified by the federal government. Here's what Project East River said:

"Targets for enemy attacks are found principally in the standard metropolitan areas of the United States where 60% of the population lives, where approximately two-thirds of all factory and wage earners are located, and where skilled labor, technicians, scientists, management personnel and other key men are heavily concentrated."

It's logical that the greatest protection against attack and the greatest chance of survival lies in space. Yet it is impossible to scatter the major industrial enterprises and the nation's industrial workers around the partially settled areas of the country without wrecking the strength of America and lives and health of its people.

On the other hand a trend is taking place in this direction and many of the nation's workers, retailers and service people who will feel the impact from it in time are not aware of what it means."

Factories Are Moving Away

The Office of Defense Mobilization reports, for example, that for the last four years industrial capital has been moving out of the major metropolitan centers at the rate of 4% per year. *This is basically an economic trend—such as runaway shops—but the federal government is also encouraging the trend in its civil defense policies.*

In July 1952 a program was established to encourage dispersal of defense plants through ODM offering special tax writeoffs if new or expanded plants of $1 million or more were located outside a 10 or 20 mile radius of the metropolitan area.

As of Feb. 15, 1955, ODM reported that it has granted project applications to 637 plants with a total of $4.7 billion industrial capital. Most economists estimate that it takes $10,000 of industrial capital to employ one worker. This would mean that some 500,000 workers have already been affected by the plant dispersal program.

It is quite apparent that the ODM program is merely giving added impetus to this trend. For the first time in our history areas outside the metropolitan centers are growing faster than the larger cities. In the last 10 years suburbs picked up some nine million population growth while the centers of cities picked up six million.

Even before the ODM program started to operate, the economic trend toward plant dispersal contributed to this picture. In the New York area, for example, for an 18-month period prior to Dec. 31, 1951, 246 industrial plants were built. Of these 141 were built outside the metropolitan center while 105 were built within.

ODM makes no secret of the fact that although hundreds of thousands of workers are affected by the plant dispersals, the trend is still not sufficient to assure protection in the event of a possible atomic attack in the next few years.

According to Project East River, the greatest safety would lie in single population concentrations in compact communities of 20,000 to 70,000. Minimum densities should be 1000 to the square mile with 2000 to 5000 being satisfactory. Many industrial areas have far higher concentrations today.

A Giant Upheaval Seen

Of course, this could not be accomplished without a giant upheaval. ODM insists that it is not seeking to move established industries from one section to another and that the decision on such movements of established plants is a community problem.

The government is seeking to speed up the natural process of plant dispersion by scattering new and expanding industries. *New gimmicks are being considered and as time goes on we may be witnessing a fundamental change in the industrial and population makeup of America.*

Vandercook Reports On Atomic Tests

A series of first-hand broadcasts on the major atomic tests scheduled for this week at Yucca Flat, Nev., will be made by John W. Vandercook, CIO-sponsored commentator heard nightly on ABC Radio stations throughout the nation.

Four CIO observers, along with representatives from other organizations, will be present for the jointly-conducted tests of the Atomic Energy Commission and the Federal Civil Defense Agency. Hear Vandercook for direct, colorful reports on the tests.

A Challenge On The Annual Wage

SHARP ISSUE has been taken by Msgr. George C. Higgins, director of the Social Action Dept. of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, with the Wall Street Journal's opposition to the guaranteed annual wage.

Msgr. Higgins, in his weekly column syndicated to Catholic diocesan publications, centered his fire on the Journal's contention in a recent editorial that the basic issue in the GAW problem is ethical and spiritual—"what it would do to men."

"Surely it is a matter for rejoicing," he wrote, "that the nation's leading business daily should attach such over-riding importance to ethical and spiritual as opposed to purely technical and economic considerations, important as the latter undoubtedly are.

"This is not to say, however, that the Journal's particular application of ethics to the subject of the guaranteed annual wage is necessarily correct. On the contrary, many Americans will think that the Journal's conclusions are more sentimental than strictly logical.

"The Wall Street Journal takes the position that the CIO Auto Workers' particular proposal for a GAW—clearly aside from its alleged adverse effects on workers in other industries and on American society as a whole—would be spiritually harmful to 'those very individuals, the workers in the auto industry, whom it is supposed to bless.'

"According to the Journal, the Auto Workers' proposal is 'in substance a dole—pay for idleness or for make-work jobs created to justify that pay to a privileged few.' While a dole, it is said, may be a necessary device to alleviate the physical suffering of poverty, 'it is no less evil for it kills men's spirits.' Furthermore, 'it is not a solution for the different problems of periodic employment.'

"The Auto Workers will, of course, deny the major premise in the Wall Street Journal's syllogism. It will deny, in other words, that the GAW is a dole. If the GAW is not a solution for 'the different problems of periodic employment,' what is the solution for these problems?

"Until the Wall Street Journal answers this question to the satisfaction of the workers involved, it would seem to be pointless, not to say insulting, to preach to these workers about the moral and spiritual harm that they are allegedly calling down upon themselves by agitating in favor of the GAW.

"The workers will not be talked to in this way. They, too, believe in the supremacy of moral and spiritual values in economic life, but they rightfully resent being told, even by implication, that they haven't enough intelligence to know what's good for them spiritually and morally. This is an old story with the workers. First they were told that the eight-hour day would be bad for them spiritually. Then it was workmen's compensation, then social security, then pensions.

"The fact that this same argument is now being used against the GAW merely goes to show that there are still some very tall ivory towers in the U. S. Let us hope there are none in Willow Run or Detroit."

The CIO Presents John W. Vandercook AND THE NEWS every weekday evening on the ABC Network

Labor Gives Case For $1.25 Pay

Carey: *90c Is 'Insult To Workers'*

ADMINISTRATION proposals for a 90c an hour minimum wage are "an insult to America's workers," CIO Electrical Workers Pres. James B. Carey told the Senate Subcommittee hearing testimony on revision of the Fair Labor Standards Act last week.

Urging passage of a $1.25 minimum, Carey, who also is CIO secretary-treasurer, declared:

"A Fair Labor Standards Act that would provide a meaningful minimum wage would prove a big step in raising the living standards of our poorest citizens. I am not suggesting it as a cure-all for the serious plight of the low income families but it would be a positive and significant step toward helping these neglected workers."

He told the senators that it is a *"shocking situation"* that with our country's productive capacity and natural resources, we still have millions of people in need of the most basic necessities of life.

"The tragic fact is," Carey continued, "that the poor people of the U. S. are for all practical purposes today simply being ignored. It is time we realized that the poor are still among us. The movies, radio, television, magazines and newspapers would have us believe that the U. S. is composed only of the comfortable middle and upper classes.

"This steady diet of unrealistic entertainment, journalism and advertising might explain in part why we have become so oblivious to the sordid living conditions of many of our fellow citizens.

"The question has been raised as to whether our economy can afford to increase the statutory minimum wage to $1.25 an hour. It seems to me the question should be—*can we afford not to help the three million factory workers presently earning less than $1.25 an hour?"*

Under the present 75c minimum wage, Carey charged, "employers with the lowest moral standards and least integrity are the very ones who benefit the most." He went on:

"Laws should be so written as to assist, not hinder, those who are conscientious and trying to be fair and decent. Yet the Fair Labor Standards Act today is actually giving aid and comfort to the worst employers at the expense of the responsible elements in industry."

Carey stressed that in order to avoid wholesale unemployment in the automation age, it will be necessary to have shorter work weeks. He recommended that the committee give serious thought and study to the question of reducing the present 40-hour statutory work week.

During questioning of Carey by several senators, one, Sen. Neely (D. W. Va.), announced flatly that he would vote for a $1.25 minimum.

The IUE-CIO head concluded his testimony by quoting a special message to Congress by the late Pres. Roosevelt on May 24, 1937, in which he urged passage of the original wage and hour law:

"Legislation can, I hope, be passed at this session of Congress further to help those who toil in the factory . . . We have promised it. We cannot stand still."

"INSULT to American workers" is way IUE-CIO Pres. James B. Carey described Administration's 90c figure in testimony before Senate Labor Subcommittee. Jack Flynn (left), Carey aide, checks on wage statistics.

SYMBOLIC of coming labor uni Meany to delegation of 625 CIO ington to urge their congressm extended coverage. RWDSU-CI Rep. Celler (D. N. Y.) attacked

CONFERENCE—CIO Gen. Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg (left) and CIO Clothing Workers Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky discuss point of testimony during Labor Committee hearing.

Potofsky: *$1.25 Minimum Will Curb Sweatshop Firms*

AN INCREASE in the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour not only will help the neediest workers "but would also protect those fair-minded employers who are now paying decent wages from the unfair competition of sweatshop producers," Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers testified.

Potofsky stressed four points:

- **"An increase in the federal minimum to $1.25 is needed if the men's apparel workers are to approach a minimum standard of living."**
- **"Such an increase can be accomplished now without undue increases in cost."**
- **A $1.25 minimum "will help to eliminate unfair competition based on sweatshop wages in these industries."**
- **"Past experience with federal minimum wage legislation in these important consumer goods industries has been distinctly favorable."**

Potofsky told the subcommittee that ACWA-CIO members have a "vital and immediate" interest in a higher minimum because their industries, being in the consumer goods area, "are closely dependent on economic conditions in general, and on purchasing power in particular."

"We believe that a substantial increase in the minimum will expand purchasing power where it is most needed and thus strengthen consumer demand," he said.

"Secondly, some of the nation's traditionally low-wage industries are in the men's apparel group. These workers are among those who require an increase in the federal minimum, and are profoundly concerned with your deliberations."

HE MAINTAINED that a $1.25 minimum is not only feasible but necessary in the men's apparel industry.

The proposed increase would help promote that "healthy competition" which is vital to the free enterprise system, he continued.

"But competition based on substandard wages at the expense of the workers is not healthy," the ACWA-CIO president maintained. "It threatens not only our standard of living but our national welfare.

"The Fair Labor Standards Act was intended to correct unfair competition based on substandard wages. This intention must be carried out. Consequently, therefore, there must be a substantial increase in the federal minimum wage."

During its lifetime, he said, the Fair Labor Standards Act has strengthened the economy.

"Yet, we are still a nation with 'poverty in the midst of plenty.' In spite of an unprecedented national income, many of our citizens do not have a decent wage," he added.

Meany Slaps 90c Pay Figure As 'Grossly Inadequate'

THE AFL hopes and expects that this session of Congress will see "that the fellow at the bottom of the economic ladder is given a lift," AFL Pres. George Meany testified in urging passage of a $1.25 minimum wage.

Meany also called for "a start toward reducing the 40-hour week" and broader coverage to millions of workers now unprotected by the Fair Labor Standards Act. He said the whole field of wage and hour legislation is "in urgent need of revision."

The AFL head branded the 90c recommendation of Labor Sec. Mitchell as "grossly inadequate" and refused to share Mitchell's fear of a "heavy burden" on low-paying industries.

"In effect," Meany said, "the Administration is saying to our low-paid workers that they cannot ever look for any real improvement in their living standards."

Several other AFL international union presidents also testified on the minimum wage, among them Pres. David Dubinsky of the Ladies Garment Workers.

Bosses Agree

The 90c minimum wage proposed by the Eisenhower Administration isn't enough, two employers have advised the Senate and House Labor Committees.

The Publix Shirt Co., which employes 3000 workers in plants in Pennsylvania and Tennessee, thinks it should be "raised at least to $1 per hour," Vice Pres. James T. O'Connell said.

The Benrus Watch Co. believes the minimum should "be increased to approximately $1 per hour," Murray Weiss, director of industrial relations, advised the committee.

Cities Say Yes

Four New England City Councils have called on Congress to up the federal minimum wage to $1.25 and to extend its coverage.

The New Bedford, Mass., City Council said the community had suffered "because of the inadequacy of the present minimum wage."

The Saco, Me., City Council also pleaded "economic distress" of the area because of the present 75c minimum wage.

The city councils of Norwich, Conn., and Holyoke, Mass., recently voted similar resolutions supporting minimum wage improvements.

Background To T

At $1500 Y

HOW DOES a worker down a the lower end of the income scale—for example, one of th 42.5 million non-farm, non-servic workers who earned less than $150 in 1952—get by?

He doesn't. To put it bluntly, h starves to death.

Directly, as a study by the CI Fair Labor Standards Committe shows, because he can't buy enoug food and death overtakes him at a earlier age than if he were better fed.

Indirectly, because a diet base on cereals and bread, woefully lack ing in strength-building essential found in meat, milk and fresh fruit and vegetables, makes him eas prey for a wide variety of disease which the well-fed manage to sha off or avoid.

His children die earlier, too.

"One inescapable fact in regar to the health needs of children i that the lower the economic leve greater the death rate," the Pres dent's Commission on the Heal Needs of the Nation reported grimly in 1952.

The maternal death rate in 19 was 15.7 per 10,000 live births i states where the per capita incom was under $1000, the study show compared to 6.7 in states with in come of $1500 or more.

STARVATION and its forerunne hunger, are not the only afflictions that grind the low-income worke to premature death. He's ill-house and ill-clothed, too.

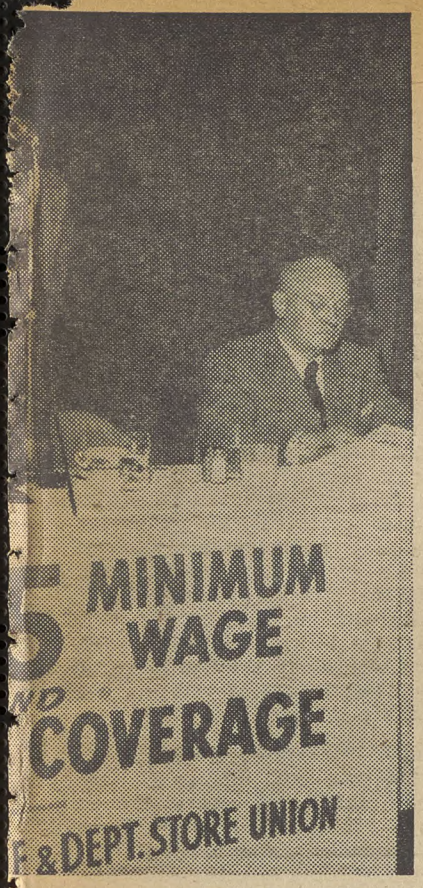
The clothing a lowest-incom worker and his family wear is o a par with their diet and housing It has to be, for there just isn' the money to do anything about i Thus:

"Retail trade cannot prosper i a community with inadequate pu chasing power," the Fair Labo Standards Committee points out.

The committee noted somethin else, too.

"The price which the communit

Extend Pay Coverage, Unions Say



as address of AFL Pres. George
il-Wholesale unionists, in Wash-
support $1.25 wage floor plus
es. Max Greenberg (left) and
inistration's 90c proposal.

Beirne: *Exemptions Hit By CWA*

INCLUSION of some 43,000 telephone operators in the protection of the federal wage-hour law as well as an increase in the minimum wage to $1.25 were urged by Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the CIO Communications Workers.

Beirne told the Senate Labor Subcommittee the statute should be amended to eliminate a present exemption of switchboard operators working in telephone exchanges serving 750 or fewer telephones.

All other workers in the telephone industry are covered, he said, including people doing identical work in larger exchanges. The exemption, he said, is a "serious discrimination against the women workers of our industry."

Testifying with Beirne was Mrs. Alene Lemon, a CWA member, who works at just such an exchange—a 300-station one operated by the Grand River Mutual Telephone Co. in the town of Lineville, Ia.

After six years with Grand Mutual, Mrs. Lemon testified, *"My present wage is 63c per hour, or $30.24 for a 48-hour week."* She said that she started at $17 for a 48-hour week and even today earns premium pay for overtime only after 48 hours.

"The operators in my company are more fortunate than many other operators in small exchanges, because we are organized," Mrs. Lemon explained. "Other operators in other companies who are not under contract can be required to work overtime when needed and the companies don't have to pay even straight time unless they decide they want to."

Beirne, in his testimony, said that 13,519 of the 20,239 telephone exchanges in the U. S. are exempt from coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Of these, 4393 are owned by Bell System companes, the rest by independents.

The 43,000 telephone operators denied minimum wage and overtime protection, he said, represent, only 12% of the 353,320 traffic employes in the industry.

"These few unfortunate women have been singled out by Congress to be victimized by oppressive wage and hour practices.

"In many of the non-Bell System companies, average weekly earnings of telephone operators are below the present 75c per hour minimum wage. There are also many telephone exchanges throughout the country where employes do not reach the proposed $1.25 minimum at the maximum—or eight-year—progression period."

"All Americans are entitled to equal protection of the law," Beirne said. Then he traced the history of the minimum wage legislation.

HE SCOUTED the notion fostered by independent phone company lobbyists that eliminating the exemption would force increases in telephone rates. *"It is significant,"* Beirne pointed out, *"that independent telephone companies have currently been 'going in' for rate boasts at a very rapid and steady clip.*

"There can be absolutely no justification for a policy which, in the interest of public utility price regulation, shifts the burden of paying for telephone service from the customer to the workers."

63c AN HOUR for 48 hour week is what telephone operator Mrs. Alene Lemon makes at independent phone company, she tells senators, as CWA-CIO Pres. Joseph Beirne urged inclusion of such workers under act.

Greenberg: *Extend Coverage To 6.5 Million More Workers*

A STRONG case for extending coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act to at least 6.5 million workers now barred from its protection was made by Pres. Max Greenberg, of the CIO Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union.

At the same time he vigorously urged approval of a $1.25 minimum wage in place of the "grossly inadequate" 75c now on the statute books.

"A federal minimum of $1.25 with broad coverage," he stressed, "will contribute both to the well-being of millions of our lowest-paid workers and their families, as well as to the prosperity of the nation.

"National purchasing power will be increased and consumer spending will be stimulated. The favorable effects of increased spending for goods and services so badly needed by low-income families will directly benefit the economy and add immeasurably to the national welfare.

"SOCIETY will also gain by the reduction in the cost of poverty and its by-products, poor health, dependency and crime."

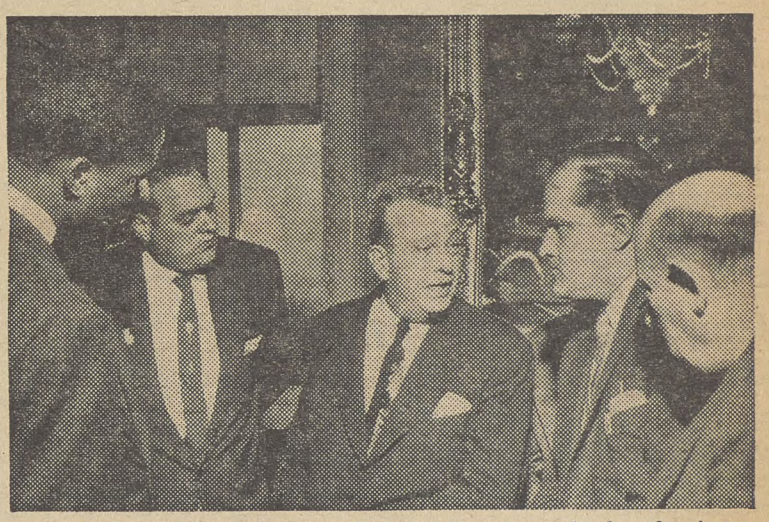
Greenberg maintained that merely raising the minimum to $1.25 will not make the Wage-Hour Act effective. Coverage must be *"as wide as possible and exemptions must be narrowed to the minimum,"* he said in expressing strong support for a bill sponsored by Sen. Lehman (D. N. Y.).

This measure, he explained, "would correct the backward steps taken on coverage and exemptions in 1949 and extend the protection of the act to the workers requiring it." It reflects the CIO position on reducing exemptions.

"It is a sad commentary," Greenberg told the subcommittee, "that today even the wholly inadequate 75c minimum fails to apply to millions of workers whose need for the protection of federal floor on wages is most urgent.

"THE PRESENT LAW is more limited in coverage and contains more exemptions than did the original act of 1938 . . . As a result, *almost half the wage and salary earners of the U. S. are not covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act."*

Retail workers, he contended, have been the victims of *"unwarranted discrimination"* in federal legislation.



HEDGING—Sen. Dirksen (R. Ill.), center, ducks the issue as CIO Retail-Wholesale Union delegation from Chicago asks his support for minimum wage improvements.

Wage-Hour Nominee Is Under Inquiry

THE EXTENSIVE hearings of the Senate on the $1.25 minimum are coming at a time when the federal agency charged with administering it has nobody at its head.

Pres. Eisenhower has nominated Newell Brown, former chief of the New Hampshire Employment Security Agency, as administrator of the Wage-Hour & Public Contracts Div. in the Labor Dept.

Sen. Hill (D. Ala.), chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, said hearings won't be held until the Labor Dept. gives a House Appropriations subcommittee information it has sought on alleged "improper use" of federal funds by the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies. Brown heads the conference.

Stuart Rothman, Labor Dept. solicitor, is acting administrator of the Wage-Hour Div.

All Nation Pays Cost Of Low Wages, Says MESA Counsel

A LOSS of job opportunities may be a consequence of substandard wages, Jack G. Day, counsel of the CIO Mechanics Educational Society, said in urging a $1.25 minimum wage with broadened coverage.

Testifying before the Senate Labor Subcommittee, Day said that MESA members were not directly affected, but "low wage scales anywhere in America have an effect upon the economy."

"If persons are underpaid because they cannot purchase the things which we make," Day amplified, "we are affected. If people work at substandard wages, there is always the temptation for a migration of industry to such areas in an effort to maintain a competitive position.

"A consequence of this may be a loss of job opportunities in areas where our union is active and strong.

"And, of course, we share the general social concern for adequate pay in order that all people and their children can have a decent opportunity for an education, adequate food, shelter, recreation and health."

FDR Said—

A self-supporting and self-respecting democracy can plead no justification "for chiseling workers' wages or stretching workers' hours," the late Pres. Roosevelt said in his message to Congress when he asked for a fair labor standards law in 1938.

"Our problem is to work out in practice those labor standards," he said, "which will permit the maximum but prudent employment of our human resources to bring within the reach of the average man and woman a maximum of goods and services conducive to the fulfillment of the promise of American life."

Hearings—

Don't Live

HEN Congress passed the
st minimum wage law in
938, it spelled out the aim of
e precedent-setting legislation.
e goal, Congress said, was—

**"...To eliminate as rapidly as
racticable . . . labor conditions
trimental to the maintenance of
e minimum standard of living
cessary to health, efficiency and
e general well-being of workers."**

*A noble goal, but in 17 years it
sn't been reached.*

The first version of the Fair
abor Standards Act set the mini-
um at 25c an hour. The follow-
year, a 30c wage floor became
ffective. Three years later, at the
d of 1951, it automatically went
40c.

There it stood for eight years,
hrough the war, the peace and the
rst stages of the cold war, until
ongress boosted it to 75c in 1950.

**The number of wage earners
overed by the act is even less
alistic than the minimum wages
at have been set in it. Only 24
illion of the 44 million men and
omen working in private employ-
ent are covered by it—little more
an half.**

---

nd the nation pay by tolerating
w income," it says, "far exceeds
e cost of providing decent wages."

A $1.25 minium wage wouldn't
rn the earth into Paradise. But
it were enacted, a lot fewer men
ould starve themselves to death
their wives and children could
at a little more.

A lot fewer children would die
f hunger, malnutrition and the
iseases they generate. A lot fewer
others would die in childbirth.
nd a lot people would be able
move out of slums.

*The rags families at the bottom
f the income ladder wear would
e replaced by something better—
nd cash registers would ring in
tores from one end of the country
the other.*

'Morale Wonderful' In Southern Bell Strike

By ED LASHMAN

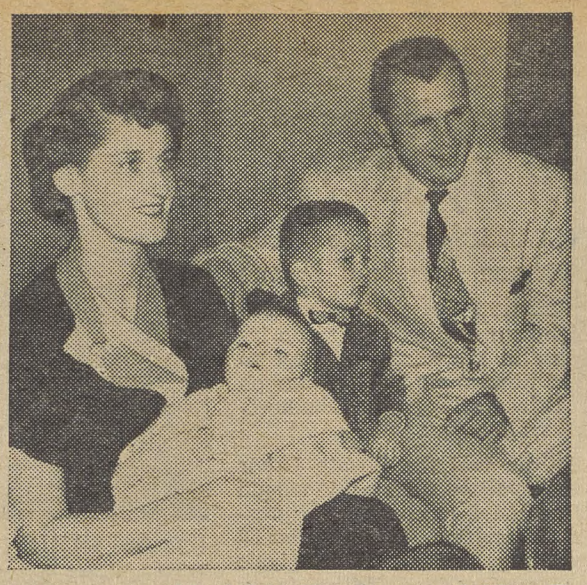
"Southern Bell isn't out to destroy our union — they want to control it."

That's the view of William Smallwood, Dist. 3 director of the CIO Communications Workers. He was talking during a brief few moments snatched from the press of his duties in the sixth week of the strike of over 45,000 CWA-CIO members in nine Southeastern states.

Calm and confident, but conscious of his heavy weight of responsibility, Smallwood reflect the crisp, orderly efficiency of the busy Atlanta, Ga., union headquarters as requests for information and aid, and reports on the strike situation poured in from all over the South.

"Morale is wonderful," Smallwood said. "It's far better than in our six-week strike in 1947.

"We're getting support from everybody except the Chamber of Commerce, the NAM and the newspaper editorial pages."



STRIKE SUPPORT — Community support for CIO Communications Workers in Southern Bell strike was demonstrated in Slidel, La., where businessmen donated canopy for picket headquarters (left) near company storeroom. At right: The Rev. and Mrs. T. V. Shurling (he's a Baptist minister and CWA striker) and their youngsters attend church services in CWA Local 3204 hall in Atlanta, Ga.

The story of that community support is reflected best, perhaps, in some of the South's smallest—and most anti-union—towns. In Americus, Ga., for instance, strike headquarters (next door to the Southern Bell building) is in the mayor's home, where pickets get free coffee and Coca-Colas.

Cop's Wife Pickets

In Cedartown, Ga., the local drive-in theater has given all the strikers passes good until seven days after the strike ends and the wife of the police chief walks the picket line with her friends.

In Florence, Ala., the owner of a local piano store recently ran a big three-column advertisement in support of the CWA strikers, nailing down the issues on which Southern Bell has refused to make acceptable proposals.

The Frankfort, Ky., City Council passed a resolution calling on the company to accept the CWA proposal and submit the entire dispute to arbitration.

Asked to explain such support, CWA members throughout the South give one unvarying answer: "PAC—union participation in political action."

Tieup Is 'Solid'

In Atlanta, in Birmingham, Ala., and in Louisville, Ky., local union members and officers were asked "how effective is the strike?" The answer, in each of the states, is "solid."

Generally speaking, local service, especially in the bigger towns, is unaffected since it is largely dial equipment. But long distance calls—key to the company's profits—are badly off.

In Atlanta, a local union officer laughed at a Southern Bell propaganda statement that on Easter Sunday the Atlanta toll office had "set a new record" of some 20,000 holiday calls.

"Who are they trying to kid?" he asked. "On a normal business day the Atlanta office handles 30-35,000 long distance messages. For Easter Sunday it should have been upwards of 45,000. And besides, we know from a source inside the company that the actual count of toll tickets was only about 8000 for that day."

The exchanges in the smaller towns are shut down except for emergency service. In Jasper, Ala., CWA staffer Bill Stanley said, "we don't even need a picket—59 people work there and 59 people are on strike."

Birmingham Story

Support for the CWA strikers is coming from every segment of labor, as well as the general public and it's been substantial support, too, in terms of money, manpower and services.

Toughest spot in the strike, probably, is Birmingham where local police, augmented by 58 Pinkertons and other special deputies, patrol with shotguns, pistols, and billies at the ready.

Some 65% of the striking CWA members are women, but that doesn't seem to bother helmeted Birmingham police who charge crowds of demonstrators on motorcycles and who rope off the sidewalks to prevent "violence" by the two pretty little girls usually on the picket line.

Arrests are made in Birmingham regardless of obvious evidence. One woman—one of hundreds of non-members on strike—was arrested, allegedly for shooting alcohol into a policeman's eye with a water pistol. She was charged and held in Birmingham jail despite the fact that the entire back of her dress was wet where she had been hit by whoever it was who did use the water pistol.

Defense Fund Helps

The strikers, themselves, are being well taken care of thanks to the CWA Defense Fund, to which each union member contributes 50c a month of his dues.

In Birmingham, where the Defense Fund under local union members operates a comissary, families of strikers get everything from baby food and coffee to canned and fresh meats as well as fruits and vegetables.

All prices are at wholesale cost so that ration allotments, ranging from about $7.50-$20 weekly depending on family size, add up to nearly double those amounts at retail store prices.

The Defense Fund is operating smoothly, with committees of local union members set up to take applications, contact establishments to postpone bills where possible, make out checks for needs and hear appeals.

The Conference of Southern Governors appointed a subcommittee of Govs. White (Miss.), Folsom (Ala.) and Griffin (Ga.), who were scheduled to meet with union and company officials in Atlanta at week's end to seek an end to the strike.

CWA said it would be glad to cooperate with the governors, while Southern Bell denounced them for "interfering in a highly technical dispute."

But striking CWA members knew, as they did before they went on the picket lines Mar. 14, that "the strike could be settled in two hours if Southern Bell would agree to arbitration."

Unity Note As AFL Supports CWA

One labor unity note in the strike of over 45,000 CIO Communications Workers against Southern Bell was a call for all-out assistance to CWA and striking railroaders issued by the AFL Central Trades Council of Mobile, Ala.

The railroad and telephone industries, the AFL Central Body said, "are concentrating with other anti-labor factions to break the back of organized labor in this southern area."

'Ma Bell' Never Had It So Good

The multi-billion-dollar American Telephone & Telegraph Co., the giant communications monopoly, never had it so good, according to first quarter profit reports.

Net income for the parent company for the period was $128,370,000 compared to $115,070,450 a year ago. Consolidated net income of the Bell System for the three months ended Feb. 28 swelled to $160,460,079 from $132,734,695 in the previous similar period.

For the 12 months ended Feb. 28, system earnings totaled $587,103,334, or $12.10 a share on revenues of $4,865,918,000.

Union Rights, Basic Pay Gains Are Big Issues In CWA Tieup

THE STRIKE of over 45,000 CIO Communications Workers against Southern Bell is primarily over the fundamental trade union issue of arbitration of grievances versus the right to strike.

Basic wages are a major issue, too, in terms of winning a substantial general wage increase, eliminating the North-South differential and city and town differentials.

Dist. 3 CWA members, who were in negotiations with the company for eight months before the strike, got no wage increase at all in 1954, although other Bell System units won an average 5c an hour.

SOUTHERN BELL proposed a "no-strike" clause early in the negotiations. Consistently since that proposal, however, the company has refused CWA's counter proposal for full and unrestricted arbitration of disputes and grievances that have been the cause of some of the quickie walkouts. *(Southern Bell has 3000 unsettled grievances.)*

What makes the "no-strike" proposal even more of an effort to hamstring the union is Southern Bell's insistence that CWA members could not, under its terms, respect the picket lines of fellow CWA members in AT&T and Western Electric units.

On wages, Southern Bell has offered a 5.6c average hourly increase, but has tied it to a proposal that excludes about 5000 employes and to a demand for an 18 month contract expiring in the early fall of 1956.

CWA has asked for about 8c an hour in basic wages and is agreeable to an 18 month contract provided it has a wage reopener that would permit bargaining on pay late this fall.

The North-South wage differential—job for job—ranges from about $11-$25 weekly.

Town classification, another major money issue in the strike, is a serious problem. An operator in Atlanta, Ga., for instance, makes a top wage of $57 weekly, but one in Social Circle, Ga., makes only $46.50.

STEELWORKERS PROTEST — Replying to repeated city police attacks on CWA strikers in Birmingham, Ala., CIO Steelworkers staged an unofficial, one-day protest shutdown at the Tennessee Coal & Iron Div. works of the U. S. Steel Corp.

Day's Pay For Strike Relief

CONTRIBUTION of a day's pay to the defense fund from every member of the CIO Communications Workers has been urged by CWA-CIO Pres. Joseph A. Beirne.

"Southern CWA members are fighting with every power at their command for a decent contract," Beirne said in a letter to all locals.

"It is idle thinking to believe that Southern Bell management is acting without the knowledge, consent and direction of top management in the Bell System. It is equally foolish to believe that the terms sought by Southern Bell will not be sought at a later date in other Bell System units.

"If we fail in this fight with Southern Bell management it will not be due to those stalwart souls who are continuing the fight—it will be because the rest of us let them down."

End Wage Slash, Textile Strikers Demand

By EUGENE A. KELLEY

RESISTANCE to proposed wage and fringe benefit cuts brought 23,000 CIO Textile Workers out on strike against 23 mills in four New England states last week.

Demands that workers accept cuts amounting to 10c an hour were countered by TWUA-CIO with call to mill owners to restore a 6.5% wage slash which the membership imposed in 1952.

When the strike began as contracts expired, the union was requesting only that present agreements be renewed. Thirty-seven mills agreed to renewals.

TWUA's cotton-rayon policy committee held an emergency meeting in Boston presided over by Executive Vice Pres. William Pollock and Victor Canzano, cotton division director. It was voted unanimously to seek restoration of the 1952 wage cuts.

Pollock noted that a February meeting which asked for renewal of present contracts also voted to ask that restoration of the wage cuts would be demanded from any firm refusing renewals.

"We are reaffirming that decision," Pollock said, "We had hoped that the statesmanlike position of the workers would be matched by the companies."

He charged that six firms including three of the industry's giants, have forced the workers to strike, adding that the union can "no longer offer them the same favorable terms."

Only token picket lines were in evidence at plant after plant in textile communities from Maine to Rhode Island. Half a dozen pickets patroled each gate to rambling multi-storied brick buildings that were old before the turn of the century.

SINGING as they carry picket signs in front of Bates Manufacturing Co. plant in Augusta, Me., striking CIO Textile Workers shut down 23 cotton and rayon mills in New England to block a wage cut proposed by manufacturers' association.

THE WALKOUTS were almost festive in some areas. In Biddeford, Me., hundreds lined a slope opposite a huge sheeting mill as late shift workers left their machines at midnight when contracts expired. A handful of pickets remained to serve notice on truck drivers that the plants were on strike.

There were no reports that workers attempted to enter the struck plants.

Affected by the strike are 12 mills of Berkshire Hathaway, Inc., seven of them in Massachusetts, four in Rhode Island and one in Vermont; five mills of the Bates Mfg. Co., all in Maine; three mills of the Pepperell Co., two in Maine and one in Massachusetts; one mill each of the Luther Mfg. Co. in Massachusetts, the Continental Co. in Maine and the Wamsutta Co. in Massachusetts.

New Bedford and Fall River, Mass., historic cotton textile centers, are the chief strike sites in the Bay State. In Maine the strike centers are Biddeford, Lewiston and Augusta.

MAINE'S Gov. Edmund S. Muskie (D.) tried futilely to avert the walkout which affects 10,000 workers in his State. Several conferences between TWUA officials and management representatives were unavailing.

The Bates firm, one of the largest and most prosperous in the industry, proposed a plan for "equalization" based on an average of the benefits to be found in 10 of the largest unionized textile plants in the South. This, they claimed, did not imply any cuts must be made because "increases in southern mills will be considered a fully satisfactory method of discharging the equalization requirement."

The union replied with its own "equalization" program. It would be satisfied, it told management, with the average wage paid to other U. S. industrial workers as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Or, it said, it would settle for the average industrial wage paid in Maine.

Union spokesmen said that Bates and other New England cotton textile workers get an average hourly wage of $1.30, Maine's industrial hourly average is $1.45 and the U. S. average is $1.78.

THE UNION has claimed that some of the leaders in the industry will use a strike to drive weaker mills out of business and further lessen the number of cotton spindles in New England. A mass exodus of the industry to the South began about 30 years ago and today about 90% of it is concentrated in the South, although the textile industry generally is still New England's largest employer.

New wage cuts, the union says, would reduce New England scales below those of southern competition. Differentials, according to TWUA, are offset in the South by pensions and low cost company housing.

Wisconsin Bill 'Muzzling' PAC Rapped By Reuther

DEFEAT of the Catlin Bill pending in the Wisconsin Legislature was urged last week by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, who said it would deprive "union members of their constitutional right to engage in political activity."

A companion piece to the "right-to-scab" laws, the "right-to-muzzle" bill, as the Catlin measure is known, received a 59 to 40 vote in the Wisconsin Assembly. The majority was insufficient for passage, and further action was delayed.

Reuther wired Gov. Walter Kohler, the Speaker of the Assembly and the President of the State Senate that contemplated passage of the Republican-sponsored bill "is a serious blow at free government and subverts our great national effort on behalf of freedom all over the world."

"It would be tragic," Reuther said, "if the State of Wisconsin, which for so long has pioneered in the enactment of progressive, forward-looking legislation, should now take the first step to shackle free workers in the exercise of their democratic prerogatives.

"Passage of the Catlin Bill would only give aid and comfort to the tyrannical forces of communism who could point to the State of Wisconsin in support of their propaganda in other free countries of the world.

"It would be a short step from the pending Catlin Bill to a measure which would similarly strip organized farmers and other groups of their political rights."

The measure would prevent unions from contributing to State political campaigns and union officials from soliciting voluntary contributions from their members for such purposes. It also would bar union officials from testifying on pending legislation.

Welfare Fund Bill Urged By Humphrey

A BILL to modernize and strengthen laws relating to union health and welfare funds has been introduced by Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.).

The measure calls for making public every year all financial affairs and transactions of the funds. The Minnesotan emphasized "the need for dealing with the problem in a constructive way."

Humphrey hailed "the development of health and welfare fund provisions in union-management agreements," but added that "unfortunately, in some instances abuses have crept into the administration of these programs."

"These abuses," he said, "have taken the form of shady or unethical practices engaged in by a few insurance company officials, brokers, union officers, and employers.

"In terms of magnitude of the health and welfare schemes, these alleged shady or unethical practices have been limited to a relatively few situations. This fact, however, must not blind us to the need for dealing with the problem in a constructive way."

House Votes Post Office Wage Boost

BOTH BRANCHES of Congress have defied threats of a Presidential veto to provide pay increases for postal and other federal workers. The House last week passed by a roll call vote of 324 to 85 a measure giving an 8.2% pay raise for half a million postal workers.

Earlier the Senate voted a straight 10% increase for postal employes and 1.2 million other federal civil service employes. A conference committee will resolve the difference between the two versions.

The House Post Office Committee recommended a 7.6% increase, the amount suggested by the Administration and the highest figure, it was broadly hinted, the White House would approve without a veto.

HOUSE DEMOCRATIC Leader McCormack (Mass.) told the House that if Pres. Eisenhower vetoes the raise "we will have an excellent opportunity" to override it. Other Democrats scoffed at the idea that the President would sign a 7.6% increase but veto an 8.2% raise.

The amendment to substitute the higher figure was proposed by Rep. Moss (D. Cal.).

Senate Approves Echo Park Dam

The Senate voted 58-23 to authorize the $1.5 billion Colorado River storage project, including the Echo Park Dam supported by the CIO. The dam is to be built in the Dinosaur National Monument in western Colorado.

Labor's World—

Ike Turns U. S. Aid Over To State Dept.

ESTABLISHMENT of a semi-independent Intl. Cooperation Administration in the State Dept., to administer the long-range foreign economic assistance program, was ordered last week by Pres. Eisenhower.

In a letter to Sec. of State Dulles, he said an executive order transferring most of the Foreign Operations Administration to the new agency would follow in a few days. The FOA is due, by law, to expire June 30, but Eisenhower said he would ask Congress to extend its life for six months so as to facilitate the transfer.

THE PRESIDENT asked Congress last week for $3.5 billion in foreign aid funds for the new agency for the fiscal year beginning July 1. For defense support, particularly in Asia, he asked for over $1 billion.

He also took recognition of the fact that military and economic aid have grown beyond the original concept of a temporary policy.

"It has come to be widely recognized," he wrote, *"that the functions and the need for cooperative development of economic and military strength among the free nations are continuing and integral parts of the fabric of our international relations. The new organization is intended to reflect this public recognition."*

Former Pres. Truman, in his first appearance before a congressional committee since he left the Senate in 1944, suggested to a Foreign Relations Subcommittee headed by Sen. George (D. Ga.) that the U. S. bring "current threats to world peace" before the United Nations' General Assembly.

He praised the UN for keeping the world from "unlimited international warfare" since it was founded 10 years ago. Whatever its "weaknesses and difficulties," he said, it is a "power to be reckoned with, and no aggressor can afford to ignore it."

He urged the U. S. to go slow in demanding revision of the UN charter, warning the committee to be "everlastingly careful not to throw away the good and great instrument we already have in a search for something better."

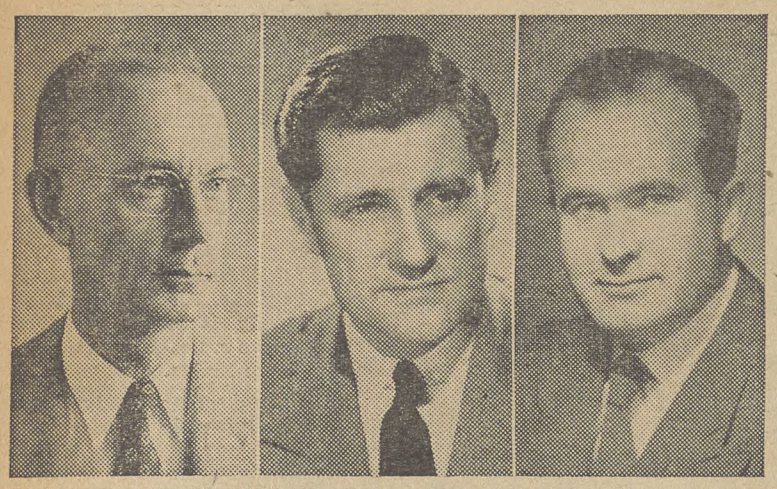
Anti-Commies Win Second Italian Vote

Workers in a second Italian automotive plant have given a Communist union an unexpected and overwhelming defeat in annual elections to the plant council, roughly the equivalent of a shop stewards' council.

At the Officine Meccaniche truck and tractor works in Milan, with 2300 employes, the Reds polled but 37% of the vote, compared to 80% last year. Two democratic union groups polled the remainder of the vote, and get six seats on the council compared to three for the Communists.

Workers at the big Fiat Works in Milan, with 80,000 employes, staged a similar upset last month.

Potofsky Sees America's Devotion To Civil Liberties In Comeback



AMONG WINNERS of 1955 Sidney Hillman Foundation Awards were (from left): Cartoonist D. R. Fitzpatrick, TV-radio Commentator Eric Sevareid and CIO Newspaper Guildsman Vic Reinemer.

AMERICA'S devotion to civil liberties is beginning to reassert itself, Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers asserted at a luncheon in New York honoring winners of the Sidney Hillman prize awards.

The awards are made in the broad field of journalism by the Sidney Hillman Foundation, of which Potofsky also is president and which was established to honor the memory of the ACWA-CIO's first president. Most of the prize winners dealt with some phase of civil liberties.

"For the first time in several years," Potofsky said, "I think we can agree that in some ways there has been an improvement in our climate.

"You can see these signs, like the flowers of spring, all around you. A McCarthy is censured in the Senate. A bookburning is called off in Connecticut. A television broadcaster attacks demogogy and remains on the air, more respected than ever.

"Professional informers are losing their hallowed status. More and more, local citizenship groups are springing up to combat local super-patriots and witch-hunters. Even a Cain and a Dies are revolted by excesses in Congress and in the Administration."

Potofsky cited the many threats to civil liberties over the last few years. Purporting to protect the nation from communism, he said, in the hands of demogogues and reactionaries they have become "a vicious broad-scale attack on liberalism and on our basic freedoms."

The result has been a weakening of the nation by dissension and recrimination, he added, with people "reacting with hysteria to challenges that require every ounce of calm good sense."

"There is still a long road of vigilance ahead of us," he said. "The custom of calling names and evading issues is still with us.

"We are faced today with awesome alternatives: peace and prosperity unequalled in man's history—or hydrogen war which could wipe man off the face of the earth. We cannot afford fear, we cannot allow evasion, when we are faced with such alternatives."

Hillman Award Winners Listed

SIDNEY Hillman Awards of $500 each were presented six winners at a luncheon in New York last week. Honored for outstanding work were the following:

Vic Reinemer, for "clarity and courage" shown in 11 editorials dealing with civil rights and civil liberties in the Charlotte (N.C.) News. Former associate editor of the News, he is now executive secretary to Sen. Murray (D. Mont.).

Daniel R. Fitzpatrick, cartoonist for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, for cartoons over the year dealing "graphically and effectively" with public issues.

Eric Sevareid, for CBS-TV telecasts on the Oppenheimer case and race riots at Chicago's Trumbull Park housing development.

Charlotte Knight, for "What Price Security?" describing the effects of the State Dept.'s security program, printed in Collier's Magazine.

Prof. Henry Steele Commager, for his study of the loyalty program, "Freedom, Loyalty and Dissent," published by the Oxford University Press.

The Progressive Magazine was given a special award for its April 1954 issue, devoted to an expose of Sen. McCarthy (R.-Wis.) and his methods.

Radio Station WNYC, received a special citation for its outstanding public service program.

CIO on ABC
Monday thru Friday
John W. Vandercook
AND THE NEWS

Bishop Sheil Cited By CIO As Chicago's Citizen Of Year

BISHOP Bernard J. Sheil of the Catholic Archdiocese of Chicago was cited as Citizen of the Year by the Cook County CIO Council at its annual banquet.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther hailed him as "the man who struck the most telling blow, and did more than anyone else, to stem the tide of hatred and bigotry in America."

At the CIO Auto Workers Education Conference in April 1954, Bishop Sheil called Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) a *"city slicker from Appleton"* who was playing a shell game with American liberties.

REUTHER said the opportunity to act on behalf of the Council in presenting the award to the beloved prelate was "one of the rarest privileges and pleasures" of his life.

Bishop Sheil received a plaque praising his "selfless devotion to the principles of the brotherhood of man regardless of race, color or creed," and acknowledging him as "labor's champion from the pulpit to the picket line."

Citations for "specific contributions in civic service" were given UAW-CIO Locals 223, 477 and 1214, and CIO Steelworkers Locals 65, 3485 and 3848.

More than 1000 members and friends of the CIO attended the banquet. About half of them had spent the day in workshops on human relations, "controversial issues of neighborhood conservation," programs for retired workers, guaranteed employment, industrial health and safety, automation, schools, services to veterans, State tax problems and union insurance plans.

Give A Buck To PAC —The Job You Save May Be Your Own

CITIZEN OF YEAR—Accolade of Cook County Industrial Union Council was given Bishop Bernard J. Sheil (right) of Chicago, with CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther (left) doing the honors for the Council. Beaming over Reuther's shoulder is Council Sec.-Treas. Ellsworth M. Smith.

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

LOW PRICES on sheets, offering a good opportunity to restock your linen closet, feature this month's sales. Other buying opportunities this month include clearances of spring coats and toppers which can be bought at much lower prices than they'll bring next fall; handbags; the first summer price cuts on household appliances and television sets, and the annual sales of soaps and toiletries.

Buying Calendar

But all is not a bargain that seems to be. Some sharp competitive practices have been apparent in the rug trade for some time, and a practice among some retailers of selling seconds or imperfects as first-quality rugs has become a source of concern to the industry as well as consumers.

Families planning to shop the annual rug sales later this summer should guard against being tricked. *Besides inspecting the carpeting itself, look on the back for one of the various code marks used by manufacturers on imperfect rugs and rolls of carpeting.*

According to *Retailing,* home-furnishings trade paper, among the code markings used by different makers to indicate seconds are: a double black line running the length of the roll; a gold star stamped every three feet along the carpet; the words "second," "imperfect" or "mill trial" stamped on the ends of the roll or at regular intervals, or a double X every three feet.

A second or imperfect rug may be a perfectly good buy if there is no imperfection in the weave itself that will be a weak spot. But it should be sold to you as a second and at the lower price of an honest second.

Here are other tips on early-summer sales:

SHEET SALES: The May white sales offer excellent value this year, with sheets priced 10 to 16% below last spring. You can buy the heavyweight 140-count muslins around the $2 mark, and the lighter weight 128-count for $1.60-$1.70. Generally when the 140-count sheets are priced no more than 25% above the 128's they are the better buy. These prices are for retailers' own-brand sheets. The same qualities under national-advertised names run about 15% higher.

TV SETS, APPLIANCES: Manufacturers start sale-pricing current models of television sets in early summer preparatory to introducing new models in the fall. But except for the summer sales and clearances, the latest tendency is for list prices of sets to firm up a bit, due partly to higher prices of copper (also now affecting home-building costs).

Servicemen report they find the quality of the new TV sets with printed circuits is good, but that they present servicing difficulties until the repair technicians learn the new techniques. If you buy a printed-circuit set (as distinct from the conventional wired circuit), ask the dealer if servicing by repairmen trained in printed circuits is available in your area.

Prices of major appliances such as washers and refrigerators continue to be forced down. Many independent dealers, discount houses and large mail-order houses currently are offering standard-type automatic washers around the $200 mark for the eight-pound capacity.

SOAPS: May is also the month of cut-price sales of soaps and toiletries. It's economical to buy soap in large quantities; it lasts longer and doesn't crumble in use if it has a chance to dry out. If you pay extra for wrappers, at least remove them before storing to help the drying process. "Milled" soaps which are pressed into shape give you more soap than those with air mixed into them so they float. *You can tell milled soaps by their shiny appearance and hardness. All milled soaps are about the same quality, with the cold-cream types often least costly.*

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CIO Urges Ike To Establish Polio Vaccine Priorities

ESTABLISHMENT of priorities on the Salk polio vaccine and broadening of a federal conference on the handling of the drug were urged last week by CIO.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther endorsed a proposal by Sen. Hill (D. Ala.) that Pres. Eisenhower take steps to establish priorities in the vaccine and to insure representation for public organizations at a conference called by Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Hobby.

The conference was scheduled to begin in Washington late last week.

Reuther issued the statement after Hill, who is chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, called on the President to take emergency action to remove public fears of a black market in the vaccine.

The Alabaman urged Eisenhower to call on the manufacturers to keep the discovery out of normal commercial channels for a week so a system of priorities could be set up. Shipments for the school inoculation program and emergency cases would not be affected.

"Priority should be given to children in the critical age groups," Reuther said. "People of all kinds, of all conditions, gave their dimes and dollars to carry on Franklin D. Roosevelt's crusade against this crippler and killer of children.

"More than any other miracle of modern medicine this is a people's victory. No taint of official indifference or income preference can be allowed to tarnish this bright record of national achievement."

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

ON CAPITOL HILL a battle is going on that is of the utmost importance to the working people of America. The CIO and all organized labor are giving full support for a $1.25 federal minimum wage and broadened coverage.

Since 1949, when the minimum wage was set at an inadequate 75c, the cost of living of the working man has spiraled upward to an extent that anything less than $1.25 an hour will not support the minimum requirements of a family of four.

A chief spokesman for the Eisenhower Administration, Sec. of Labor Mitchell, is on record as saying that "90c is a desirable rate." Mitchell obviously wasn't thinking of the wage earner when he made this statement; it reflected rather, a concern for industry and commerce.

NO LESS IMPORTANT is extending the coverage to bring in millions of low paid workers—workers now excluded from a federal minimum wage. Particularly is this true throughout the South where workers are paid as little as the companies can get away with, where rates do not provide for even the barest minimum for a family.

This is an important fight, one that deserves the fullest support of every CIO member. I want to urge that all local unions, city and state councils and international unions contact their respective congressmen so that they can be aware of how important we think it is to protect and raise the standard of living of the poorer wage earner.

I am happy to report that the Rivers Joint Organizing Committee continues to make gains among the workers on our inland waterways. Coordinator Charles Barranco reports that recent contracts have been agreed upon with the G. W. Gladders Towing Co., Cargo Carriers, Inc. and Midwest Towing Co.

In addition, the committee is awaiting the results of an election among the unlicensed and non-supervisory personnel of the Simpson Oil Co. This joint CIO and AFL effort has been achieving good results despite the many drawbacks of getting to the workers aboard the boats, tug-boats and barges that travel the waterways. This in addition to the vicious anti-union attitude of some of the employers.

CIO REG. DIRECTOR GEORGE DeNUCCI reports two CIO election victories in Reg. VI: the CIO Auto Workers won bargaining rights among the workers of the Cloyes Gear Works, Cleveland, O.; the cafeteria workers employed at the Atomic Energy Plant, Waverly, O., voted unanimously in favor of the CIO Retail & Wholesale Employees.

CIO Rep. Joseph Tomaszek reports that the CIO Furniture Workers won an important victory at the Hotchkiss Bros. Co., Torrington, Conn., where the workers voted overwhelmingly in favor of UFWA-CIO.

Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett of the CIO Electrical Workers reports two additional election victories: Kaywood Corp., Benton Harbor, Mich., and Gibralter Hydraulics, Arcade, N. Y. The workers in both instances favored the IUE-CIO by a large vote.

IWA Strikes Against Broken Pension Pledge

BY KENNETH YOUNG

PROVIDENT Home Life agents and clerks, members of Local 5, CIO Insurance Workers, are marching on the picket line in Philadelphia in protest against their company's adamant refusal to negotiate a pension plan.

Strike action was voted by an overwhelming majority of the agents and clerks after two months of futile negotiations and attempts at mediation failed.

Until last year, the Provident Home Life workers were all members of an independent union. At that time, they voted unanimously in a State labor board election to join the IWA.

Under the former union's contract, the company promised future pension negotiations. When the IWA pressed for immediate action, the company backed down on its promises.

According to IWA Pres. Kenneth O'Dell, "strike action was only taken when there was no alternative toward obtaining pension rights for a group of employes in an industry when the pensions are an established practice."

Contributions to the Provident Home Strike Fund are being received at IWA Local 5, 1630 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Los Angeles CIO Elects Officers

The Los Angeles CIO Council has re-elected Robert R. Clark, a CIO Steelworker, for a two-year term as president. Clyde Bullock, Auto Worker, was elected vice president, and Alfred T. Lunceford was elected secretary-treasurer for the fourth consecutive term.

Most Of ALA On 35 Hours

MORE THAN two-thirds of the 30,000-member CIO Lithographers are working under contracts providing the 35-hour week.

More than 24,000 members are covered by the short-week agreements, virtually all of which provide an increase in take-home pay.

The Chicago local, with over 4000 members, and the Erie, Pa., local went on the 35-hour week Jan. 1, Local 1 of New York, largest in ALA-CIO, goes on the short week July 1, and other locals are scheduled to go on the 35-hour week during 1955 and 1956.

Guatemala Issues Top Agenda At Vigorous ORIT Conference

By DANIEL BENEDICT

Associate Director of the CIO Intl. Affairs Dept.

THE THIRD convention of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT), western hemisphere arm of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, has just ended in San Jose, Costa Rica.

The convention marked considerable progress for ORIT, and for the first time included fraternal delegates from the young but vigorous free trade unions of Guatemala and Honduras.

Pres. Jose Figueres of Costa Rica, one of Latin America's best-known democratic leaders, welcomed the delegates. He and many other speakers pointed with pleasure to the role of labor in both the U. S. and Latin America in arousing public opinion and stopping the invasion of Costa Rica by reactionary troops last January.

OTHER OPENING addresses were made by Gen. Sec. Eddy Alvarez of the Costa Rican Federation of Labor; AFL Sec.-Treas. William Schnitzler, and Luis Alberto Colotuzzo, Uruguayan labor leader and retiring ORIT president.

Considerable discussion of the situation in Guatemala took place during convention sessions and at commission meetings. Prior to the opening of the convention, the Guatemalan government had taken some measures to bring about a definite and much needed improvement in the labor situation in that country.

Among those steps were a comparatively heavy fine ($16,000) of Pan-American Airways for its unjustified dismissal of employes in violation of the labor code, and legal recognition of a series of important unions, chief of which is the Railroad Workers Union (SAMF).

Jorge Arenales, Guatemalan minister of economy and labor, was allowed the floor to explain his labor policy at the request of Guatemalan delegates.

He admitted that much criticism of what he called "errors" by the Castillo Armas government was well-founded, pledged that the labor code adopted under previous regimes will not be destroyed, and insisted that the advances which had been abandoned were simply sacrificed in the heated atmosphere immediately following the overthrow of the Communist-dominated regime in order to maintain the basic code itself.

HE WAS ANSWERED at once by ORIT Gen. Sec. Luis A. Monge. Monge recalled the sharp difference of opinion and the criticism of Guatemalan labor and agrarian policies which ORIT had made public, and welcomed the minister's words as arms in the hands of free labor against reactionary elements in Guatemala, including those within the government.

He also pledged that ORIT will continue to keep a watchful and critical eye on developments in that country, and on the extent to which Arenales' promises are carried out.

The convention gave considerable attention to the need for promoting increased trade and investment programs within the hemisphere, looking toward its economic development.

The CIO delegation was made up of Pres. O. A. Knight of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers; Intl. Rep. Nicholas Zonarich of the Steelworkers; Associate Dir. Daniel Benedict of the CIO Intl. Affairs Dept., and Dr. Ernst Schwarz, secretary of the CIO Latin American Affairs Committee.

Ignacio Gonzalez Tellechea, international secretary of the Cuban Confederation of Labor, was elected president. Monge renamed general secretary. Schwarz was reelected assistant secretary, as were Serafino Romualdi of the AFL and Alfonso Sanchez Madariaga of Mexico.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, AFL Pres. George Meany and Paul Reed of the Mine Workers were reelected vice presidents, their alternates being, respectively, Knight, Schnitzler and UMW Pres. John L. Lewis.

GREETING Pres. Jose Figueres (right) of Costa Rica at ORIT congress is O. A. Knight, president of CIO Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers and chairman of CIO Latin-American Affairs Subcommittee.

GAW Clause Won By IUE In Philadelphia

SETTLEMENT of "the shortest strike in Philadelphia history" brought about a 9c hourly wage raise to be used for establishing a guaranteed annual wage for CIO Electrical Workers Local 105.

Some 800 employes of International Resistance Corp. were in the process of walking out of the plant on strike last week when the company came through with its offer to apply the 9c figure to a GAW plan, details of which remain to be worked out.

The contract was unanimously approved at a membership meeting later the same day, attended by about 600 members of the local.

IUE-CIO DIST. 1 Pres. Harry Block commented that "while this first GAW in our jurisdiction may not meet all our needs at present, we certainly will be able to improve it as we have improved the pension-severance pay plan, holidays and vacations at IRC."

IUE said that the matter was of serious concern to IRC workers because of the loss of some 500-600 jobs to runaway plants in North Carolina and the effects of automation at the Philadelphia plant.

AFL Hotel Strike Backed

CIO SUPPORT for an AFL strike for recognition and better wages, hours and working conditions in seven Miami Beach, Fla., hotels was pledged last week by Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

In a wire to David Herman, of AFL Hotel & Restaurant Workers Local 255, he said:

"It is inconceivable that these hotels, which seek patronage from every section of the country, would persist in a policy of refusing to recognize your union and to work out through the democratic collective process mutually agreeable wage standards and conditions. I hope that your union wins a speedy victory in gaining its fair demands."

New UPA Pacts Gain Up To 9.5c

PAY INCREASES up to 9.5c an hour and a wide variety of other benefits were won by the CIO Paperworkers in a recently negotiated series of contracts.

The largest wage hike was at Atlantic Gummed Paper Co., New York City, where 9.5c an hour and paid funeral leave were obtained.

A total pay increase of 17.5c an hour over three years, with 7.5c in effect now, was gained at the Shivers Bookbinding Co., after UPA-CIO agreed to a management proposal for a period of "stability" while moving its operations from New York City to Staten Island.

IMPROVEMENTS in life, sickness and accident benefits were highlights of the new contract with the Associated Folding Box Co., Lawrence, Mass.

The contract provides 26 weeks of sickness and accident payments of $21 a week, hospital allowances of $12 a day, miscellaneous benefits of $150, surgical payments of $200, and $1000 life insurance policy.

Tough management at the Berlin and Jones Envelope Co., New York City, mellowed and granted an 8.5 an hour package after UPA-CIO won elections at two divisions of the U. S. Envelope Co., Worcester, Mass.

IUE Defeats UE In St. Paul Vote

By an overwhelming vote of 286-2 workers at the Paper Calmenson Co. in St. Paul, Minn., dumped the Communist-dominated United Electrical Workers and affiliated with the CIO Electrical Workers.

The vote came in an NLRB election last week after similar lop-sided majorities had been racked up last August by workers signing disaffiliation petitions. The local had been in UE for 18 years, was the oldest in UE's Dist. 11 and is the last remaining UE local in St. Paul, IUE-CIO said.

CIO Conference—

Congressional Inquiry Urged On Automation

By HOLLACE RANDSELL

THE IDEA that automation and its widespread effect upon the whole nation makes it an important concern of the federal government was developed from different points of view by a U. S. Senator and a Georgia Tech professor at the concluding session of the CIO's National Conference on Automation.

Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel of the CIO Steelworkers, substituting for Pres. David J. McDonald, was chairman.

Sen. O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.) pointed to the need of a congressional study of automation to determine what public policy should be adopted *"to make certain that automation would be a stabilizing and not a disturbing element in the national economy."*

The investment required to build and install the new automatic devices, O'Mahoney said, "is beyond the ability of local communities and local banks to produce. It is a production method which can exist only with mass production and mass markets. It is therefore a problem which is beyond the political jurisdiction of local communities or even states to regulate in the public interest."

AUTOMATION CONCERN reflected in serious faces at CIO national conference. CWA Pres. Joseph Beirne (left) chaired morning session. Center: Jack Conway, assistant to UAW Pres. Walter Reuther, criticizes industry's "iron curtain," as USA Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel, afternoon chairman, listens to comments on points made by speakers. Right: Sen. O'Mahoney asks automation probe by Congress to determine public policy.

Don't Waste Human Resources

Sen. O'Mahoney (D. Wyo.) summed up the danger and the problem of automation when he addressed the CIO conference.

The great danger in the advancement of automation, he said, "lies in the possibility that the economy would fail to find other useful work for those who might be displaced by it. The whole process of increased production at one point would be defeated if human resources are wasted elsewhere."

O'Mahoney said "the push-button industrial system has such widespread effects upon our whole social, economic and political structure that a congressional study is unavoidable.

"The object of such a study would be the adoption of such rules of public policy as to make certain that automation would be a stabilizing and not disturbing element in the national economy."

Steady Employment

Prof. Walter S. Buckingham, Jr., of the Georgia Institute of Technology, in describing the new concept of business organization and the chain reaction of industry in the entire economy, said:

"The interdependence of large corporations with each other, with the government and with all other sectors of the economy has become so complete that unemployment and other maladjustments can no longer be tolerated without seriously threatening the entire framework of our economic system. Hence large corporations have become, of necessity, semi-public institutions with responsibilities extending far beyond their balance sheets to the limits of the economy itself.

"Since they can consciously control the level of production and employment through their wage, price and output policies, they control the welfare of every citizen. In a democracy, then, it is clearly the responsibility of business and the government to insure a high and steady level of output and employment."

Corporate Power

Sen. O'Mahoney placed government's responsibility in the problem of automation under the general concept of promoting human welfare. Good public policy, he said, must "make certain that the human costs of material progress are kept at a minimum. If automation is to turn workers out on the streets, forcing them to compete with each other in a bitter struggle for ever fewer and fewer jobs, public policy dare not ignore it."

"Mass unemployment and economic depression would be almost as damaging to the foundations of our free society as the nuclear threat from without."

O'Mahoney called attention to the fact that under the Employment Act of 1946, "the federal government has obligated itself to use its resources to create conditions making for maximum employment."

Government must see that individual human beings are not made to suffer under technological progress, O'Mahoney said. "Public policy must consequently beware of and anticipate the temporary and long-run problems which may arise from such developments."

Buckingham, in discussing the decline of the "Robber-Baron" era and the weakened influence of the stockholder today, said that it was the corporate entity itself which now held the basic economic power.

GEORGIA professor says automation is federal concern. W. S. Buckingham, Jr., is at mike.

"The large corporations today," he said, "have much in common with a modern central government. In fact, some American corporations have a scope of operations which exceeds that of some of the smaller European countries.

"General Motors' annual gross revenue, for example, is greater than the national income of Yugoslavia. International and inter-firm contracts among these corporate giants partake of the nature of treaties which cover an enormous field of operations."

Experts Disagree

Prof George P. Shultz of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a commentator at the close of the session, said that while he agreed with much that O'Mahoney and Buckingham had said, he thought the latter had been guilty at times of over-simplification, some inaccuracies and inflammatory remarks. One of the remarks he took exception to was Buckingham's comparison of corporations to foreign countries.

Jack Conway, assistant to UAW-CIO Pres. Walter Reuther, commented on the session from the point of view of the union.

He criticized the "iron curtain" behind which industry tries to hide information about automation, and called attention to the need of a congressional committee to study the subject, as urged by O'Mahoney, so that material now kept hidden could be revealed in the public interest.

Automation Inquiry Need Demonstrated

By STANLEY RUTTENBERG
CIO Director of Research and Education

THE EXPERTS at the Automation Conference sponsored by the CIO agreed that "a new industrial revolution is in the making," and that automation as "a new technology" will affect production and services of almost every kind.

John Diebold said "it will affect every kind of industry, not only manufacturing and processing, but retailing, transportation, communication and commerce as well. It is as accessible to small business as to the giant corporation."

Dr. Donald Campbell of Massachusetts Institute of Technology said ". . . new plants and complicated new processes can be made that may project this country into a golden age of production and service 'because' . . . computing machines will run plants and factories."

The new technology is here. Its impact will grow from year to year. What social and economic effects will it have upon people?

Diebold said "it is the short run which worries most of us. . . . We should begin planning for this now," while Campbell pointed out, "what we worry about is the time lag during which men have no work between the old and the new job."

All the experts at the conference agreed that the widespread social and economic effects that automation will bring cannot be minimized, but Diebold and Campbell think there is no problem. They say that all the benefits will flow quickly to the general public and assumed that all will be well.

But these are incorrect assumptions, judging from all our experience, and not all the experts agree with Diebold's and Campbell's optimism — not by any means.

Labor Force

We cannot assume that the growth and expansion of our economy is an automatic process—not even in an age of automation. The labor force during the next five years will grow on the average each year by 860,000—150,000 more per year than in the last five years.

By 1960, the labor force will be increasing by close to a million and one-quarter—some 300,000 greater than between 1955 and 1960.

The electronics industry producing automatic equipment is itself fast becoming automatic.

Dr. W. S. Buckingham of Georgia Tech also takes a serious view as to how the benefits of automation may be dispersed among the public—and in doing so, he disagrees sharply with Diebold and Campbell.

He said "automation together with atomic energy may provide the means for eliminating poverty for the first time in the world."

The conference held by the CIO points out the need for more information, more exploration of the extent and the impact of automation.

Why wait until the difficulties have caught up with us? Why not have the government try to anticipate the difficulties and seek to avoid them in advance?

Challenge

Automation can become a boon to all mankind, or a disaster of the first magnitude, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey told the CIO conference on automation.

It poses one of American industry's greatest challenges, which should be handled wisely and "not greedily, with emphasis chiefly on profits," he said.

"The possibilities for good in automation are fabulous," Carey said, "with living standards for all at a higher level than ever imagined. The possibilities for tremendous damage are equally present.

"Automation joined with sufficiently increased purchasing power could be a blessing that could raise the average city family income of $6393 today to more than $10,000 within five or 10 years."

Preparing for Automation See Page 5

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NAM Fights Minimum Pay Law

—See Page 3

PHILIP Murray Award of CIO Community Services Committee was given (above) to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt at dinner in New York by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther (left) and CWA-CIO Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, CSC-CIO chairman. Many CIO leaders joined in tribute to her. **Story Page 6.**

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PLAQUE at door of operating room in St. Vincent Hospital, Taylorville, Ill., honoring memory of late Allan S. Haywood is dedicated (right) by R. J. Thomas, assistant to CIO executive vice president. From left are Sister Mary Jerome, Mrs. Haywood and Sister Mary Dorothy. **Story Page 7.**

Reuther Warns On Home Needs

BELIEF that the present residential building rate is excessive indicates a concern not "with housing needs but rather with housing prices," CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther declared last week in a letter to Sen. Sparkman (D. Ala.).

He took sharp issue with critics of the housing boom and called for sustained high construction rates.

Responding to Sparkman's inquiry as to whether CIO regarded the present housing construction rate as excessive, Reuther said the well-organized and widely disseminated propaganda "either is based on ignorance or reflects a deliberate effort to deceive the American people."

While home-building is at an all-time high rate, Reuther said, *"it still falls far short of meeting housing needs . . ."* He said the country needs an annual new home construction of two million units for the next 10 years.

This would provide housing for new families, meet normal replacement needs, rebuild units lost through slum clearance and other public improvements, accomodate families still overcrowded and make possible abandonment of substandard dwellings.

CRITICS of present levels "fear that the value of existing properties will fall if the present rate of new home construction is maintained," he said. "Their views are based on the false assumption that the nation's economic well-being is preserved by scarcity, not by abundance."

Reuther said the U. S. fears a decline in economic activity, not an expansion of it.

"Only a handful of shortsighted individuals, who cannot be persuaded that a constantly expanding and prosperous America is possible, fear rising production and look upon a decline in various segments of our economy as healthy," he advised Sparkman.

"Submission to the fears of the prophets of scarcity will not avoid economic disaster; it will assure it."

"ADAMANT REFUSAL" of Southern Bell to change its position was responsible for failure of Southern governors to settle seven-week telephone strike, CIO Communications Workers said. Seated are Govs. White (Miss.), Griffin (Ga.) and Folsom (Ala.) at Atlanta meeting attended by (standing) Company Vice Pres. Fred Turner, CWA Dist. Dir. William Smallwood and CWA Vice Pres. John Crull.

Unity Teams Meet Again On Merger

FURTHER steps toward CIO-AFL unity are expected out of a series of meetings in Washington on May 2 and throughout the rest of this week. The sessions:

- The CIO Executive Committee meets Monday for a morning session.
- The six-man CIO-AFL Unity sub-committee meets at lunch the same day. Members are: CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers; AFL Pres. George Meany, Sec.-Treas. William Schnitzler and Pres. Harry C. Bates of the Bricklayers.
- The full CIO-AFL Unity Committee, with about 10 members on each side, will meet for an afternoon session. On the agenda will be, among other things, further work on the proposed constitution of the new organization.
- The AFL Executive Council will be holding a week-long session. If the Unity Committee agrees on a constitution, it will go before the Council for ratification.
- Similar action will be asked of the CIO Executive Board, which has been called by Reuther to a meeting at 10 a.m. on Saturday, May 7.

The last meeting of the unity sub-committee, held on Apr. 6, ended with reports of progress from Reuther and Meany.

They indicated that no serious disagreements had arisen over the constitution. One point up for discussion will be the name of the merged organization.

Steel Union Asks Wage Negotiations

The CIO Steelworkers served notice on the basic steel industry last week to start negotiations on wages within 30 days under a contract reopener on the issue.

USA-CIO Pres. David J. McDonald said wage reopener notices had been sent to 96 basic steel and mining firms employing approximately 600,000 workers. The contracts run to June 30, 1956, but the union is free to strike if no agreement on wages is reached by June 30, this year.

Knight Raps Venezuela In Ouster Case

EXPULSION of Sec. Adriaan Vermeulen of the Netherlands Trade Union Federation (NVV) from Venezuela, where he was attending the Intl. Labor Organization's Petroleum Industry Conference, was strongly protested last week by the CIO.

O. A. Knight, president of the CIO Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers and of the Intl. Petroleum Workers Federation, demanded that the parley be moved to another country.

Vermeulen, at the conference as a member of the ILO Governing Body, was ousted for criticizing violations of labor rights by the Venezuelan military dictatorship. The ILO promptly suspended its sessions and demanded his readmittance.

IN TELEGRAMS to Pres. Eisenhower, Sec. of State Dulles and Sec. of Labor Mitchell, Knight urged that they use their influence to have the conference reconvened in one of the countries "which permit free discussion and exchange of ideas."

"This action," he said, "demonstrates a callous contempt for the ordinary proprieties of international intercourse and can be viewed as nothing less than an insult to the ILO, the United Nations, and each nation which has sent delegates to the conference."

U. S. unions and the IPWF had boycotted the meeting as a protest against despotism.

State Court Bars Southern Bell From Using Arms In CWA Strike

By ED LASHMAN

"GROWING intimidation" by the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co. in the strike of more than 45,000 CIO Communications Workers has been curbed in nine East Tennessee counties by Chancery Court Judge Joe M. Carden.

As the strike in nine southeastern states went into its seventh week, Judge Carden issued an order restraining the company from *"sending armed men about any picket line—without authority of law or in defiance of law."*

Other points in the order restrained Southern Bell from:

- "Using other than lawful means to influence strikers to return to work;
- "Instigating any assault or unlawful act toward any person in furtherance of any scheme to discredit the respondent union or any of its members;
- "Hurling lighted cigarettes at lawful pickets;
- "Furnishing guns, arms or ammunition to any person in any unlawful manner."

Speaking in Columbia, Tenn., CWA-CIO Pres. Joseph A. Beirne told striking telephone employes that the Southern Governors Conference was to be "congratulated" for its efforts.

WITHOUT commenting on any specific proposals made by Govs. Griffin (D. Ga.), White (D. Miss.) and Folsom (D. Ala.) during a recent session with company and union officials in Atlanta, Beirne praised the Governors' actions and urged them to "keep an eye on the situation."

"The union is still ready to cooperate with the Governors in any further attempt at settlement," he said.

Beirne attributed the failure of their mediation attempt to the fact that "the company has maintained its adamant position —the same as it took before the strike began."

"There has been no single concession on the part of the company on any item in dispute since before the strike started," he charged.

CWA Vice Pres. A. T. Jones, who is directing the strike, told CWA members in Alexandria, La., that "there is a growing pattern of company intimidation in state after state."

"THE company has made much of installing huge floodlights on company buildings, and in several cities, police squad cars have followed me about at the urging of the company," he said.

"The campaign appears to be approaching some sort of climax.

"In Shreveport, La., uniformed police made themselves evident at a peaceful union meeting, attended by newspaper reporters and a Catholic priest. Police wagons threateningly parked across the street from, and hovered about, a peaceful picket line in Monroe, La.

"Within minutes after I left the picket line, a company sympathizer fired a bullet into a crowd of pickets.

"If these things are coincidences, they are strange and sinister coincidences. If they are crude hints, I'll ignore them now as before."

Jones urged strikers not to allow themselves to be "provoked into replying in kind" to such actions.

"All the terror practices of Southern Bell and all of the Bell System's billions of dollars and all the bullets of their trigger-happy sympathizers," he predicted, "will not stop CWA from winning the justice they seek."

IUE Fights Law Requiring 'Licenses' For Organizers

SMALL TOWNS in Georgia have never been known for their devotion to civil liberties, especially as regards union organization, and Carrollton is no exception.

The CIO Electrical Workers ran head on into that fact of Southern life recently when it sent Organizer William Denton there to help out some workers who had contacted CIO Reg. Dir. Charles Gillman in Atlanta for aid in organizing a union.

Denton was hardly in Carrollton before he was advised he had to have a "license" to operate as a union organizer. Checking in at the police station he learned that this was indeed the case.

Cost of the license is $1000, plus a fee of $100 for every 24 hours he worked in Carrollton.

For organizing without a license, Denton would be liable to prosecution in Mayor's Court on a criminal charge of violating the ordinance, and subject to a fine of $100 and/or 60 days "working on the streets of Carrollton."

"Since we didn't want Denton to waste time making big ones out of little ones for the town of Carrollton," said IUE-CIO Asst. Gen. Counsel Bertram Diamond, "we have applied to the U. S. District Court in Atlanta for an injunction preventing the town from enforcing the ordinance."

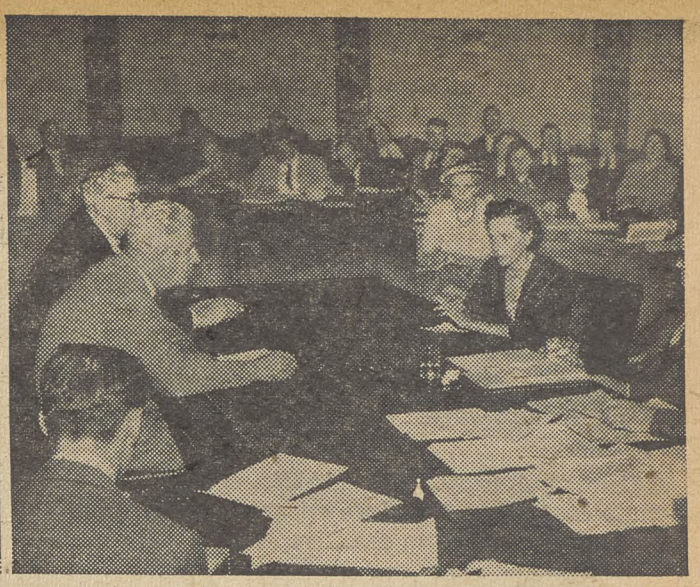
The case, based on violations of the federal Civil Rights Act, Constitutional guarantees, and the National Labor Relations Act, was slated to be heard Apr. 29.

"The Mayor and other officials of Carrollton said they were serious about enforcing the ordinance," Diamond said, "so we're trying to have it knocked out."

The City Council "obligingly" passed the ordinance last November, Diamond said, when the Southwire Co., the plant in question, opened its doors.

Difficulties of such legal action in Georgia are immense, and appeal from a "criminal" conviction in Mayor's Court is particularly tough, as the AFL Ladies' Garment Workers found in a similar case in Baxley.

There ILG-AFL Organizer Rose Staub has been convicted of failing to purchase a $2000 annual organizer's license, and faces sentence of up to $300 fine/or 30 days in jail or both.



FRIENDLY handshake is exchanged by Pres. David J. McDonald of CIO Steelworkers (left) and Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) before hearings on $1.25 minimum wage. Sen. Smith (R. N.J.) is adjusting glasses. Center, TWUA-CIO Research Dir. Sol Barkin holds up an exhibit for Senate subcommittee members to see while Executive Vice Pres. William Pollock looks on. At right, senators hear Margaret Shepherd, Clover, S. C.

NAM Urges Repeal Of Two Centuries

By EUGENE KELLEY

LIKE A VOICE from the happily-dead past, the National Association of Manufacturers last week croaked its opposition to any minimum wage law, said coverage of the present act should be narrowed and called for repeal of the Walsh-Healey Act.

The NAM philosophy would have a familiar ring to the originals of the busts of early chief justices that ring the historic chamber where a Senate Labor subcommittee is considering legislation to raise the wage minimum. A leading Washington figure who heard the NAM testimony mused to this reporter: *"They never change, do they?"*

Thomas O. Moore, executive of a Winston-Salem, N. C., textile firm and chairman of the NAM's industrial relations committee, testified he would "love to see the act repealed and see this country go back to the principles of 200 years ago . . . "

Asked by Chairman Douglas (D. Ill.) if the NAM opposed Pres. Eisenhower's recommendation for a 90c minimum, Moore replied:

"We oppose the entire principle of federal control over wages."

Just one week before, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther in urging a $1.25 minimum warned the senators they would hear from "the die-hards" who "still dream fondly of McKinley and Andrew Mellon."

Moore fulfilled the prediction. He professed to see the threat of socialism in government wage controls.

The NAM spokesman led off the witnesses from business and trade groups, most of them concerned with securing or continuing exemptions from the Fair Labor Standards Act for themselves.

ALTHOUGH the NAM is regarded generally as the voice of big business, Moore claimed great concern for the small operation and tiny factory.

It was "unreasonable," he said, to set a minimum wage for the entire U. S. and "not possible" to define a substandard pay.

He challenged the accuracy of Labor Statistics figures that show a higher budget is required for a family of four in some parts of the South than in some northern cities.

Another Plea

A plea for support of the $1.25 minimum wage was sent to Sen. Ervin (D. N.C.) by State CIO Council Pres. H. D. Lisk, who cited the case of some 300 textile workers in Tuxedo, N. C., as an example of the need for the boost.

Lisk, who is also a vice president of the CIO Textile Workers, told about the 86c average wage at Green River Mills, where TWUA-CIO has been trying to negotiate a contract since an NLRB election Sep. 9, 1954. The "poverty and economic misery" of these people, Lisk wrote, would be substantially lessened by a $1.25 minimum.

U.S. Appeals

The federal government is carrying its fight for a $1 an hour Walsh-Healey Act minimum wage in the cotton and synthetic textile industries to the U. S. Circuit Court.

Last week it filed a brief in U. S. District Court, where its order was invalidated on an appeal by the Covington Mills and 157 other firms, asking that $2000 bonds put up by each appellant be maintained pending final adjudication. Unless they are, it warned, the public interest may suffer "irreparable damage."

Pizer Urges Higher Wage

Immediate enactment of the $1.25 federal minimum wage, with wider coverage and "regular review" of the level at which it is set, has been urged by the CIO Furniture Workers.

Pres. Morris Pizer, in a statement to the Senate Labor Subcommittee, said that the $1.25 figure would result in wage increases for two out of every five workers employed in the furniture industry.

Adoption of the measure, Pizer said, "would go far toward securing the end of the economic civil war now raging in important segments of American industry."

Steel And Textile Unions Press For $1.25 Minimum

SPOKESMEN for two CIO unions—one the Steelworkers and the other the Textile Workers, who were described as the "orphans of U. S. industry" —last week urged a Senate Labor & Public Welfare subcommittee to raise the minimum wage to $1.25 and extend its coverage.

USA-CIO Pres. David J. McDonald, noting that his membership would be little affected by such a minimum, called the Administration's recommended 90c *"inadequate"* and the present 75c *"shameful and a disgrace to America."*

He said it was an "inescapable conclusion" that the Fair Labor Standards Act has not kept pace with changes in the economy, in consumer prices, the rapid growth of productivity, the expanding economy, the upward movement of wages and other factors.

He suggested a further improvement in the act to provide for continuous or even periodic review of its effectiveness.

He scoffed at the suggestion that minimum wages are a sectional problem. He said he was proud of Steelworkers' bargaining that eliminated North-South differentials and pointed to Birmingham, Ala., which he said had *"grown and blossomed . . . total job opportunities have expanded . . . and the steel industry has expanded production and capacity by leaps and bounds."*

McDonald told the senators that industries or companies which failed to stay up with technological advances should go out of business, because "no firm or industry has the right to stay in business by sweating labor."

TWUA-CIO Executive Vice Pres. William Pollock said the textile industry, particularly in the South, *"is the last great jungle that is yet to be cleared by collective bargaining."* He traced the history of textile bargaining to 1950, when "organized textile workers enjoyed the illusion that they had a voice in their own economic destiny."

AT THEIR BEST, he said, the wages of textile workers were brought up to 25c an hour below the average for all manufacturing industries.

"I defy anyone," Pollock challenged, "to tell me why, whether in terms of skill, or physical effort, or man-hour productivity, there should be this incredible gap between textile workers and their fellow workers."

Textile workers, he went on, *"are earning 1950 wages but are paying 1955 prices."*

"The effect on their buying power, their role as consumers, can easily be imagined," he pointed out.

Pollock alluded to the industry's depression over the past four years, explaining that production in 1954 was 6% less than in 1950 despite an increasing population.

He said 407 mills have closed in five years and employment has shrunk by 20%, yet man-hour productivity has risen at the rate of 5% a year compared to a national average of 3.5% for all industry.

TWUA Research Dir. Solomon Barkin pointed out to the committee that 43 firms control 66% of the entire textile industry.

Two TWUA members from the Carolinas presented testimony, Chairman Douglas and Sen. McNamara (D. Mich.) leaving the bench to join the witnesses.

Margaret Shepherd, Clover, S. C., told them she was recently discharged from her job as a spinner at the American Thread Co. for union activity. The mother of two said she worked the third shift at $1.15 an hour.

Alice Waters, a winder in the Gastonia (N. C.) Combed Yarn Co., only organized plant of 120 in Gaston County, said her wages and those of her city fireman husband barely provide support for their five youngsters. Her take-home pay is about $35 a week.

Ike Says

Expanded coverage is more important than a higher figure in any wage-hour law amendment, Pres. Eisenhower told his press conference last week. He pointed to proposals to add 2.1 million retail and service employes to the 24 million workers already carried.

The catch in the Administration plan is that the new employes would not be covered by the overtime provisions of the law and it would not affect some workers who need protection desperately.

Eisenhower said the Administration's 90c minimum was selected because it "is a good, round figure." Labor thinks a better, rounder figure is $1.25.

Sen. Lehman Testifies For His $1.25 Wage Floor Bill

GIVEN the proper leadership, Congress would approve a bill raising the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour and increasing coverage, Sen. Lehman (D. N.Y.) said last week in advocating passage of his bill.

Lehman was the only senator to testify directly before the Senate Labor & Public Welfare Subcommittee which is holding hearings on amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Significantly, Sen. Smith (R. N.J.) who introduced the Administration's bill for a 90c minimum was present at the hearings but made no effort in behalf of the measure.

The White House recommendation, Lehman said, "is a paltry and insufficient amount. *It reflects a backward-looking view of our economy . . .*"

He derided the old arguments against a higher minimum. The cry was heard, he said, "that the establishment of the minimum wage constituted regimentation, and worse; that it would drive many, if not most, of the businesses of America into bankruptcy . . . economic ruin and devastation."

"Those arguments were without foundation when they were made 20 years ago and again six years ago," he added. "They are without real basis today."

Lehman said he had heard that the White House 90c minimum "and its timid excursion into the field of expanded coverage does not really represent its desires, but is dictated by political considerations and the need for the passage of some legislation, however meaningless, in this area."

This Is News?

The Hoover Commission—headed by the fellow who was President from 1928 to 1932—suggests that a substantial section of the parcel post business of the government should be turned over to private enterprise.

But, naturally. What else would one expect from Herbert—except, perhaps, a recommendation to declare null and void the election of 1932?

This Is News?

The National Association of Manufacturers is against a 90c minimum wage. NAM is for more narrow, not broader, coverage.

But, naturally. The NAM's spokesman also told a Senate committee that he's opposed to any minimum wage law, and would like to see it repealed.

The NAM man said he'd like to see the country "go back to the principles of 200 years ago." One advantage, of course, would be that there wouldn't be any NAM.

1955 Economics

U. S. Steel's sales for the first quarter of 1955 were up 5.1% from the first quarter of 1954.

U. S. Steel's profits, during the same period, rose 62.1%.

Salute To Strikers

Workers in a number of unions around the country who are on strike deserve the support and salutations of CIO members everywhere.

Telephone and railroad workers in the South; electrical workers on Long Island; textile workers in New England; the heroic Kohler strikers, who have been on the picket lines for more than a year; and other workers in other industries are walking on the picket line to win justice and dignity for their unions and deserved economic benefits for themselves.

These men and women are carrying on labor's historic battle for better conditions and a better America. We hope they win their struggle, and soon.

'Give-Away, Take Away'

Consumers face a big rise in the price they pay for natural gas if Congress passes a bill prohibiting Uncle Sam from regulating prices which natural gas producers charge to the interstate pipeline outfits that carry gas to city consumers.

Vice Pres. Joseph Childs of the CIO Rubber Workers, who told a congressional committee why CIO doesn't like the bill, estimated that its passage would cause city consumers an $800 million *annual* rise in gas prices.

And a couple of big corporations might get a bonus of almost five billion dollars from the bill, in terms of the added value of their gas reserves.

H. R. 4560, which would permit this, is a "give-away" of Uncle Sam's right to regulate an important phase of interstate commerce. It's a "take-away" from consumers.

It's a bill that should be "thrown away" by Congress.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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—But He Sleeps On!

In Other Words—

Death Lurks In New York Slums

Tenement dwellers in New York City are victims, often paying with their lives, for landlords' greed and discrimination, according to an article by Harry Rhein in the Record, official paper of the CIO Retail-Wholesale Union.

By HARRY RHEIN

THE SKYLINE of New York is known and admired throughout the world. Here, in this greatest of all cities, the home of the United Nations, the center of wealth, in the world's richest nation, the fountainhead of America's culture, art and fashion, is the window through which foreign visitors look upon the United States.

Yet, behind the magnificent facade of New York's skyline may be found slums that would be a disgrace to the poorest city in the most backward nation in the world. Charles Abrams, an international authority on housing, has said flatly: "The slums of Harlem are among the worst in the world."

In 1953, a Brooklyn grand jury declared that "the greatest city in the world is being permitted to deteriorate and decay. Slums are being created faster than they are being eliminated . . . Overcrowding amidst squalor, filth, and lack of sanitary conditions and the marauding of rats and vermin, spread disease not only among the victims of these conditions, but to their more fortunate fellow-citizens with whom they ride the subways, share the movies and schools . . ."

Jury Flays Slums

The jury closed its report with the words of Jacob Riis—*"And why should a man have a better right to kill his neighbor with a house than with an axe?"*

The grand jury could have said a great deal more. It could have shown how slums are a breeding ground for juvenile delinquency and crime. It could have noted that the taxes yielded by slum properties do not even begin to cover the cost of fire, police, sanitation and other services provided for such areas, thus making slums a tremendous economic burden on the city as a whole.

Finally, it could have pointed out that the slums are largely inhabited by Negroes, Puerto Ricans and other minority groups, many of whom are forced to remain there because of discrimination against them in other areas.

Ironically, because the apartment shortage is even greater in Harlem and other "ghetto" areas than elsewhere in the city, rentals are proportionately high, and for landlords slum tenements are highly profitable.

During the past winter, New Yorkers have learned that the slums in their midst are not only demoralizing and degrading, but dangerous. In a six-week period, from Jan. 1 to Feb. 17, there were 144 fires caused by kerosene heaters. Two of these involved RWDSU members; Florencio Rivera of Local 1199 lost a son in one; and the family of Miguel Roman of Dist. 65 narrowly escaped death in a fire that destroyed everything they possessed.

Michael Keenan, a member of the CIO Transport Workers Union, died trying to save his three young sons, who also perished when a kerosene heater exploded.

Leaking Gas Kills 107

Fire is not the only hazard. Carbon monoxide poisoning from defective gas appliances is an even greater killer. During 1954, there were 107 deaths recorded by the Health Dept. as caused by gas.

Besides the toll of death and disease caused by filthy, overcrowded living conditions, New York's slums are hunting grounds of vicious rats. Last year alone more than 500 babies were bitten by rats. Many others were undoubtedly bitten but did not report what has come to be a commonplace incident.

Is New York City doing as much as it can to clean up the slums? Not by a long shot. Uncounted thousands of violations of health and safety regulations exist in the slums, but precious few are noted by city authorities.

Even fewer are punished. In most cases the punishment consists of a mild slap on the wrist for the offending landlord; at most a $50 fine. As a result, many property owners find it cheaper to take their chances with the law than to make needed repairs.

Can New York clean up its slums? Authorities agree that it can—and must. Six years ago Baltimore put an end to kerosene heater fires by compelling all landlords to install central heating. Obviously, New York can and should do the same.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

IF SEC. DULLES can spare a little time from his chores in "clarifying" and reversing policies, he would be well advised to have a chat with Rep. Powell (D. N. Y.) on the latter's observations at the Afro-Asian conference at Bandung, Indonesia.

Bandung—And Balderdash

The West fared so well at Bandung that the State Dept. started congratulating itself. Our master minds said, *"See, we said all along that when the Asians met they would be rude to Communist China and polite about America."*

This reporter didn't hear them *"say it all along,"* and Powell has charged that the State Dept. was unhappy about the fact that he, a member of Congress and an American Negro, insisted on going to Bandung as an unofficial observer. Still, maybe they whispered privately to each other that things would be wonderful as soon as the African and Asian nations got together.

It would be a capital blunder, however, for the State Dept. to imagine that the unpleasant words spoken about "Communist colonialism" to Chou En-lai, the Chinese Red premier, solved all our problems.

Something more than half the population of the world was represented at Bandung by its own leaders. A good many of these leaders have a healthy fear of Soviet and Chinese expansionism.

A good many are aware that Western nations have tended to relax their grip on former colonies and dependencies, while the Soviets have grabbed Eastern Europe and the Chinese threaten all Southeast Asia.

Resentment Against West

Powell is authority for the statement that they are equally aware of lingering Western control of some areas.

It is one thing, from the Asian viewpoint, for Turkey and Pakistan to make a free compact with the U. S. and NATO for mutual defense against the menace of the Soviet Union. It is another for France to hang on to its North African dependencies, or for Portugal to try to hold its enclaves on the coast of India, and for the position of the United States to remain unclear.

There is much to respect in the attitude of most of the rising nations represented at Bandung. They were not "anti-white or anti-American," says Powell.

They did not adopt any Communist-inspired resolution about Negroes in the U. S.

"The delegates did not raise a cry of Asia for the Asians, or Africa for the Africans," he adds. "They want to become part of the fraternity of modern mankind."

But Powell has nothing but contempt for the suggestion of Sen. Knowland (R. Calif.) that, since India's Prime Minister Nehru attacked NATO and frequently endorsed positions taken by China, we should promptly strike out technical and economic aid to India's people.

"The U. S. government does not understand Asia," he said. You cannot make Asia "toe the line." When dealing with Asians, "you cannot knock them on the head—you have to woo them."

Powell warned that there are plans for another Afro-Asian conference next year at Cairo, and that we have just *"one year to take our place on the side of anti-colonialism."*

Knowland, the Republican Senate leader, is a hair shirt, of course, to Pres. Eisenhower and to Dulles. But one of the reasons he has achieved such nuisance value is that he has been allowed, without official rebuke, to challenge every sensible Eisenhower-Dulles approach to Asia. The Administration refuses to break with Knowland and depends on rescue operations by Sen. George, Democratic chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

Broader Field For A Lobbyist?

A fellow named Mark Catlin, Jr., up in Wisconsin, has notions of running for the Senate against Sen. Wiley in the Republican primary next year.

We know something about Catlin already in this town. He was in and out of Washington last year, telling people he was the GOP floor leader in the Wisconsin Legislature, and lobbying for the American Pyrotechnic Assn. against an anti-fireworks bill. As a legislator-lobbyist, he got $100 a day and expenses for these services, although the bill prohibiting the shipment of fireworks into states that forbid them was passed.

Catlin probably won't make the grade for the Senate. The Old Guard Republican organization in Wisconsin wants to beat Sen. Wiley, who is *"too much of an internationalist"* for the right-wingers. But they probably will support Gov. Kohler rather than Catlin as the man to knock off Wiley.

Still, Catlin should be remembered. If he doesn't run for the Senate he presumably will run for some State office. He's the Republican who this year, as Speaker of the Wisconsin Assembly, rammed through a *"little Taft-Hartley Bill"* to prohibit union political activity in State and local elections.

LISTEN TO THE CIO RADIO PROGRAM

John W. Vandercook AND THE NEWS

every weekday evening on the ABC Network

Labor Looks At Automation—

As Atom Bomb Affects Warfare, So Automation Affects Labor

How serious is the impact of automation on the American worker? That's the question Alexander Uhl, associate editor of Press Associates-PAI, is seeking to answer in a series of occasional interviews with top union leaders. Excerpts from the first of these, with CIO Electrical Workers Pres. James B. Carey, follow.

By ALEXANDER UHL

WHEN THE ATOM BOMB dropped on Hiroshima in 1945, the waging of war and the production of controlled power by man were given a new dimension that took them out of the class of what had gone before.

For Pres. James B. Carey of the CIO Electrical Workers, the vast development of automatic machinery and processes—now known as automation—is in the atom bomb class when it comes to labor.

CAREY

Carey has a peculiar right to his opinion. The more than 400,000 members of his union work in plants that produce the very automatic machinery that makes automation possible.

Automation for Carey can be a great good. "In the right hands, with the benefits shared generously between the workers, the the consumers and the owners," he feels, "automation could be a boon and a blessing of the first magnitude. It could be the same kind of a blessing as the secrets of atomic energy used for the advancement of mankind."

Inquiry Urged

A congressional investigation of automation to lay plans for averting mass unemployment, a suggestion repeatedly made by CIO, has been proposed by Rep. Davidson (D. N.Y.).

"Like a Frankenstein," Davidson said as he introduced his resolution, automation threatens to "devour our workingmen. Without adequate planning, the day will soon arrive when there will be not enough employed people to purchase the output of our mechanized industry."

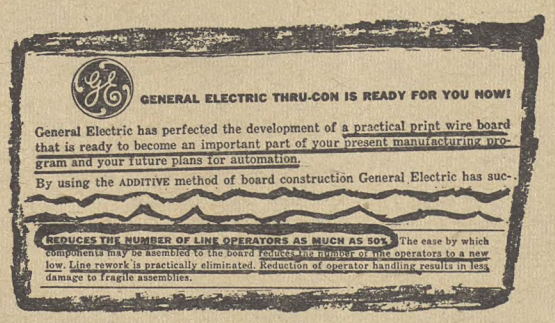
Conversely, Carey also feels, "automation in the hands of narrow, greedy individuals could create such a terrible dislocation with widespread unemployment on the one hand and a tremendous piling up of profits on the other that our institutions could be thrown into serious danger. It would not only repeat the experience of 1929-33, when this nation almost faced collapse, but could be far worse."

Seated in his unpretentious office in the IUE's quarters in Washington, Carey said that the drumfire of charges by management representatives that labor is opposed to progress is utterly untrue.

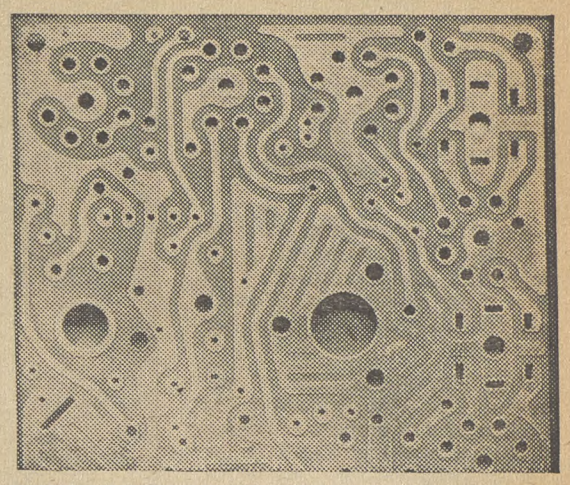
How Will It Be Used?

"Labor," he said, "is not opposed to automation as such. But it is deeply concerned with how it is used. Its development should result in job security rather than being marked by growing lines of the unemployed. Its development should mean an increase in our standard of living. We are far from convinced that that's the way management is going to use it.

"If we can apply automation to increase the real living standards of people, it becomes a blessing. Its misuse can be a tremendous danger. Sec. of Commerce Sinclair Weeks can afford to be complacent. But those concerned with the future of people cannot."



GE BRAGS in this report that users of its "Thru Con," automatic production device, can "reduce the number of workers on an operation" to a new low.



MEN REPLACED—This automation device, a printed circuit which is an entire radio wiring system made in one operation, eliminates many workers.

Discussing what has happened so far in his own industry, Carey declares:

"The introduction of electronics in the electrical industry—the very industry that is producing these labor saving devices—has resulted in the making of more profits for the industry with less sales and less people.

"The IUE favors the orderly expansion of our industry, just as we favor an increase in our capacity to produce at the very time when people like Weeks are actually promoting a restricted economy.

"But we do know that if labor saving devices are to be introduced and all profits retained for a few managers and shareholders without increases in purchasing power, shorter hours and higher wages in keeping with the increased productivity as well as the lowering of prices, then we will be condemning this nation to the hazards of another depression and throwing the world into a chaos that will be exploited by Communists and other totalitarian groups."

Automation Haunts Workers

Automation, for the very men and women who manufacture the automatic machines, is no simple little labor saving device to be tossed off airily with generalized assurance that some day it will produce a golden age for workers. Many of the problems being posed by automation are immediate and urgent for workers who already are being displaced.

Carey gave examples: General Electric in 1954 increased its profits 28% and yet employed 22% less people. In 1953-54, General Motors increased its profits 40% and employed 20,000 less people. Ford's automatic engine plant in Cleveland is reported to be turning out twice as many engines as an old style plant with one-tenth the manpower.

One manufacturer has announced that he is ready to put into operation an automatic radio assembly geared to 1000 sets a day that can be operated with only two workers. To maintain this same level of production by standard hand methods would require 200 workers.

When it comes to easy assurances that automation will produce plenty of new jobs, Carey is frankly skeptical. A displacement of workers on the order of 100 to 1, as in the factory cited, is not one to be easily compensated for.

For Carey the problem is not one of just drifting blithely along, but of studying ways and means to cushion the impact of automation and make the machine contribute to the welfare of the workers and the nation as a whole.

Discussing his union's program to handle the problem, Carey referred to a resolution on automation adopted at a special IUE conference in Fort Wayne, Ind., last March.

"Whether automation proves a blessing or a curse, prosperity or depression to the workers of this country depends on how diligently union and company apply themselves to resolving the many complex problems engendered by devices capable of fantastic productivity," he quoted.

"The IUE-CIO will not stand in the way of progress, which promises a better standard of living for all the people. We must, however, make every effort to establish methods and procedures to insure an equal distribution of the benefits derived from these automatic devices between workers, owners and consumers."

Philip Murray Award Goes to Mrs. Roosevelt

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

MRS. ELEANOR Roosevelt last week received the CIO Community Services Committee's Philip Murray Award—and with typical graciousness suggested that it was her late husband, FDR, to whom the plaque and a $5000 gift were really given.

But CIO leaders, speaking at the New York banquet, made clear that Mrs. Roosevelt, *"the First Lady of the Free World,"* easily merits the honor in her own right.

The Philip Murray Award was presented to Mrs. Roosevelt *"as a token of the eternal gratitude of the members of the CIO for the contribution of her warm heart and searching mind for a better community for all."*

She brought the audience of CIO members and community leaders to their feet in a long round of applause with these words:

"When my husband was in the White House, unions were not so strong.

"During these past 20 years, they have grown in responsibility. They have become concerned with the welfare of all the people and the country as a whole.

"They have justified my husband's faith and hopes."

Speakers at the dinner—Robert Sherwood, the noted author and friend of the Roosevelts; CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther; Chairman Joseph A. Beirne of the Community Services Committee, and Leo Perlis, CSC director—paid deeply moving tribute to Mrs. Roosevelt.

Talked Of FDR

But she preferred to talk about her late husband, his great perception of human relations, and the ways in which he had taught her to understand the needs and hopes of people.

"I accept this award as an honor to my husband," she said, "because interest in the health and welfare of the people was always his.

"Despite his physical handicap, he was never out of touch with people. He talked much with people, for he liked to talk with them. He had a great power of observation that he taught me.

"He once said, while we were riding on a train, *'you know, clothes lines can teach you a great deal about people and how they're doing.'*

"He used his own experience and his own great tragedy to build a greater understanding of other people. *I learned from him."*

Praised Murray

Mrs. Roosevelt lauded the work of the late CIO Pres. Philip Murray, and said he "typified an interest in citizens, regardless what their occupation might be."

"I am honored to be associated, through this award, with Philip Murray," she added.

She said she would turn the $5000 CIO-CSC gift over to worthy causes—perhaps to the Foundation for Infantile Paralysis or to a New York school for mentally and physically handicapped children.

"I promise you that my gifts will be made in the spirit of Philip Murray," Mrs. Roosevelt said.

In presenting the handsome Philip Murray Award plaque to Mrs. Roosevelt, Beirne said the group's decision was "unanimous."

"It was given because our guest, by word and deed, has done an outstanding job in inspiring the American people to participate actively in community affairs," he said.

"She has been a vigorous spokesman for active citizenship participation for better schools, better medical care, in the fight against slums, for adequate mental health programs, and for a better community for all.

"Her name is synonymous with service and the general welfare of all the people."

Beirne noted that Philip Murray had said the CIO Community Services Committee program "reflects the deep desire of the CIO membership to be a constructive part of the community, and to work for a better community for all the people."

The CSC, during its years of its operation, "has translated this larger philosophy into concrete and specific activities in hundreds of communities," Beirne said.

Reuther saluted Mrs. Roosevelt as a *"gallant lady"* and added that "no person in American history has contributed more to making America understood throughout the world."

"The generals can't do it—or propaganda about the fact that our plumbing is better than any other country's," he said. "But a world-wide citizen of good will like Mrs. Roosevelt can best help interpret us to other peoples.

"Peace and freedom and social justice are indivisible values. We can be secure only as these principles are made universal. It was in the spirit of these objectives that Mrs. Roosevelt and Philip Murray dedicated their lives."

Reuther said that we must rededicate ourselves to that spirit.

"The scientific technology that produced the H-bomb can also give us the tools for abundance," he added. "Do we have the social vision, the moral and spiritual responsibility to uplift mankind?

"We in America will not be judged by the potency of H-bombs but by our sense of moral responsibility and human values. We have the 'know-how' and we must get the 'know-why', for power without morality is power without purpose."

Reuther suggested that Americans must "concentrate" their thinking on problems of civil liberties and civil rights.

"We have rolled back the forces of hysteria and prejudice in this area, but much work must still be done," he added. "In the field of civil rights, there has been for too long a process of moral erosion that must be halted.

"And businessmen should understand that they must help protect the free market place of ideas as well as the free market place for materials. The mortgage on human freedom is never fully paid. Free men must accept freedom not as a luxury but as a tool to build with."

Leaders of CIO unions, state and city councils and members of the CSC were at the head table during the banquet. Half an hour of the speeches were carried over an ABC radio network.

FIRST LADY of free world, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt (speaking) was presented with the Philip Murray Award of the CIO Community Services Committee at New York dinner for her inspiration of many community activities.

CSC Dinners Held In Several Cities

Simultaneous with the Eleanor Roosevelt award presentation in New York City, other CIO Community Services Committee local dinners were held in several cities throughout the nation.

Among the local CSC dinners were those in Los Angeles, Calif., Cincinnati, O., Des Moines, Ia., Grand Rapids and Flint, Mich., Evansville, Ind., and Granite City and East St. Louis, Ill. (More pictures in the next issue of The CIO News.)

Childs Estimates Natural Gas Steal Would Cost $800 Million

VIGOROUS opposition to ending federal regulation over natural gas prices to consumers was voiced by Vice Pres. Joseph W. Childs of the CIO Rubber Workers in testimony before the House Commerce Committee.

Childs denounced the Harris Bill, terming it "a tremendously valuable bill to the oil and gas companies" and "a tremendously costly bill to consumers."

The latter, he said, will furnish the extra dollars "that will enrich the already profitable oil companies." He estimated it would add another $800 million to the annual gas bill of consumers.

This would be in addition to the $400 million extra householders are paying because of failure of the Federal Power Commission to act in this field. It would also, Childs asserted, enhance the value of natural gas reserves by $30 billion.

More than 19.2 million residential meters and 60 million consumers are hooked up to natural gas lines, Childs said, adding:

"When consumers have equipped their homes to burn natural gas they must pay what the regulatory bodies say they must pay. There is no competition to protect them."

Democratic mayors of three cities — Robert Wagner, New York; David Lawrence, Pittsburgh, and Joseph S. Clark, Philadelphia—recently organized their own group to oppose ending federal regulation.

A 15c increase in the producer price of gas would mean an increase in costs of electricity nationwide of about $174.5 million when applied to electric power companies using natural gas as fuel, Childs said.

Other congressional developments:

- A Senate Judiciary subcommittee was again considering the controversial Bricker Amendment to limit the President's treaty making powers. Sec. of State Dulles cancelled his appearance as first witness; Democrats charged the White House was keeping its own position quiet until it appeased the right wing of the GOP.

- Debate begins this week on the extension of the reciprocal trades bill following minor compromises dealing with oil imports and additional protection for some U. S. industries.

Surrender

Surrender in the Administration's fight for a modified universal military training program was indicated last week when Defense Sec. Wilson testified before the House Armed Services Committee, although he made a last-ditch stand.

The measure, which was opposed by CIO, would have permitted training a limited number of youth in a special six-month program.

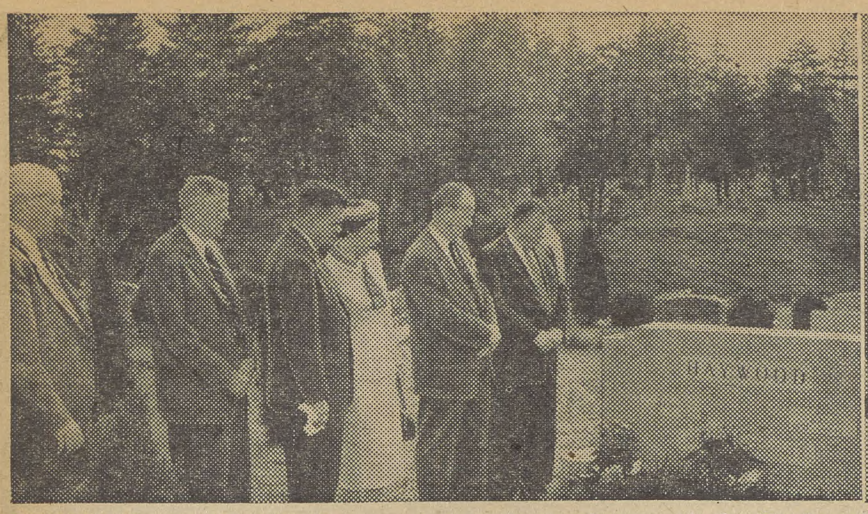
Ike Helps Lay Cornerstone Of New AFL Home

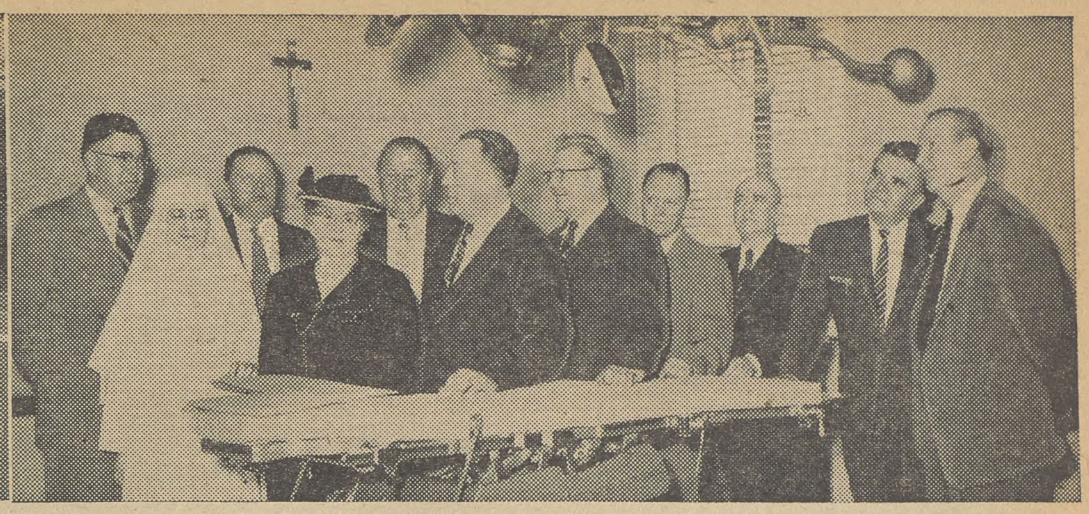
CORNERSTONE-laying ceremonies for the new AFL headquarters building, destined for occupancy by the united labor movement, were scheduled for Apr. 30.

Many CIO officers and staff officials were invited to the ceremonies. The eight-story building is on 16th St. in Washington, between the historic "Church of the Presidents," St. John's Episcopal, and the Lafayette Hotel, and is a short block from the White House.

Speeches by Pres. Eisenhower, AFL Pres. George Meany and AFL Sec.-Treas. William Schnitzler highlighted the ceremony. The invocation was offered by Dr. C. Leslie Glenn, pastor of St. John's, which sold the AFL some of the building site.

CIO Dedicates Allan S. Haywood Memorial





MEMORY of Allan S. Haywood, late executive vice president of CIO, was honored by dedication of memorial operating room in St. Vincent Hospital, Taylorville, Ill. Gift of Philip Murray Memorial Foundation and CIO Steelworkers, the ceremony attracted many CIO people (right) as well as Mrs. Haywood (center) and their son, Albert (far left). Delegation also visited grave of "Mr. CIO" (left).

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

TAYLORVILLE, ILL., is a small mining and farm center 30 miles or so south of Illinois' capital city, Springfield.

It looks pretty much like the other small towns you see as you drive down Route 29 from the Springfield airport, past the rich black-soil farm lands, neat villages and occasional abandoned mines.

But Taylorville has a marked distinction for which it is known far and wide. It was the home town of Allan S. Haywood, beloved former executive vice-president of the CIO who died Feb. 21, 1953, at the age of 64, after 50 active years in the labor movement.

'Distinguished Citizen'

Practically everyone in the town knows about and is proud of this "distinguished citizen" of Taylorville. He went to the area from Yorkshire, England, in 1906, bought a home there a few years later, and now lies buried in Taylorville's Oak Hill Cemetery.

On the day of the funeral, the shops and stores closed down in his honor. Hundreds of CIO'ers poured into town from all over the country to join the Haywood family for the rites.

The citizens of Taylorville were again reminded on Apr. 20 of the high esteem the CIO holds for Allan Haywood, when a score or more of CIO officials and members from Washington, Chicago and other cities arrived in town for the dedication, in his honor, of a modern operating room in Taylorville's new St. Vincent Memorial Hospital, completed last December.

The original hospital was founded in 1906 by the Sisters Adorers of the Most Precious Blood.

Two Gifts

The Philip Murray Memorial Foundation gave a grant of $5000 and the CIO Steelworkers matched it with another $5000, the combined gift of $10,000 going to equip the operating room.

At the dedication ceremony, held at the entrance to the operating room, a simple bronze plaque inscribed with these words was fastened to the wall:

"This operating room has been equipped by a grant from the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation in memory of Allan S. Haywood, distinguished citizen of Taylorville and a leader in the Labor Movement of America."

Mayor J. L. McAdam of Taylorville opened the brief ceremony by telling the hospital Sisters, members of the Haywood family and CIO representatives how happy and proud the town was to have had Allan Haywood as one of its citizens.

It was most fitting, the Mayor said, to have this remembrance to "a great leader who spent his life working in behalf of the common man, placed in a hospital dedicated to taking care of the common man in his sickness."

Speaking in the name of the millions of members of the CIO and the Steelworkers who made the donation, R. J. Thomas, assistant to CIO Executive Vice-Pres. John Riffe, also mentioned how appropriate it was to dedicate this memorial to Haywood.

"Over the many years I knew Allan Haywood, the thought that was uppermost in his mind was trying to do everything he could for the people throughout the country," Thomas said.

"He was a great American citizen who lit a torch and set a goal that many of us are aiming to reach. We deeply honor the memory of our buddy, Allan Haywood."

Rev. Frank Dirksen, assistant director of hospitals for the Springfield Diocese, in expressing the thanks of St. Vincent's staff for the donation, said:

"It is the kind of a hospital that every laboring man in the community would want. It must become the health center in the area. It will administer to all in need of hospital care, regardless of race, creed or religion.

"The aid given to the poor, the sick and the suffering who come here will fulfill the trust you have shown in making this donation. It will not have been given in vain."

Sisters 'Honored'

Mother Mary Dorothy, Provincial Superior of the Sisters Adorers of the Most Precious Blood, in closing the ceremony, told how honored the Sisters felt at having their hospital in the home of Allan Haywood, "a distinguished citizen of Taylorville."

"We feel deeply appreciative of what he has done for his country, and are truly grateful to the Philip Murray Foundation," she said. "The gift has been put to good use."

After the ceremony, the CIO representatives and members of the Haywood family were taken on a tour of the hospital and then were served dinner in the attractive dining room on the first floor. A visit also was made to Haywood's grave.

Reunion In Taylorville

Members of the Haywood family present at the operating room dedication were Mrs. Kate Haywood, Allan's widow; his son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Haywood; his daughter, Mrs. Kathleen Lusk; and his granddaughter, Beatrice Lusk.

CIO visitors from Washington who were in Taylorville for the ceremony included: R. J. Thomas, assistant to Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe; Richard Leonard, assistant to CIO Pres. Walter Reuther; Anthony J. Federoff of the Steelworkers, also chairman of the Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee, and Sec.-Treas. Harold Straub, Utility Workers.

From other cities came CIO Regional Dirs. Frank Cronin, Chicago; Delmond Garst, St. Louis, and George DeNucci, Columbus; USA-CIO Subregional Dir. Al Krzywonos, Joliet Ill., and Field Reps. William Taylor and Henry John Henry, Chicago.

Other "old buddies" of Haywood who attended the dedication, were John Green, Ewald Sander, James Ritchie, David Wilson and Fullerton Fulton.

Reuther, Carey, Oldenbroek Send May Day Greetings

MAY DAY greetings were sent to the workers throughout the democratic world by CIO Pres. Walter P. Ruether, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and General Sec. J. H. Oldenbroek of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

May 1 is labor's traditional holiday in most of the world.

"The Communists," Reuther said, "from their centers of power in Moscow and Peiping, promise higher standards of living; but they give their people slavery and poverty. They promise security, but it is the false security of the slave labor camp, of the dictatorship of party bosses over working men and women.

"We will lend our strongest moral support to those in every nation who fight poverty and disease and ignorance—those who fight for bread and freedom and democratic human dignity."

Carey recalled that during the past year trade union bonds were strengthened between the workers of U. S. and Mexico.

"On this May Day," he added, "we look with confidence to the coming meeting of the ICFTU (May 20-28 at Vienna) at which the workers of the free world will, we know, set their course for that eventual happy day when there will be no Iron Curtain; when there will be no slave labor camps; when all men will be free of totalitarian domination."

Oldenbroek warned "workers of the free world (to) beware of Communist double-talk on peaceful co-existence and unity of action."

"So long as the Communist governments," he said, "refuse to release their political prisoners, to grant workers the right to strike, to allow genuine trade unions to operate, to restore freedom of speech, of press and assembly—then Communist talk of 'peaceful co-existence' and 'unity of action' must be treated as hollow sham and hypocrisy."

Activity of Fraternal Delegates Is Highlight Of ORIT Congress

ONE OF the major points of interest at the recent third continental congress of the Inter-American Organization of Workers (ORIT) in Costa Rica was the attendance of a large number of fraternal delegates.

Though most of the meeting's work was carried on by the 73 regular delegates, representing 24 established union federations in 17 countries, fraternal delegates participated actively.

The major convention resolution, on the struggle for freedom and against all dictatorships, was presented jointly by the Mexican and Uruguayan delegates. Among other important resolutions was one calling for a hemispheric Economic and Social Conference.

Raul Edgardo Estrada, head of the new United Fruit Co. workers' union in Honduras and leader of the general strike that paralyzed the banana plantations last summer, was accompanied by Medardo Agurcia, one of the leaders of the new union of workers at the Standard Fruit Co., United's chief competitor.

Among the Guatemalans were two prominent railroad workers —Rodolfo Madrid of the Railroad Workers Union (SAMF), and Arnoldo Otten of the new Trade Union Council of Guatemala (CSG). Representing the Social-Christian autonomous union (FAS) was Guatemalan I-F Balcarcel.

Delegations from the illegal free unions of dictator-run Venezuela and Argentina found much in common with a visiting group of exiles from Communist tyranny in Eastern Europe, led by the veteran Hungarian unionist, Karoly Peyer.

From Brussels, Belgium, came Assistant Sec. Hans Gottfurcht of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. Many delegates were able to discuss with him proposals for increased cooperation between Inter-American labor movements and those of the rest of the world.

Sharp criticism of the repeal of some amendments to the Guatemalan Labor Code was voiced by several speakers, including a CIO delegate who was interrupted by an outsider. The heckler, a well-dressed college student, was handing out propaganda of the same Communist group which accused ORIT of not making the very criticism he interrupted.

Pres. O. A. Knight of the CIO Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers, CIO member of the convention steering committee and head of the CIO delegation, won much favorable comment for speaking directly to the delegates in Spanish. Nick Zonarich of the CIO Steelworkers substituted for Knight, whose plane left early, to make one of the closing addresses. **D. B.**

UPA Girds For Organizing, Seeks Unity

By WILLIAM MILLIS

ONE OF THE younger unions of CIO is the United Paperworkers of America.

Typically its members live and work in small towns and middle-sized cities in an industry which is shifting from a large number of competitive firms to the growth of a few "blue chip" giants.

Paper is an industry where only four mills have more than 3000 workers. And UPA-CIO (while it has locals from one coast to the other) is pretty well centered in the area from New England to the Upper South and out to the Middle West.

Paper also is an industry which stands as one of the big frontiers for organization of the soon-to-be unified American labor movement. Of its 600,000 workers, in basis pulp and paper, only half are union members.

That fact, that continuing challenge for organization, was in the foreground as 350 delegates met in UPA's fourth constitutional convention in Detroit last week.

A Good Record

The Paperworkers have a good record, a record worth boasting about. But officers and delegates skipped the adjectives in favor of solid work to promote union unity in the industry, strengthen their own organization and redouble the fight against the "right-to-scab" laws.

As Pres. Harry D. Sayre said in his keynote address, UPA in the last two years has had *"significant growth"* and it is at *"peak strength in numbers and collective bargaining position."*

Some particulars: A record of 21 wins out of 22 recent NLRB elections, a 100% increase in PAC voluntary dollar contributions, and wage gains estimated at 30% since 1950.

But the focus of the five-day convention was on building a better union record in the future, and was highlighted by these developments:

1. Labor Unity: Delegates gave enthusiastic, unanimous ratification to the CIO-AFL merger agreement and then—after extended discussion — authorized negotiations looking toward a goal of union unity within the party industry.

UPA recently held an informal, "exploratory" discussion with the AFL Paper Makers. The administration's proposal for further meetings with all paper unions was strongly supported in debate by Sayre and Sec.-Treas. Frank Grasso. Most of the debate was over methods of negotiation, not the goal of unity itself.

A greeting from AFL Pres. George Meany applauded efforts to gain paper union unity, while a UPA resolution emphasized:

"The advantages to be gained by paper industry workers, in terms of united collective bargaining efforts, combined organizational endeavors, merged defense facilities and joint political and legislative action, far outweigh any other considerations."

(The division among paper unions is on this order: UPA counts 50,000 members; the AFL Paper Makers 75,000; the AFL Pulp & Sulphite 120,000; and miscellaneous unions 50,000.)

2. Strengthening UPA: A move to strengthen the union's finances by increasing per capita was approved by delegates, on recommendation of Sayre, Grasso and the executive board. A constitutional change upped per capita by 25c to $1.25, with 5c of the boost allocated to the defense fund, and also increased minimum and maximum local dues.

3. Strike support: The bitter strikes of CIO Communications Workers against Southern Bell and of AFL railroad brotherhoods on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, and the long Kohler strike of CIO Auto Workers, got emphatic support. The U. S. Defense Dept. was strongly criticized for its strike-breaking arms contract with Kohler.

4. Bargaining: The UAW-CIO was praised for its "trail-blazing, courage and determination" in its bargaining drive for the guaranteed annual wage, and UPA set GAW programs as a goal *"for building a better life for the people of America."*

5. Organizing: UPA urged expansion of its already successful "volunteer organizers" program, set a minimum goal of "every Paperworker recruiting a Paperworker and every local union organizing another new local union."

6. Legislation: Delegates supported boosting the minimum wage to $1.25 with wider coverage to *"pour millions of dollars of needed purchasing power into the economic bloodstream of America."*

Guest speakers, officers and delegates alike condemned the drive for "right-to-scab" laws and other state anti-labor measures which have helped curtail organization in the paper industry. *(That's one reason why management spokesmen, such as Pres. Ruben Robertson of Champion Paper Co., the largest non-union firm in the industry, and E. S. Dillard of Old Dominion Box, have been leaders in the scab law drive.)*

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther came to the convention from an executive board meeting of the UAW, which he also heads, to praise UPA's organizing gains.

"No organization," he said, "has more effectively kept alive the organizing spirit of early CIO than has the UPA.

"CIO is not going out of business. We're going to instill in the united labor movement the same idealism, the same spirit of crusade, so that we can go out and organize millions and millions of unorganized workers."

He cited the recent UAW convention pledge of $1.5 million for a joint union organizing drive as an indication that CIO and AFL merger—upon a principled and honorable basis—will prove "a new beginning of great opportunity."

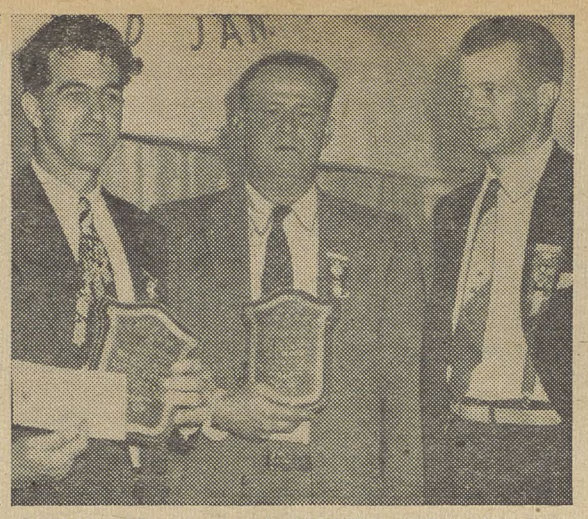
Stronger Unions Seen

"We're going to build industrial unions stronger than ever inside a united labor movement," the CIO president said.

The common interests of farmers and workers in prosperity for all was stressed by Fred V. Heinkel, president of the Missouri Farmers Association.

"The trickle-down theory has gotten stopped up for farmers," he said, in a figure-packed denunciation of what the Eisenhower—Benson farm price policy has meant to the nation's family farmers.

Veteran Unionist Adolph Germer spoke at a memorial session honoring the late CIO officers, Philip Murray and Allen S. Haywood. (Haywood was the UPA's first chairman.) Other speakers included R. J. Thomas, assistant to CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe, Lieut.-Gov. Philip A. Hart of Michigan, Pres. August Scholle of the Michigan CIO Council, and CIO Reg. Dir. Herbert McCreedy.



ROLL THE UNION ON—Volunteer organizers who have aided drives of the CIO Paperworkers met (left) with Lloyd Vaughan, director of organization. Union builder plaques and $100 U. S. bonds were presented (right) to Aaron Fields of Middletown, O., and J. C. Oliver of Big Island, Va., by UPA-CIO Pres. Harry D. Sayre.

'Volunteer Organizers' Add Steam To UPA's Campaigns

"Organizing the unorganized is the first step toward social justice."—Philip Murray.

That reminder by the late CIO president was bannered in the CIO Paperworkers convention hall.

Thanks to a combination of rank-and-file volunteer organizers out of the mills, working with UPA's staff and a number of CIO Organizational Dept. staff men assigned to the union, the Paperworkers are making real progress on what still is their biggest job.

Since last Thanksgiving, UPA has won 21 out of 22 bargaining elections. Since its last convention, it has organized 27 new local unions and gained some 6000 new members.

UPA now counts more than 200 accredited "volunteer organizers," workers out of the shops who have joined with NPA staffmen in drives in their own areas. They have, according to the officers, *"played a significant part"* in the union's recent victories.

Praise for their work was voiced by R. J. Thomas, assistant to John V. Riffe, CIO executive vice president and director of organization.

NAM Gets Its Name Spelled Properly

The NAM probably won't agree, but it got its name spelled right at the CIO Paperworkers convention.

According to August Scholle, president of the Michigan CIO Council, it's "National Association of Malefactors."

Scholle credited the NAM for masterminding the drive for right-to-scab laws—now on the books in 18 states and pending in as many more. He pointed out the scab bills, as introduced from one state to another, "vary in not one single word, comma or period."

"SPIRIT OF CRUSADE"—CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther waves a greeting to UPA convention after address predicting labor unity will bring new organizing crusade. He's flanked by UPA Sec.-Treas. Frank Grasso and Pres. Harry D. Sayre.

Paper Is A 'Blue Chip' Industry

A 'BLUE CHIP' industry is how financial experts rate U. S. papermaking firms, and likewise it gives promise of becoming a "blue chip" field for union organization.

This may surprise you, but paper is one of the big basic industries, and it's getting bigger every year.

On the basis of capital investment, it ranks No. 5. In consumption, it's No. 20. In employment, it stands No. 11.

Last year, while the nation's total production declined, paper production reached a new record high. It set another one in the first quarter of this year.

The boom in building construction, with increasing use of paperboard and other paper products in housing, continues.

There's another side to the coin, however, and that's not so rosy for the men and women who work in the industry.

That's the arrival of automation. Always highly-mechanized, the industry is now going through a "second round" as the techniques of automatic control are introduced.

As a consequence, officers of the CIO Paperworkers noted, "it is extremely significant that while paper industry production reached a record high for last year, average employment of production workers in the industry declined."

There's another basic trend, which UPA describes as *"the specter of competitive squeeze-outs for small independent operators. The trend toward the big getting bigger has developed rapidly during the past two years."*

UPA Toots Its Own Union Label Horn

Scope of the work of CIO Paperworkers was indicated by the 66-page officers report. The paper, called "Tensalex" and containing latex, was made by Local 112 members from Sorg Paper Co., Middletown, O.

The cover was manufactured by Local 1015 members at the S. D. Warren Co., Muskegon, Mich. And the book was printed by Local 292 members at the Hunter Printing Co. in New York City.

Ohio CIOers Learn About Legislation The Hard Way

By DON SMITH
Special Correspondent

CIO MEMBERS in Ohio are learning about their Legislature the hard way: They are spending time in Columbus watching their senators and representatives in action.

Every week while the Legislature is in session, 40 to 60 CIO members from locals throughout the State spend three days in Columbus at a Legislative Conference held by the Ohio CIO Council.

During the session, unionists first are given a detailed briefing by Council officers on legislative issues of particular interest to labor.

The delegates then are armed with convincing arguments, pro and con, for use when they contact their local representatives and senators at the Capitol.

Between meeting and talking with their lawmakers, the delegates also attend committee hearings for a first-hand look at them in action.

They were shocked to learn that at one session of the Senate Commerce and Labor Committee, an anti-labor measure introduced by Committee Chairman Danner (R. Akron) was approved after only 10 seconds of testimony in its favor—by Sen. Danner.

The measure singles out labor unions and requires them to file yearly and detailed financial reports, much more involved than those required by Taft-Hartley.

"This bill is a good bill. It makes the unions file financial reports. This constitutes the first hearing of the bill," said Danner. That was the sole testimony taken, the delegates learned.

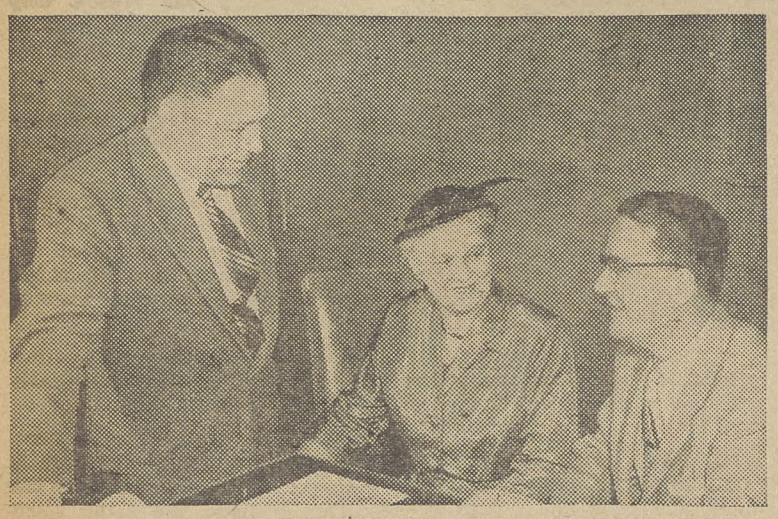
After emerging from a recent committee hearing where an anti-labor bill was being heard, one of the delegates said:

"I wish everyone could come and see what goes on. There sure would be more interest in political action!"

The weekly conferences have some effect on many of the legislators. The weekly contacting of legislators by different people from the legislators' districts has turned out to be one of the best methods of maintaining steady political pressure under the solons.

The Council's weekly conferences are regarded as one of the most effective political education and lobbying programs in the State. The Council says:

"It is practical education in its best sense because it brings citizens face to face with the actual operation of their State government."



GETTING ACQUAINTED—Kenneth DeLong (left) and Mrs. Anne Krumeich of CIO Textile Workers talk over Ohio legislative problems with their Senator, Frank King.

REPORT—CIO Steelworker Andrew Sutak of Local 1238 discusses with fellow unionists impressions of attendance at Ohio Council's Legislative Conference.

PAC Gag Fought By Wisconsin Labor

A DETERMINED effort was being made late last week by Wisconsin labor, working in complete unity, to block the passage by the State Senate of the Catlin Bill designed to put a political muzzle on unions.

Following passage of the measure in the House by a 54 to 35 vote, the CIO, AFL, railroad brotherhoods and independent unions planned a series of mass meetings throughout the State to show the public the viciousness of the bill.

The bill was introduced by House Speaker Catlin (R. Appleton) who called a Republican caucus to whip dissident assemblymen of his party in line before the House vote.

ACCORDING to labor reports, GOP members were "warned to support the bill as a party measure or face possible expulsion and other forms of retaliation."

The Democrats fought the bill in the House and were battling the measure in the Senate. In a series of test votes, they were joined by two or three Republican Senators. However, there are only eight Democratic Senators.

The Assembly-passed bill says that no union or labor organization "shall contribute any money or anything of value, directly or indirectly to any political party, political organization for any political purpose whatsoever, or to promote or defeat the candidacy of any person for nomination or election to any political office."

The bill as originally introduced would have barred even voluntary contributions and activities by organized workers. It was slightly toned down as labor protests arose, but still goes beyond Taft-Hartley through an all-inclusive clause barring unions from contributing *"for any political purpose whatsoever."*

A LABOR COMMITTEE that included Pres. Charles M. Schultz of the Wisconsin CIO Council reported that Gov. Walter J. Kohler (R.) indicated that he would sign the bill if passed.

Schultz said that if the measure is enacted "we will test its constitutionality by continuing our PAC program."

Joining labor in its fight against the bill is the Wisconsin Farmers Union, whose board of directors and county officer adopted a resolution which said labor's political contributions are *"a legitimate and necessary activity in the self-interest of working people banded together in labor unions."*

Salerno Raps Discharge Of Refugee Aide

THE FIRING of Edward Corsi from the State Dept. was "the ultimate in cowardly administration of a high office," Joseph Salerno, New England director of the CIO Clothing Workers said.

Corsi's ouster from the refugee relief program was "a capitulation by the Republican leadership to the unthinking witch-hunters," Salerno charged at an ACWA meeting in Lawrence, Mass.

He also criticized Sec. of State Dulles for "allowing himself to be led by the nose by a dangerous, witch-hunting element in Congress." The firing *"is a blow to the effectiveness of the refugee relief program,"* Salerno declared.

CIO Women Ask Aid For Disabled

Expansion of New Jersey's industrial rehabilitation program to aid approximately 35,000 disabled wage-earners has been urged on Gov. Meyner (D.) by the State CIO Women's League.

Hillman Fund Educational Grants Set

EDUCATIONAL grants amounting to $19,500 for the first quarter of 1955 were announced last week by the Sidney Hillman Foundation.

Established in 1947 to perpetuate the ideas and ideals of the late president of the CIO Clothing Workers, the foundation has awarded $137,000 in the past eight years for educational purposes.

Four scholarship grants were awarded: Roosevelt University, Chicago, $4,000; New York State Industrial and Labor Relations School, Cornell University, Ithaca, $2000; Educational Foundation for the Apparel Industry, New York City, $2000, and the Labor Relations Institute, University of Puerto Rico, $1000.

TEN SCHOOLS received grants for lectures on "important issues of our times," including $1500 to the New School for Social Research, New York City.

The others, awarded $1000 each, are: Brandeis University, Waltham, Mass.; Roosevelt University; Howard University, Washington, D. C.; Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.; New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations; University of Minnesota, Minneapolis; University of Wisconsin, Madison; College of the City of New York and Michigan State College, East Lansing.

In a letter to Jaime Benitez, chancellor of the University of Puerto Rico, ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky said that the $1000 scholarship grant is to be used for "qualified students selected by your faculty committee."

Basis of the awards is the student's interest in such matters as improved race relations, advancement of democratic trade unionism, greater world understanding and related issues; scholarship and need for such assistance.

In The Legislatures—

Mich. House Votes FEPC Legislation

WITH THE SUPPORT of the entire 51-member Democratic delegation, the Michigan House has passed the first fair employment practices legislation ever to get out of committee by a vote of 80 to 27.

"Obstructionist" GOP legislators, the Michigan CIO said, "tried to kill the bill by amending it to death." A total of 21 amendments was offered by the time the House adjourned its first day of debate on the bill.

"By the next afternoon, Rep. Waldron (R. Grosse Pointe), spokesman for the obstructionist bloc, had members and observers dizzy as he set a probable record for introduction and withdrawal of amendments," the State CIO news service observed.

Efforts were made to force a referendum, to attach anti-union amendments, and to eliminate the commission so that the law would have no real effect.

THE MEASURE, introduced by Democrats Carey and Currie and Republicans Cramton, Litowich and Sallade, is based on the New York State model law which has been working successfully for several years, proponents pointed out.

A similar FEPC bill pending in the Senate Committee on State Affairs sets up a bipartisan commission to prevent use of race or religion as a bar to employment. Gov. Williams (D.) has indicated that he would sign the House bill.

California

For the first time in California history an FEPC bill has been approved by a legislative committee. The measure, introduced by Rep. Rumford (D. Berkeley), cleared the Assembly Governmental Efficiency and Economy Committee by an 8 to 5 vote. The State Chamber of Commerce is opposing it on the ground it "would encourage members of minority groups to migrate to California."

The California CIO Council has issued a 44-page $1-a-copy "Digest of Proposed Legislation" as a special edition of the California CIO Council Newsletter. Indexed, it gives a brief description of major issues and the Council's position on each.

Kansas

With the end of the 1955 legislative session, the Kansas CIO Council figured up the dollars and cents benefits of positive legislation won by the State CIO's legislative program at just under $2 million. A boost in unemployment compensation amounted to $1.1 million, death benefit increases came to $315,000, hospital and medical benefit hikes added up to $78,000 and lump sum and workmen's compensation improvements weighed in at $500,000 for a total of $1,993,000.

Delaware

The deadline for introduction of new bills has passed, Delaware CIO Council Executive Sec. Norman Greenblatt reports, and the Council is concentrating on passage of such major legislation as unemployment and workmen's compensation improvements.

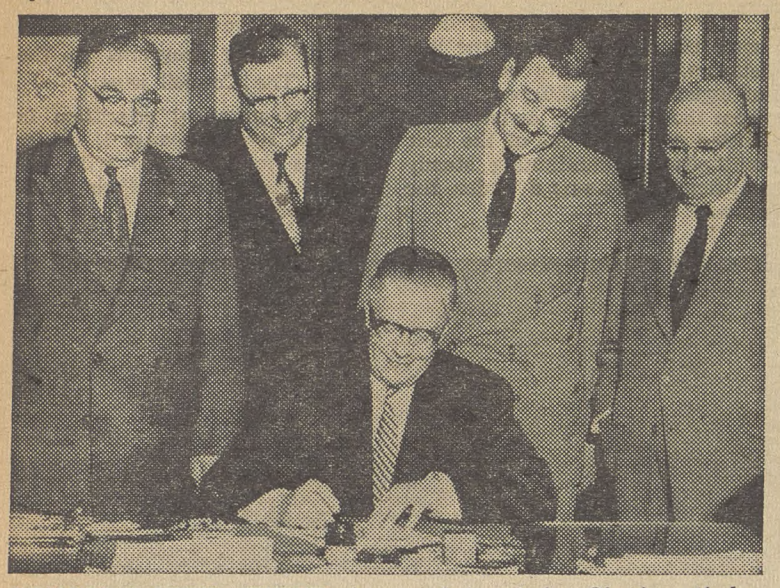
American Motors Pact Extended

CIO Auto Workers and American Motors Corp. last week agreed to extend their current contracts to Aug. 12.

The agreements on wages, pensions, insurance and holiday pay were to have run out between June 1 and July 1.

Negotiations were resumed, meantime, by UAW bargaining committees with General Motors and Ford.

Gas Rate Gouge Would Cost Extra $800 Million, Consumers Warned



UNION LABEL WEEK is proclaimed in Cincinnati by Mayor Rich, signing document, as, from left, Council Vice Pres. Ed McDonald, ACWA-CIO Business Agent Henry Seibert, CIO Brewery Workers Pres. Karl Feller and Marco Meccia, also of ACWA, watch approvingly.

HOUSEHOLDERS in the U. S. may have to shell out an extra $800 million a year if federal regulation of natural gas prices charged by producers to interstate pipeline companies is ended.

A powerful lobby is trying to ram such a proposal through Congress.

Leland Olds, onetime chairman of the Federal Power Commission, sounded the warning that "higher prices for both natural gas and fuel oil for house heating and industry will be the result if they succeed. That is their objective."

Olds' statement was made in a study published by Energy Research Associates, a division of Public Affairs Institute of Washington, D. C. He warned:

"The oil industry, through the governments of the oil states, has by limiting production established monopoly control of the prices of petroleum products which the Antitrust Act was designated to prevent. Now they would abolish gas price regulation to remove competition of natural gas with oil."

ACCORDING to the Olds' study, consumers of natural gas in the major producing states, ironically enough, led by Texas, would be among those penalized the most. A direct result would be that gas producing states would lose a major attraction for new industries—their low cost gas for fuel as well as an important raw material.

A state-by-state table showing the effect of a 15c per 1000 cubic feet increase in the natural gas price indicates that Texas consumers would pay an added $133 million, California $101 million, Ohio $64 million, Louisiana $54 million, Illinois $35 million, Pennsylvania $41 million, Oklahoma $26 million and other states less but still sizable amounts.

Olds contended that oil companies which produce both oil and gas want to insure that "gas prices should not be so low as to force a reduction in competing oil prices."

GAS PRICES have been going up so that consumers in 1953 paid $374 million more than they would have had to pay if 1950 rates had continued.

Hearings are now in progress before the House Interstate & Foreign Commerce Committee on a number of bills designed to end federal regulation over natural gas rates.

Despite propaganda pleas that thousands of little land owners are the natural gas producers, Olds' study showed that a few big outfits hold most of the natural gas reserves.

You And Your Money—

Agriculture Dept. Consumer Aids Get GOP Political Ax

AGRICULTURE Sec. Benson, whose "flexibility" was demonstrated while he leaned over backward to help cut price supports to farmers, is showing something of a supple spine when it comes to helping consumers, too.

Latest of government services for individuals and families to feel the ax from conservatives is Agriculture Dept. research on projects of value to homemakers.

But it could have been predicted that sooner or later GOP wrath would land on this target. For it was during the 1952 presidential campaign that Gen. Eisenhower—who hasn't washed a dish in many a year—cited a USDA publication on dishwashing as a prime example of *"government waste."*

The only trouble was that, instead of gasping in horror at the evil revelation, housewives responded by ordering copies of the publication in greater numbers than ever. Many of them were delighted to know about this singularly useful tract that makes the unpleasant chore of KP a little easier.

Rep. Martha Griffiths (D. Mich.) told a Senate Appropriations subcommittee that the Eisenhower critcism was responsible for holding up publication of several other Agriculture Dept. homemaker pamphlets for several months. She said that Dr. Byron T. Shaw, director of the department's research service, said the pamphlets were *"too hot politically."*

The department, Mrs. Griffiths said, "has virtually eliminated home economics" from its basic research program.

Earlier, the CIO Textile Workers had protested the GOP plan to abandon federal research work in textile and apparel fields.

"The basic ingredients of our rising standard of living are jeopardized by this research change," Mrs. Griffiths charged, "and I am happy to speak out against a policy which is so short-sighted and narrow-minded."

CIO, AFL Urge U.S. To Set Priorities On Polio Vaccine

CIO AND AFL joined last week with several other citizens' groups in calling on the federal government to set up priorities on the Salk anti-polio vaccine.

Representatives of these groups also urged that U. S. funds be made available to insure that no child is denied protection, as spokesmen for 50 organizations met at Washington.

The CIO was represented by Donald Montgomery, Auto Workers legislative representative, who recommended that Pres. Eisenhower make the vaccine available only for children 5 to 9 until June 1 or until supplies meet demand in this age group.

He also urged federal appropriations to states to insure no child goes without the vaccine because of cost.

Montgomery said that a voluntary priority system recommended at a conference held by the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare two weeks ago was inadequate for the period of serum scarcity, which is expected to last the next few months.

Support for a priority guide and federal aid also came from the AFL, the National Farmers Union and several civic groups.

The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis said that it has received no evidence of panic for refusal of the vaccine as a result of the recall of one laboratory's vaccine production following some outbreak of the disease.

Give A Buck To PAC —The Job You Save May Be Your Own

If You Think Things Are Tough—

If you think your working conditions are tough here's what the art models in England are faced with:

Only one raise in the last 24 years . . . denied a closed shop that would keep out what they call the "immoral call-girl" . . . and, said one model, "so often the working conditions are so draughty, you can always tell a model in winter by her constant cold." —(PAI)

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

A SAN FRANCISCO READER has written us voicing the confusion most people feel when they go to buy a mattress. She writes: *"Would you please give us some information so I can sort my way through the maze of claims made for mattresses?"*

Low-Cost Sleeping

The reason mattresses are so confusing to buy is the practice of some manufacturers of paying sales clerks a "spiff" or "PM" (push money) for pushing certain brands. The other confusing trick is the use of "step-ups." Some of the less-scrupulous installment stores may price one mattress at $30, another at $49, a third at $59, and so on, when the only difference may be the design of the ticking.

Because of these practices and the confusion of claims, it is best to disregard brand names and examine salesmen's recommendations with care.

Instead, shop mattresses by specifications and judge yourself which is best quality for the money. You have to compare the quality of three factors: the ticking (covering), filling and construction.

The same manufacturer may make different grades, and various stores will sell them at varying prices. In my own experience, the mattresses sold by retailers under their private brand names are better values than those under nationally-advertised brand names.

THE TICKING should be firmly and closely woven, both to resist wear and help hold the mattress in shape. The strongest ticking is made of closely-woven twill-weave cotton.

Tickings also come in different "weights." The so-called six-ounce ticking is only moderate quality; the stronger eight-ounce ticking is preferable. You get most for your money in the standard blue-an-white striped ticking.

THE FILLING of the most widely-sold and reasonable mattresses is generally an innerspring upholstered with layers of padding. Generally there are two types of innerspring units: those with several hundred small coils individually pocketed in muslin, and those with larger but fewer coils. The latter is not as soft, but is less expensive.

A fair-quality innerspring mattress will have the innerspring unit covered with white cotton felt and sisal pads, in a ratio perhaps of 65-70% white cotton and the rest sisal. Costlier mattresses may have some hair in the filling, making a firmer and often more durable mattress.

CONSTRUCTION is another important point to check. Often less-expensive mattresses are made with a roll edge. The border is sewn so it forms a roll all around. Better mattresses have a prebuilt border of quilted ticking, sewn all around the edge to hold the top ticking to the bottom. This helps the mattress hold its shape better. But a prebuilt-border mattress should not cost you more than $5 more than a rolledge mattress.

"Tuftless" mattresses merely have the tufting concealed beneath the ticking. Button or lace tufts are more secure than those of raw cotton.

SPRINGS: With an innerspring mattress you need a box spring or a coil spring with closed-top construction (either convolute coils or flat bands forming a platform). With "solid" mattresses, you should have a softer spring, such as the open coil type.

With both box and coil springs, you can now simply buy four legs to convert the spring into the divan, and thus eliminate the bed itself.

Box springs should have at least 63 coils and, preferably, closer to 72.

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Cost Of Living Is Unchanged

HOVERING like a helicopter, the cost of living index for the month ending Mar. 15 remained unchanged, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

It stood at 114.3 for the fourth month in a row, the longest period without fluctuation in 14 years.

The figure weighs in at just one index point below the all-time high of October 1953.

Acting BLS Commissioner Aryness Joy Wickens said the *"steadiness"* reflected *"a well-sustained, high level market,"* but in agriculture, prices are continuing to *"drift downward."*

Here are the cumulative figures for the BLS index:

Period	Index		Period	New Index
1939 monthly average	99.4	1954	Jan. 15	115.2
1943 monthly average	123.6		Feb. 15	115.0
1944 monthly average	125.5		Mar. 15	114.8
1945 monthly average	128.4		Apr. 15	114.6
1946 monthly average	139.3		May 15	115.0
1947 monthly average	159.2		June 15	115.1
1948 monthly average	171.2		July 15	115.2
1949 monthly average	169.1		Aug. 15	115.0
1950 monthly average	171.2		Sept. 15	114.7
1951 monthly average	185.9		Oct. 15	114.5
1952 monthly average	190.6 (old index)		Nov. 15	114.6
1953 monthly average	114.4 (new index)		Dec. 15	114.3
1954 monthly average	114.9	1955	Jan. 15	114.3
1955 monthly average	114.3		Feb. 15	114.3
			Mar. 15	114.3

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

THE WRITER recently attended a meeting of the CIO Organizing Committee in Atlanta, Ga. In attendance were all CIO staff representatives and international union representatives assigned to the Organizing Committee. The meeting was, in effect, a progress report of the gains made since it was established earlier this year.

Under the able direction of Carey Haigler, CIO has won several important elections. And, in addition to having filed a number of petitions for elections, he is ready to file several additional petitions.

In making a survey of the Atlanta area alone, we find 2500 unorganized paperworkers in four different plants. The committee is hard at work in these plants, and plans to have these workers within the ranks of CIO in the very near future.

I AM VERY GRATEFUL for all the cooperation rendered Haigler and me by the officers and representatives of the participating international unions, the Paperworkers, Woodworkers and Furniture Workers. Without their active support, we would have been unable to make the strides forward that have been made.

As a direct result of the committee's work, the Furniture Workers were able to gain bargaining rights at the Davis Cabinet Co., Nashville, Tenn., about a month ago. The first contract has just been signed, bringing to the workers benefits they have never enjoyed before: five paid holidays, a 5c hourly increase in wages plus 5c an hour shift differential, four hours reporting pay, increased vacation benefits, and improved accident and hospitalization insurance.

The Philip Murray Memorial Foundation presented a $5000 gift to the St. Vincent Memorial Hospital, Taylorville, Ill., to which was added another $5000 by the United Steelworkers of America, to honor the late Allan S. Haywood. This $10,000 living tribute will be used by St. Vincent's to equip one of its operating rooms. Many of Allan's old "buddies" attended the presentation ceremonies to honor a great labor leader.

SEC. TREAS. AL HARTNETT of the CIO Electrical Workers reports that in an election held at the Paper Calmenson, St. Paul, Minn., workers who had been in the UE for 18 years overwhelmingly repudiated the UE by favoring the IUE-CIO by a vote of 286 to 2 for UE, 4 for no union. The IUE-CIO gained recognition at the General Coil plant, Westbury, N. Y., without the need for an election.

CIO Reg. Dir. Michael Mann announces that the CIO Retail-Wholesale Workers won a representation election at the Universal Wire Corp., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Pres. Morris Pizer, CIO Furniture Workers, reports that the workers at the Lone Star Boat Co., Bremen, Ind., favored the UFWA-CIO by a large majority.

CIO Rep. Ed Stone reports that the CIO Paperworkers were declared bargaining agent for the employes at Ohio Paper Co., Little Rock, Ark., and 13 workers, discharged just before the election, were ordered back on the job and their challenged ballots ordered counted by the NLRB. UPA-CIO Rep. Joe Rinaldi was in charge of the drive.

Coordinator Charles Barranco, Jr. reports that the Rivers Joint Organizing Committee in St. Louis (CIO-AFL) has won recognition covering 20 workmen on boats of the Simpson Oil Co., Cape Girardeau, Mo.

Foes Of Bias Urge Better Job Training

A CONFERENCE of state and city anti-discrimination agencies in Washington recently was told that school vocational counselors should encourage minority group youngsters to prepare for more responsible jobs.

Mrs. Helen Rogers Reid, a member of the President's Committee on Government Contracts, told representatives of the 22 agencies attending that some 60 million people in their areas were protected from discrimination by local and state laws.

The federal government itself has completed its compliance machinery for each of its major contracting agencies, William Mitchell, Atomic Energy Commission general counsel, told the group.

George B. McKibbin, General Services Administration consultant, said the President's Committee "would like to see more emphasis put on the counseling of young people of minority groups to encourage them to obtain training and skills for the jobs that will be open to them."

Postal Local Issues Call For Merger

ESTABLISHMENT of industrial unionism in the Post Office Dept. has been urged by the big Boston Postal Workers Local 51 of the CIO Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee.

A Local 51 membership meeting unanimously adopted a resolution directing Pres. John D. Bercury to call on national leaders of GCEOC and CIO to press for industrial unionism in the postal service.

The local approved the proposed CIO-AFL merger. The resolution pointed out that the prevalent craft unionism in the federal agency has hampered the attainment of the local's legislative goals.

"Even during the present pay raise campaign there has been disturbing disunity with some organizations going along with Postmaster Gen. Summerfield and others opposing him," the local's paper pointed out. Summerfield backs Pres. Eisenhower's stand that Post Office wage raises shall not go above 7.5%.

Benefits Denied Man Who Spurned Union

A NEW YORK State Supreme Court has ruled that a worker who lost his job because he refused to join a union is not entitled to unemployment compensation.

The Appellate Div., Third Dept., at Albany decided that union membership may be compared to other employment requirements, such as tools, or training.

"When there is an effective union agreement by which membership in good standing is a necessary ingredient to continued employment," the court said, "a man who chooses not to have union membership necessarily chooses not to have work in that shop . . .

"The refusal to pay a bus fare to get to work on time in the face of a foreseeable discharge; or to get tools, clothing or equipment where they are required as the employe's part of the arrangement; or to secure the needed technical preparation to continue the work, where it was open to the employe to do any of these things or not, would be treated as 'voluntary' separations if they had the result of ending the employment."

THE WORKER was Angelo Malaspina, Brooklyn, who was discharged by the National Equipment Corp., New York City, because of his refusal to join the AFL Machinists. He had worked more than two months for the Union Standard Equipment Co., under the same ownership, and subsequently was employed by National Equipment for about a month.

He had completed a probationary period of 60 days, and under the union contract was required to join the union as a condition of employment. This he refused to do.

The ruling upheld the decision of the New York State Industrial Commissioner, but reversed a decision of the Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board.

IN ANOTHER CASE, the NLRB ruled that although an employer had notified unreplaced economic strikers that he did not need them because business had fallen off, they should be entitled to vote in a decertification election.

The case involved the CIO Auto Workers, who have represented service and parts department employes at Cuttingham Buick, Inc., Tuckahoe, N. Y.

IUE Sets Up Wage Parley For May 11

IMPLEMENTATION of the convention-approved 11-point 1955 bargaining program and formulation of contract demands will be undertaken at the CIO Electrical Workers Economic Conference, to be held May 11 and 12.

Some 200 delegates from locals in the U. S. and Canada will meet in Cincinnati even as IUE-CIO units are in negotiations with General Motors, Radio Corp. of America and Philco.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther will be the sole speaker at the conference, over which IUE-CIO Pres. James B. Carey will preside.

Slated to be a "working conference," the delegates will hammer out concrete proposals on such issues as guaranteed employment, pensions and health and welfare plans, elimination of area differentials, holiday and vacation plans, rates for women workers, union security and night differentials.

Prior to the conference, on May 9, IUE-CIO conference boards for General Electric, GM, Westinghouse, Radio-TV-Parts and Salaried Workers will hold their session.

Two major items on the agenda, particularly as regards GE where IUE starts bargaining in July, are union security measures and area wage differentials.

John D. Nolan, Shoe Organizing Pioneer, Dies

JOHN D. NOLAN, a founder and general organizer — equivalent of president—of the Shoe Workers Protective Union of Massachusetts, the principal organization out of which the CIO Shoe Workers was formed, died Apr. 21 at his home at Allston, Mass.

He served as general organizer of the Massachusetts union from 1925 to 1937, its entire existence. SWPUM and the United Shoe and Leather Workers in 1937 became the CIO-chartered CIO Shoe Workers Organizing Committee, which two years later was chartered as the CIO Shoe Workers. He was an executive board member of the committee.

Nolan was a part time USWA-CIO organizer. He is survived by eight children.

CROWNED "Miss CIO of New Jersey" by Pres. Hugh Caldwell of Essex-West Hudson CIO Council, is Mrs. Marie Giglak of CIO Electrical Workers Local 400.

22c Gained By Brewers

A 22c HOURLY wage increase over a two-year period has been gained by the CIO Brewery Workers in Michigan.

The new contract, reached last week, covers 3000 employes of five companies represented by the Michigan Brewers Association. It provides an immediate 10c increase and another 12c next year.

Other gains included one more week of vacation for a total of four weeks after 20 years service, increased employer contributions to hospitalization and retirement funds, and a 2.5c hourly increase in the night differential.

The contract covers Pfeiffer, Gobel, Stroh, E & B and National Breweries.

CIO Offers Two New, Important Booklets

Labor unity and automation are the two most important subjects currently before the American labor movement.

Unionists, educators, government and management officials and well-informed people generally will be discussing and working with these topics in the months ahead. To be better informed on them, you need these two new CIO publications:

The New Beginning—In one pamphlet all the major documents relating to CIO-AFL merger: Address of CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther to the CIO Executive Board, text of the merger agreement, text of joint statement by Reuther and AFL Pres. George Meany, text of CIO Executive Board statement.

Automation: What the automation factory is, its social and economic impact, CIO's position, implications on the national economy, its effect on workers, issued by the CIO Committee on Economic Policy.

Just Clip and Mail Your Order Now:

CIO PUBLICITY DEPT.
718 Jackson Pl., N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Please send me copies of the pamphlets below, in quantities indicated.

- ☐ **The New Beginning: 10c ea; 12 for $1; 50 for $4; 100 for $7.50; 500 for $35.**
- ☐ **Automation: 15c ea; 2-99 copies, 10c ea; 100-999, 8c ea; 1000 or more, 7c ea.**

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... **Zone** ..... **State** .....

Organization .....

Job Loss Is Key To IUE Sperry Strike

SOME 9300 CIO Electrical Workers rounded out the second week of their strike against Sperry Gyroscope Co. in seven Long Island plants, fighting mad over the issue of layoffs due to subcontracting.

Negotiations are continuing with the aid of federal and state mediators, with IUE-CIO Local 450 pledging that there will be "no violence" during the mediation talks.

At stake is a union demand for an 11c an hour in wage increases, plus another 7c in fringe benefits, as against a company proposal for a 12.2c package to be spread over a proposed three-year contract.

But the major issues have little to do with the length of the contract or the immediate money settlement.

The union points out that two years ago it had some 12,000 members working at the complex of Sperry plants at Lake Success, L. I., and at MacArthur Field, some 40 miles away.

Today, in spite of a continued high level of defense production —Sperry is one of the nation's major manufacturers of radar-control devices and guided missile controls—it has only 9300 working.

The loss of some 2700 jobs, IUE says, is due entirely to Sperry's policy of subcontracting out work that could be done in its own plants.

As an example of what is happening, the union said that a few weeks ago 10 Sperry workmen were laid off in the lathe department. That same week, 75 jobs were subcontracted by Sperry—jobs that would have made the layoffs unnecessary if the company had kept the work in its own plants.

"That same thing is happening in every other department, too," a local member said.

Another issue that has the IUE members up in arms is that Sperry is arbitrarily transferring workers from one plant to another, causing some of them to travel as much as 80 miles a day to and from work with no means of appealing such transfers.

Management is also not giving enough weight to seniority in promotions to better jobs, IUE said.

Key to the seniority grievance is that the union wants the present seven-year period required to establish plant-wide seniority reduced to four years, and a general tightening up of seniority rules on promotions.

In the fringe money issues, the biggest is Local 450's demand that Sperry pick up the entire tab for the employe pension plan, instead of just half as at present.

SNAKE DANCE—Women pickets at Sperry Gyroscope Co., Lake Success, L. I., plant dance during stint in strike by CIO Electrical Workers, which shut it down in dispute over wages, subcontracting of work and other major issues.

Republicans Hit For Ship Plan Failure

LABOR has joined shipbuilders in blaming the Eisenhower Administration for failing to implement programs enacted last year by Congress to aid the badly depressed shipbuilding industry.

This criticism was voiced at hearings conducted by a Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce subcommittee headed by Sen. Magnuson (D. Wash.).

Pres. Joseph A. Curran of the CIO Maritime Union, who is chairman of the CIO Maritime Committee; Vice Pres. Andrew A. Pettis of the CIO Shipbuilding Workers, and Thomas Rotell of the AFL Metal Trades Dept. attacked Administration bottlenecks.

Criticism was directed particularly at the delay in the building of 15 tankers by private owners for operation under a 10-year charter by the Military Sea Transportation Service.

PETTIS testified that employment in shipbuilding and repair yards fell some 25,000 workers in a year and 3000 from December to January, when only 81,800 were employed.

"Yard by yard and area by area," Pettis said, "we are totally unfit to expand operations in case of emergency. We are rapidly losing our most highly skilled workers.

"For a minor emergency (such as the Korean situation) the industry will be able to expand sufficiently, but even here we would hit critical shortages in repair facilities and skills. For a major emergency, we are almost totally unprepared."

Curran said Magnuson pointed out that last year Congress had appropriated money to carry out the shipbuilding programs.

"Despite that, the only activity was under the tanker trade-in-and-build program, under which four tankers are being constructed," he added.

Prosperity Recipe Found: Guaranteed Annual Wage

WHEN Gene Shelly, Los Angeles suit manufacturer, signed a contract guaranteeing the members of the AFL Ladies Garment Workers whom he employs 44 weeks of work a year, other industry figures predicted all sorts of dire things, including bankruptcy.

That was a year ago. Since then the dollar volume of his sales has tripled to about $1 million. His volume unit has increased four times, and so has the number of his open accounts. His employes have had nearly a full year's work. He's doubling his factory space.

So, naturally, he's signing a renewal.

The most important thing about the plan was that his firm had to go out and get the business to keep it going. Manufacturing methods were improved. Salesmen made three trips during the year instead of the usual two. Merchandising was stepped up.

The same idea could be carried into other branches of the garment trades, he maintained.

"All we need is for many of our manufacturers to review their thinking," he said, "and I believe if they give it a chance, it will work out well for the manufacturer, his people and for the industry."

Representing the now happy workers in negotiating the plan was Samuel G. Otto, ILG-AFL Pacific Coast director. Otto introduced a similar program in the Philadelphia sportswear and dress industry some years ago.

Lee Hat Co. Signs Union Shop Pact

The AFL Hatters' Union has signed a union shop agreement with the Frank H. Lee Co., Danbury, Conn., which operated an open shop for 38 years.

The agreement covers 700 production workers at the plant, which ran an open shop since the general Danbury strike in 1917. The firm will use the union label in its hats, the Lee and Disney men's brands, which are sold at 3000 stores.

Airline Navigators Vote For TWU

Seaboard and Western Airlines navigators have voted unanimously for the Air Transport Div. of the CIO Transport Workers in a National Mediation Board election. The line is a non-scheduled carrier operating from New York to Europe and India.

5c Gained In New UFW Pact

A 5c hourly increase on all job rates retroactive to Jan. 3 was negotiated by the CIO Furniture Workers for employes of the Davis Cabinet Co., Nashville, Tenn., in a first contract.

The workers won an NLRB election at the plant Mar. 10. The new agreement also provides for five paid holidays, paid vacations and a 5c hourly bonus for second shift workers. UFWA-CIO Vice Pres. Floyd Buckner directed the bargaining sessions for the union.

Union Heads From Austria Visit CIO

THE HEAD of the Austrian trade unions, Anton Proksch, and four of his democratic union colleagues from the Soviet-occupied eastern states of Austria, were given a hearty welcome by the CIO last week.

The group is touring the country under the government's foreign visitors program.

Obviously elated by the Soviet Union's pledge to sign a state treaty with Austria and withdraw its troops after 10 years of occupation, Proksch told CIO people in Washington that Austrian workers are wary of Russian promises.

They'll believe that the military occupation is over when the troops go, he told the group.

VICTOR REUTHER, director of the CIO Intl. Affairs Dept., welcomed the visitors. He paid a warm compliment to the manner in which Austrian union men and women have maintained their democratic organizations in the Soviet zone, often at great risk to themselves and their colleagues.

While Soviet occupation of eastern Austria has been far milder than in other Iron Curtain countries, numerous Austrians have been kidnapped and disappeared. There have been frequent threats against unionists for their democratic activities and their criticism of Communist totalitarianism.

AUSTRIAN union leaders, four from the Soviet Zone, are guests of CIO at Washington luncheon. From left are, seated, Joseph Fuchs; Sec.-Gen. Anton Proksch, Austrian Federation of Trade Unions; Franz Hoor; standing, Dir. Victor Reuther, CIO Intl. Affairs Dept.; Fredrich Robak, Fredrich Szenkuroeck; Einar Edwards, FOA office of labor affairs, and Dir. John Brophy, CIO Free World Labor Fund.

5c Gained By TWUA In Viscose Pact

A NEW contract between the CIO Textile Workers and American Viscose Corp. provides a 5c across-the-board increase, an additional half-cent an hour for adjustment of wage inequities and other improvements.

Dir. Wesley W. Cook of TWUA's Synthetic Yarn Div. said the terms had been approved by the Viscose Advisory Council and acceptance would follow ratification by the seven local unions involved.

The pact will affect 11,000 workers in Lewistown, Marcus Hook and Meadville, Pa., Parkersburg and Nitro, W. Va., and Front Royal and Roanoke, Va. It will become effective this week and run to July 10, 1957, with reopening permitted after July 1956. Minimums in the mills will be $1.35 and the average will be $1.78.

Among the administrative changes in the agreement, Cook said, are a limit on the work-sharing plan, in slack periods, to 10 weeks a year and liberalization of technological severance pay.

Full Text Of Merger Constitution--Page 8

You Can't Call It Living
See Pages 6 and 7

The CIO News
Official Weekly Publication, Congress of Industrial Organizations
Washington, D. C., May 9, 1955 — 82 — Vol. 18, No. 19

Basic Law Of Labor Center Approved By Unity Groups

By AL ZACK

AMERICAN labor's dream of a united labor movement is near fulfillment. Only formal, official convention action of the AFL and CIO is now needed to create the new, merged federation.

That was the result of last week's event-filled Washington meetings of the joint Unity Committee, the AFL Executive Council and the CIO Executive Board.

This is the timetable that brought labor unity another giant step forward:

MONDAY—After meetings of the Unity Subcommittee and the full Joint Unity Committee, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and AFL Pres. George Meany proudly reported that a proposed constitution had been drafted.

WEDNESDAY—The AFL Executive Council tentatively approved the proposed constitution, and scheduled a mid-August conference of all AFL union heads for final ratification.

SATURDAY—The CIO Executive Board, meeting in extraordinary session, overwhelmingly placed its stamp of approval on the constitution and recommended its ratification by the CIO convention.

Only a name for the merged federation remains to be chosen. As Reuther told a crowded press conference, *"We are certain we are going to give birth to this baby. We haven't as yet decided what we will christen it."*

The speedy adoption of the 10,000-word constitution surprised Washington reporters. Meany and Reuther said:

"It is a measure of the spirit of unity which has been uppermost in the minds of the representatives of both the CIO and AFL that this constitution was so quickly worked out by our committee."

Meany noted that the constitution included every point contained in the historic Merger Agreement signed on Feb. 9, and Reuther called that document *"the cornerstone"* of the new constitution.

Summarizing the constitution, the two presidents said:

"It recognizes the equal status of craft and industrial unions.

"It offers a closed-door policy to unions controlled or directed by Communists or other totalitarians.

"It promotes democratic unionism. It recognizes that all workers, whatever their race, color, creed or national origin, are entitled to share fully in the benefits of trade unionism.

"It provides effective remedies for keeping the new organization free of both corruption and totalitarianism, and for quick and effective penalties against unions which fail to measure up to the high ethical and moral standards which the public has a right to expect of our affiliated organizations.

"It is our belief that this constitution, an amalgam of the best of the CIO and AFL constitutions, is without peer as a fundamental charter for a democratically dedicated labor federation."

Both the AFL and CIO immediately took steps to scrap earlier plans for separate conventions, a month apart next fall in Chicago and Buffalo, and substituted new convention

(Continued on Page 12)

LAST CHECK of proposed constitution of new labor center is made by merger negotiators before AFL-CIO Unity Committee approval is announced. Seated is AFL Pres. George Meany. Standing, from left, are CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, AFL General Counsel Albert Woll, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg. The merger convention is set for Dec. 5 in New York.

CIO Board Ratifies Constitution Proposed For Merged Federation

The following statement was issued by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther on behalf of the CIO Executive Board, meeting in Washington May 7, 1955:

THE CIO Executive Board has enthusiastically and proudly ratified the proposed constitution drafted by the Joint AFL-CIO Unity Committee for the new merged labor organization.

We consider it an historic, meaningful document — a foundation upon which we can and will build a great, democratic labor movement, dedicated to serving our members, their families and our nation.

We shall recommend, to the next CIO convention, that this constitution be ratified, the Merger Agreement implemented, and the new merged federation brought into being.

We have accepted as well the proposal of the Unity Committee on the matter of convention dates. Therefore, the site of the 17th constitutional convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations shall be Manhattan Center in New York City, and the dates shall be Dec. 1 and 2.

We likewise approve the choice of the Unity Committee for the first constitutional convention of the merged organization in New York City, on Dec. 5.

We heartily congratulate the members of the Joint Unity Committee. The constitution they have drafted is an outstanding document; one well worthy of the great and united free labor movement we shall build together.

With this charter, we shall move forward to a better tomorrow.

Conventions Set

AFL: Chicago, Aug. 11, and New York, Dec. 1 and 2.

CIO: New York, Dec. 1 and 2.

MERGER: New York, Dec. 5.

Beirne Says Union Opposes Violence

PRES. JOSEPH A. Beirne of the CIO Communications Workers again last week "disavowed and vehemently critized" violence and damage reported in the Southern Bell strike.

In an exchange of letters with CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Beirne declared "we neither condone nor sanction damage to company property during a strike —or at any other time."

He said CWA does all it can to prevent such damage, since it knows that such action is "more likely to harm our cause with the public than it is to do it any good."

"We deplore goonism, whether practiced by the union, the company or agents of either," Beirne said.

Property damage is a normal year-round problem for phone companies, the CWA head observed. He suggested that "for all we know, CWA may have enemies" who would deliberately damage company property to bring "discredit to the union."

"Striking CWA members," he went on, "may have friends outside their ranks who mistakenly assume that CWA members benefit in some way from damage to telephone plant . . . We are not responsible nor do we condone such activity on the part of these people.

"For all we know, the telephone company has enemies, people whose normal inclination would be to seize the opportunity a strike offers to revenge themselves on the company for a real or fancied wrong."

Reuther wrote Beirne voicing concern over press reports of damage to company property and expressing confidence that CWA was not responsible for it. He asked for a first hand report, since the news stories "tend to reflect adversely not only on the CWA but on the CIO as a whole."

REUTHER also expressed hope, in his letter, that CWA would win "that manner of economic and social justice to which your members and their families are entitled."

In a reply, Beirne said CWA feels that "peaceful picketing, plus continued negotiations across the conference table, plus publicity of the union's position, should ultimately bring about a settlement of the strike."

He noted that CWA had "offered to arbitrate all disputed items even before the strike began," and said the union was still ready to do so.

CIO Unions Lend CWA $1.25 Million

A LOAN of $1,250,000 to support the strike of over 45,000 CIO Communications Workers, now ending the eighth week of their walkout against the Southern Bell Telephone Co., came from a group of CIO unions last week.

In announcing it, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther said the financial support was "a down payment on any future needs." He called the loan "a symbol of the CIO's determination that this strike against stubborn and shortsighted management must and shall be won."

CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne said the loan was "a splendid indication of labor solidarity." Earlier, CWA had announced receipt of a $500,000 "anonymous donation" toward its strike fund.

Reuther also criticized Southern Bell for failing to agree to "a system of arbitration of areas of disagreement which has long since been recognized as standard in most industries."

Gov. James Folsom (D. Ala.), in a statement coinciding with the opening of that State's Legislature, sarcastically said "my heart bleeds for that all-powerful monopoly." He indicated he expected to ask the Legislature for authority for "some kind of public operation" of a strike-bound company.

"When a corporation gets as all-powerful as the AT&T," Folsom said, "there should be some kind of public operation."

He blamed current southern strikes on the South's open shop laws, adding that big corporations "are always trying to run over the southern worker."

Speaking at the recent Alabama CIO Council convention in Montgomery, State Sen. Skidmore (D. Tuscaloosa), who was present at the recent governors' meeting with company and union in Atlanta, said he had never seen more "arrogance" displayed by management.

He reported that Gov. Hugh White (D. Miss.) had "reprimanded" Southern Bell for "not wanting to settle" the strike.

Deakin Death Mourned By CIO Leaders

CIO MOURNED the death last week of Arthur Deakin, general secretary of the British Transport and General Workers, in a cablegram sent to the British Trades Union Congress by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

The CIO Executive Committee was "stunned and saddened" by news of Deakin's death, Reuther said in a cable to Sir Vincent Tewson, British Trades Union Congress general secretary. Deakin was a TUC Executive Board member.

"A great trade union leader and our dear friend," the message said, "he devoted his lifetime to service of his fellowman and few of our generation have done more for the cause of trade unionism.

"As we mourn his death, we give thanks for the privilege of having known and served with him on the Executive Board of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions."

Deakin, 64, collapsed while addressing a political meeting in Leicester and died shortly afterwards at a hospital, apparently of a heart attack.

Deakin was one of England's most effective anti-Communist union leaders. He led a fight that ended in the secession of British and Dutch unions, as well as the CIO, from the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions in 1948.

ABLE ASSISTANCE was given by Pres. Eisenhower to AFL Pres. George Meany (left foreground) at the laying of the cornerstone of the new AFL building at Washington. Meany extended "a hearty welcome" to CIO representatives at the ceremony, and hoped that AFL and CIO will "enter our new home together." Workers are Stephen Dickenson (left rear) and Hugh Paterson, stone cutters.

Bates Signs; 19,000 Out In Textile Strike

A STRIKE of 19,000 CIO Textile Workers in four New England states went into its third week despite a settlement by one of the area's largest producers employing 6000 workers.

The Bates Manufacturing Co. with plants in several Maine communities signed a three-year contract with TWUA-CIO which hinges the wage and fringe benefit questions on the settlement of the rest of the strike.

Bates previously had asked its workers to take pay and benefit cuts amounting to 10c an hour. Similar demands were voiced by other firms.

THE SETTLEMENT was attacked by Seabury Stanton, chairman of the executive committee of Berkshire Hathaway, Inc., whose 10,000 employes are still on strike, mostly in the New Bedford, Mass., area.

The firm had been challenged by TWUA's Cotton-Rayon Dir. Victor J. Canzano to meet the terms of the Bates agreement and "to resume fair and square negotiations without delay." This was met by a sharp rebuff.

"We expected the merger that produced Berkshire Hathaway to be a good thing for New England but instead it has turned into an economic evil," TWUA Executive Vice Pres. William Pollock said last week. "They are trying to drive New England wages down to southern levels."

Text Of Constitution Takes News Space

Because of printing the full text of the proposed constitution of the new federation to be created by the merger of the CIO and the AFL, the CIO News has been forced to omit many news stories it would otherwise carry in this issue. These major labor news stories and features will appear in a subsequent issue of the paper.

Reuther Appears At GM Parley

CIO AUTO Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther made his first appearance at General Motors contract talks and his second at Ford talks last week as the UAW continued presenting its case for guaranteed employment.

Reuther would make no comment to reporters on the progress of the bargaining. With him were UAW-CIO Research Dir. Nat Weinberg and Jack Conway, an assistant.

Bargaining with the two industry giants has been suspended until May 11. The union's national Ford and GM Councils will meet May 9 in Detroit to hear a detailed report on the progress of negotiations. Sessions will be closed.

The Ford contract is scheduled to expire June 1. The expiration date of the GM pact has been moved back from May 29 to June 7.

AMERICAN Motors Corp., also in negotiations with the UAW for the guaranteed wage plan along with all other contract items, said it is seeking the advice of eight leading economists on whether the GAW demand would be of benefit to the company.

AMC Industrial Relations Dir. Edward L. Cushman said seven of the group were members of the "public advisory committee" appointed by Reuther in 1953 to advise the union on its annual wage proposal.

Seeking the economists' advice, Cushman said, "is one phase of our objective study of the UAW's proposal to determine whether it would contribute to increased employment stability at American Motors."

AMC's contract deadlines, originally set for June 1 and July 1, have now been delayed at the UAW's request to Aug. 12.

Give A Buck To PAC —The Job You Save May Be Your Own

Knight Says Hells Canyon Dam Is Must

DEVELOPMENT of Hells Canyon is the "necessary next step in the country's river basin program," Pres. O. A. Knight of the CIO Oil & Chemical Workers told the Senate Interior Committee last week.

Knight, who is a CIO vice president and chairman of the CIO Committee on Power, Atomic Energy and Resources Development, urged construction of a single high dam at Hells Canyon, on the Snake River.

The issue, he said, "is whether this nation intends to adopt a long-range policy of scientific resource development, or prefers a haphazard, opportunistic exploitation."

Congress, Knight warned, "would be derelict in its duty to the workers and farmers of the Pacific Northwest and the nation as a whole if it failed to say with emphasis, we as a people cannot afford to sacrifice more than half a million kilowatts of low-cost power capacity to the demands of the private power monopoly."

He said failure to authorize federal development of the high Hells Canyon dam, as a sign of changed policy, will threaten the loss of at least $1.8 billion in annual wages in industry and trade as a part of the region's development. It would also threaten the loss of over $5 billion in annual products as a factor in both regional and national development.

'The CIO has supported the high dam at Hells Canyon for a number of years on the basis of a careful review of the engineering documents and other material submitted by the Bureau of Reclamation," Knight went on.

"We have checked it against material offered by critics of the proposal and have found that the Bureau's engineers have been guided by a true sense of responsibility for comprehensive river basin development for all purposes looking to the best development of the West."

Pollock Asks PAC Backing

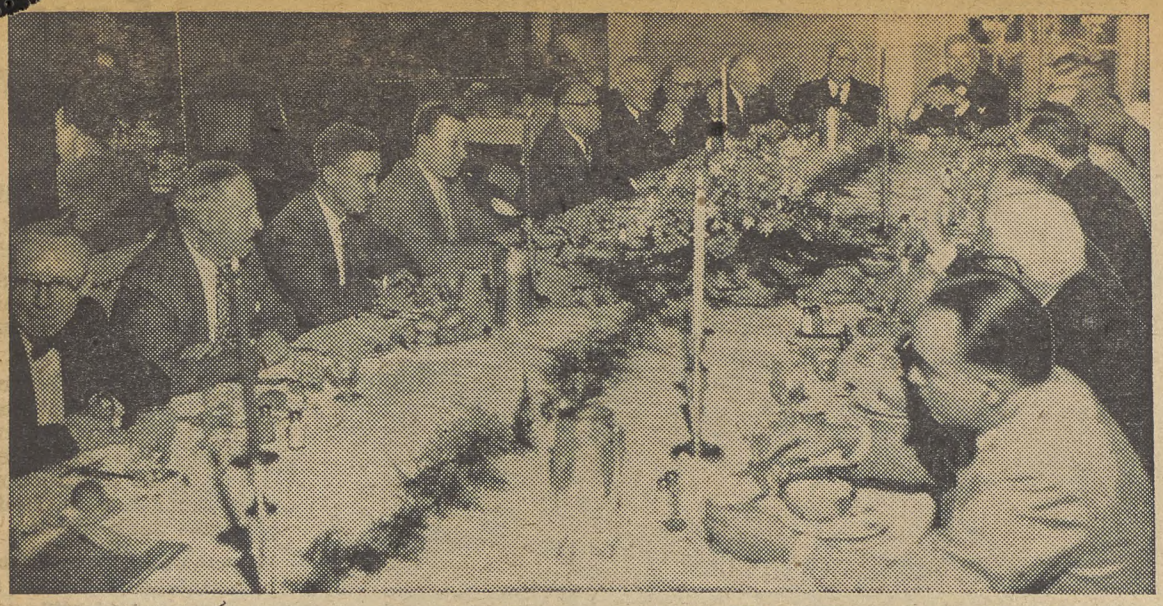
THE CURRENT legislative situation contains both a challenge and a warning, William Pollock, executive vice president of the CIO Textile Workers, told the convention of the South Carolina State Industrial Union Council.

As a challenge, he cited the present struggle, led by CIO, to make minimum wage standards reflect the "hope of the future, instead of the subsistence levels of the past."

Meeting in Charleston, 150 delegates and guests heard Pollock outline the benefits that could be derived from a rise in the minimum wage.

"If CIO is successful in achieving its goal of $1.25 an hour," Pollock said, "almost 4.5 million workers will receive a wage boost of about 23c an hour, with a corresponding rise in purchasing power."

Only effective political action in support of CIO's legislative program, he declared, could hope to prevail over the pressures brought by reactionary business.



A PLEDGE to strengthen the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions was made by these delegates (above) who will represent the CIO, AFL and the Mine Workers at the ICFTU's fourth world congress, which opens May 20, in Vienna, Austria.

U.S. Delegates Adopt Program For ICFTU

DELEGATES to the coming world congress of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions agreed last week on a program that "will help the ICFTU become a greater force for peace and freedom."

CIO, AFL and Mine Workers delegates, meeting in Washington, issued a statement noting American labor's "ambition to help workers everywhere obtain concrete and lasting benefits which can come to them only through trade union organization."

The statement pledged "wholehearted support" to the workers of Tunisia and Morocco in their fight for freedom, supported technical aid and financial assistance to underdeveloped countries, proposed a boycott of goods produced by slave labor, expressed support for the United Nations, warned against unilateral disarmament, and called for a rigid UN atomic armament inspection program with sanctions against violators.

Delegates from CIO to the ference, which opens May 20 in Vienna, Austria, are: Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, Clothing Workers Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald, Textile Workers Pres. Emil Rieve, Transport Workers Pres. Michael Quill, Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers Pres. O. A. Knight, Intl. Affairs Dir. Victor Reuther and Intl. Rep. Michael Ross.

AFL: Pres. George Meany, Garment Workers Pres. David Dubinsky, Letter Carriers Pres. William Doherty, Bricklayers Pres. H. C. Bates, Lathers Pres. William J. McSorley, Boilermakers Pres. Charles McGowan, Musicians Pres. James C. Petrillo, Sheet Metal Workers Pres. Robert Byron, Teamsters Pres. David Beck, European Rep. Irving Brown, Free Trade Union Committee Sec. Jay Lovestone, and Gen. Counsel Albert Woll.

UMW: Vice Pres. Thomas Kennedy and Dist. 2 Pres. John Ghizzoni.

CIO's delegation to the Intl. Labor Organization's 38th Intl. Labor Conference in Geneva, Switzerland, in June will be: Chairman John Callahan, Electrical Workers GE Conference Board, Asst. Intl. Affairs Dir. Harry Pollak, Rieve and Ross. They will serve as advisers to the U. S. worker delegate, George P. Delaney of the AFL.

ILO Cancels Venezuelan Oil Parley

THE INTL. Labor Organization called off its fifth Petroleum Industry Conference in Venezuela this week as that country announced its withdrawal from the ILO in a fit of pique.

The ILO canceled the conference after Venezuela expelled Sec. Adriaan Vermeulen of the Netherlands Trade Union Federation (NVV), a member of ILO's governing body.

The host country's action was in reprisal for Vermeulen's criticism of violations of labor rights by Venezuela's military dictatorship.

THE VENEZUELAN Foreign Ministry announced the withdrawal and said the decision had been cabled to ILO Dir.-Gen. David A. Morse in Geneva, Switzerland.

Morse had earlier asked Committee Chairman Sir Guildhaume Evans of the United Kingdom and Ghulam Allana of Pakistan, employer's representative on the ILO governing body, to meet with Venezuelan authorities to seek rectification of Vermeulen's expulsion.

CIO unions and the Intl. Petroleum Workers Federation had originally boycotted the Venezuela conference and refused to attend.

River Boat Crew Wins Election

Crew members of the Simpson Oil Co. motor vessels Chilli and Joan won an NLRB election naming the CIO Maritime Union as their bargaining agent, Rivers Joint Organizing Committee (CIO-AFL) Coordinator Charles Barranco, Jr., reported last week.

USA Wins Pensions For Widows

THE CIO Steelworkers have won a new plan to provide pensions for widows of steel workers from Bethlehem Steel Co., first to sign a pension agreement with the union in 1949.

USA-CIO Pres. David J. McDonald said the new supplementary agreement "is another step toward the greater security of steel workers and their families." He signed the supplement after it was ratified by Bethlehem local unions.

The plan was worked out by mutual agreement despite the fact that the existing pension agreement provided there would be no modification until Oct. 31, 1957.

"I BELIEVE that the avenue which it opens will permit us to work toward pensions which will not only be adequate for the pensioner and his wife while both are alive," McDonald said, "but will provide necessary security for the pensioner's widow after his death."

USA-CIO members have two options under the agreement. One of them provides for reduced monthly pension payments while the worker lives and continues payments in the same reduced amount to his widow so long as she lives.

The other provides less of a reduction during the worker's lifetime and payment of 50% of that amount for life to his beneficiary.

For a 67-year-old steel worker with a 65-year-old wife, retiring after 30 years, the widow would receive $111.90 for life under the first option and $95.90 under the second.

Prior to the new agreement, the worker's $202.75 monthly retirement pay stopped a month after his death.

Union members, however, may continue their present pension agreement if they so choose. Under the options, their payments while living would be reduced to $192.75 in one instance or to $185.75 in the other.

Policy Meet

The 170-member Wage Policy Committee of the CIO Steelworkers will meet in Pittsburgh's William Penn Hotel May 11-12 to spell out this year's basic steel wage demands, USA-CIO Pres. David J. McDonald announced last week.

The union's contract runs until June 30, 1956, and under the wage reopener the only item that can be negotiated is "hourly rates of pay." The bargaining will affect about 600,000 workers.

The industry is currently enjoying near record production, and first quarter profits of the giant U. S. Steel Corp. almost doubled those for 1954. In last year's negotiations the union won substantial increases in wages, pensions and insurance despite industry production being at 68% of capacity.

NMU Pact Talks Near

EMPLOYER-financed unemployment benefits in addition to those supplied by the states is the Number One aim of the CIO Maritime Union in contract negotiations which will begin momentarily with shipowners. The current agreements expire June 15.

NMU-CIO Pres. Joseph A. Curran wrote shipowners that seamen are being lost permanently to the industry because they "cannot afford to wait for a ship through periods of slow shipping."

The union will negotiate new passenger-freighter, tanker and collier pacts. It also will seek wage adjustments in all departments, clarification of disputed clauses and the meaning of physical fitness, increased contributions by the shipowners to the pension and welfare fund, and vacations after one year.

Congress: CIO Asks House To Kill Compulsory Training

MEMBERS of the House were urged by the CIO last week to vote against the Administration's compulsory military training bill despite improvements over the measure as originally drafted.

"There is need for neither a compulsory reserve program nor the initiation of a partial universal military training program," Pres. L. S. Buckmaster of the CIO Rubber Workers, who is chairman of the CIO Committee on Veterans Affairs, wrote the congressmen.

He reiterated the CIO's "unequivocal opposition" to compulsory military training. The bill in its present form, he pointed out, would permit UMT advocates to "get their foot in the door," and would make participation in the military reserves compulsory.

FARM BILL: The House voted 205 to 201 to junk the Administration's flexible farm price support plan. Passage came after two rollcalls, one of them a GOP attempt to beat down the Democratic measure to restore rigid parity prices.

There was, however, little likelihood that the flexible program would be scrapped during this session, since the Senate has no plans to act on farm legislation.

RECIPROCAL TRADE: Democrats again bailed out an Eisenhower program last week as the Senate voted 75 to 13 for a three-year extension of the reciprocal trade bill. A number of modifications were made in the original proposal for the protection of special industries or groups.

The Senate rejected, however, an amendment by Sens. Humphrey (D. Minn.) and Kennedy (D. Mass.) to authorize federal assistance for workers, communities or industries injured by imports under the act.

The measure now goes back to the House which has already approved the basic Administration proposal. Under the bill approved by both houses, reciprocal trade, an early New Deal measure consistently supported by CIO, gets a new lease on life. It empowers the President to reduce tariffs another 15% over the next three years.

Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) vainly offered a series of amendments to restore the Senate measure to the bill that cleared the House. He charged the measure had been "adulterated" by the "shock troops for the special interests."

POSTAL PAY: Over implied threats of a Presidential veto, Senate-House conferees approved a compromise 8.8% pay increase for half a million postal workers. GOP leaders warned that Eisenhower would veto anything above 7.6% but the President backed cautiously away from such a promise at last week's press conference.

Earlier, the House voted an 8.3% raise and the Senate a flat 10% hike.

MINIMUM WAGE: In a week given over mainly to hearing opponents of amendments to the wage-hour law, even the inadequate 90c recommendations of the Eisenhower Administration were made to seem like another GOP giveaway program.

Starting with the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and trailing down to small proprietors one witness after another shuddered at the prospect of broader coverage and a $1.25 wage floor under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

A Chamber spokesman told Chairman Douglas of the Senate Labor subcommittee that if he were a member of Congress he would vote against any FLSA "and vote instead for incentives to production."

Representatives of scores of state and national trade associations and industry groups said regulation of wage minimums and working hours — in their fields at least—was something best left to individual states. A witness for the National Retail Dry Goods Federation was asked by Douglas if he actually favored state minimum wage legislation.

"As an organization we don't care to get into that," was the reply.

Sen. Goldwater (R. Ariz.), himself a large retailer, offered a sympathetic ear to pleas for special exemptions. He challenged the right of Labor Sec. Mitchell to speak for the Administration in recommending broader coverage.

Even after Douglas showed him a transcript of an Eisenhower press conference in which more coverage was stressed, Goldwater was unconvinced.

A New Constitution

The speedy manner in which the CIO-AFL Unity Committee brought forth a constitution for the new merged organization is a symbol of the earnest desire of union leaders for merger.

And the quick action of the AFL Executive Council intentatively approving the proposed constitution and setting a mid-August conference of all AFL union heads for ratification, and the CIO Executive Board in ratifying the document, is an indication that its drafters had risen to the responsibility of providing an effective, democratic constitution for the American labor movement of the future.

There has been disagreement, as both Presidents Meany and Reuther indicated, on the question of a name for the new organization. That still remains to be settled; but, as both have pointed out, greater obstacles than this have been overcome in recent months.

The constitution clearly follows the basic principles which CIO Pres. Reuther elaborated in the earliest discussions about unity.

One of those principles concerned the status of industrial unions. The constitution clearly recognizes the integrity of all affiliated unions, and specifically recognizes the rightful place of both industrial and craft unions.

Two of the points cited by Reuther were on the question of infiltration of Communist or other totalitarian influences, of any form of corruption, into affiliated unions. The constitution is clear and explicit on these subjects.

In providing that the Executive Council of the new federation may, by a two-thirds vote, suspend a union found to be totalitarian in its control or direction or under corrupt domination, the new constitution goes beyond the existing AFL and CIO documents.

The fourth principle listed by Reuther was the question of civil rights. In three separate sections, the constitution spells out the right of all members of affiliated unions to enjoy fully the benefits of their membership, without regard to race, color, creed or national origin.

These are major and significant advances. They show the progress that has been made in two decades of growth.

It is a constitution of which every union member can be proud. It is a constitution that speaks well for the future of the new merged labor organization.

The ICFTU Convention

The joint statement issued by the CIO, AFL and Mine Worker delegations to the forthcoming world labor convention is an indication of unity of spirit in behalf of democratic trade unionism.

At the meeting of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, which opens in Vienna May 20, American unions will seek "no special privilege or power." Our objective, which we share with members of free unions everywhere, is to help workers obtain the true and fundamental benefits of unionism, as a means of winning a better life.

The joint statement shows American unionists' distaste for outmoded colonialism, which has produced many of the world's present trouble spots, as well as for the newer Communist imperialism, which has brought dictatorship and slavery to many sections of the world.

In stating its faith in the United Nations, in calling for genuine disarmament, and in seeking an end to such barbarism as the slave labor camps of the Soviet world, the U. S. delegations to the ICFTU are speaking the hopes of men and women in every part of the globe.

We hope the ICFTU convention will be a major success.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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President

JOHN V. RIFFE
Executive Vice President

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

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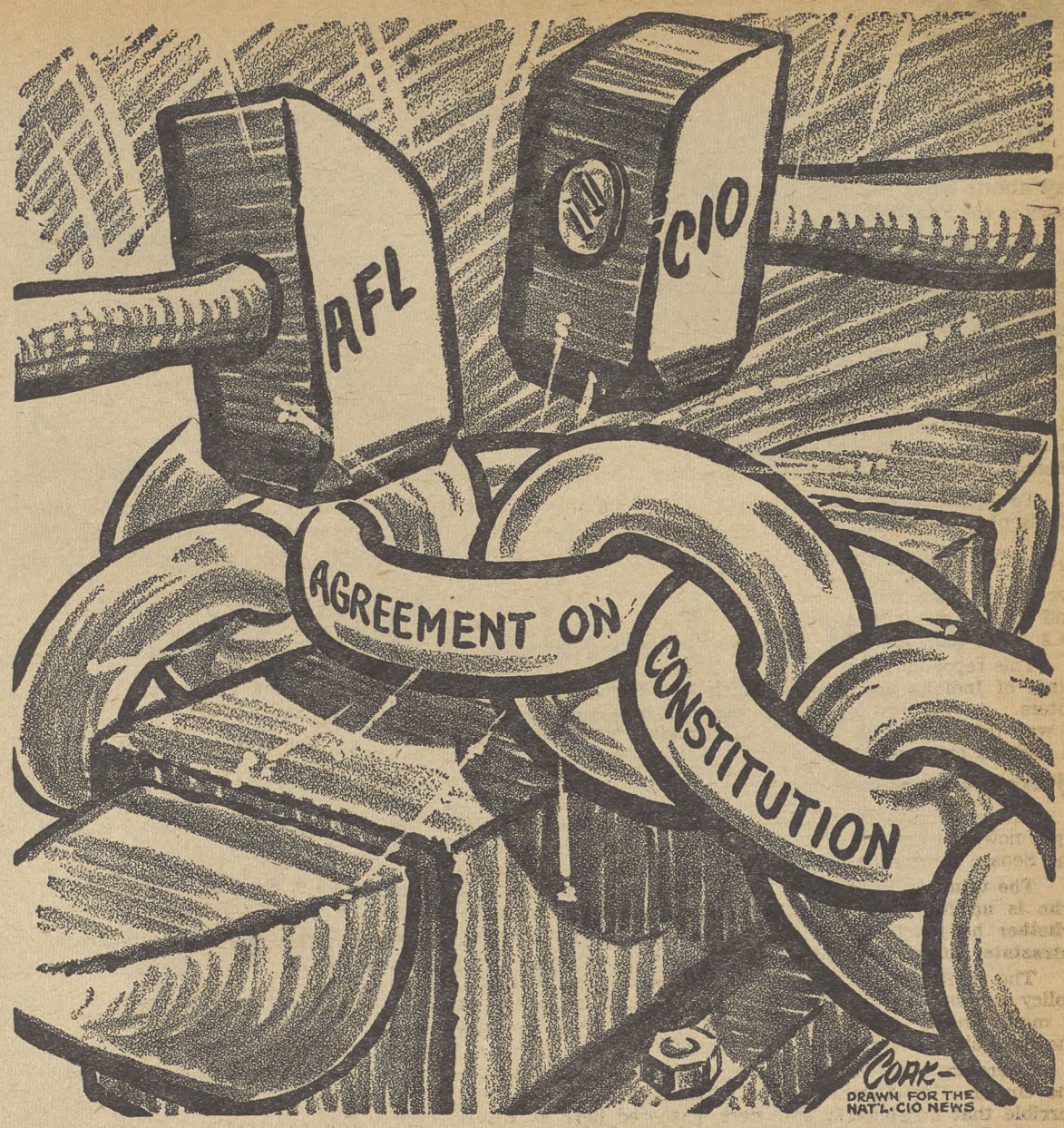
Another Link Is Forged



In Other Words—

We Are 'Victims Of Our Fears'

At a recent dinner in Akron, O., celebrating the 40th anniversary of the CIO Clothing Workers, Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum talked of "the premium put on conformity at the expense of free inquiry." Excerpts from his address follow.

By FRANK ROSENBLUM

IN THIS ATMOSPHERE of fear and hysteria, we have seen guilt by association (and even non-association), trials by committee without due process, sanctification of the informer, condemnation based on accusation without proof, character assassination, hysterical censorship, blacklists and other hideous totalitarian acts become the order of the day.

ROSENBLUM

Men and women who have spent a lifetime in government service have been destroyed by suspicion, by unevaluated information, by snoopers and informers. Government agencies have spent good money for the lies and perjuries of disenchanted turncoats. The trade unions, the professions, the armed forces, our very propaganda agencies like the Voice of America have been racked by suspicion and doubt.

Neighbor has been set against neighbor, and our country has been divided more effectively than any Communist conspiracy could have hoped to divide it. We are the victims of our own fears, doubts, misgivings and investigations.

Is it any wonder that in such an atmosphere academic freedom and the right of free inquiry have been assailed? If we consider for a moment what the role of the university is in our society, it is all too apparent that the campus would most naturally be the object of attack by those dark forces who would destroy our liberties.

Those forces of reaction which have sought to undermine our freedoms and replace our genuine American heritage with totalitarianism have sought to invade the campus, tell professors what to teach and students what to read and even what to think. They know full well that if you imprison men's minds you have a slave state.

In this age of suspicion, the premium has been on conformity—conformity at the expense of free inquiry, the right to dissent and original thinking.

And yet it is free inquiry and original thinking which have given us those great scientific discoveries that have brought us to the threshold of an era of unimaginable progress.

If the dark forces of totalitarianism had succeeded totally in suppressing free inquiry and original thinking on the campus, could mankind have produced an Einstein or a Salk? We have all been beneficiaries of those brilliant *"non-conformists"* in the universities who have created the wherewithal for a prosperous and happy life for all of mankind.

We cannot afford to tolerate any attempt to stifle free thinking in the schools of our nation. Only when scholars and students can engage in a free exchange of conflicting ideas can our universities perform their traditional and vital functions as the citadels of our scientific achievements and intellectual attainments, and the bearers of the fruits of our civilization.

Premium On Conformity

We in the labor movement have confidence in our democratic way of life. We believe that there is no danger in a free interchange of conflicting ideas and that, in such an interchange, the vitality and validity of the democratic ideas will win out.

We must oppose and continue to oppose any attempt to impose restrictions on academic freedom, just as we must oppose and continue to oppose thought control in other areas of American life and the introduction of totalitarian methods in government, in industry and in our private lives.

We must rededicate ourselves to that great concept that the state is the servant of the people and not vice versa.

Only an America that will set its house in order can hope to deal with the Communist menace abroad.

Unless we believe and demonstrate that ours is the best system in the world, and that we have faith in it, we cannot hope to destroy the Communist myth. Only if we believe in liberty, and seek to extend its blessings to those who do not enjoy it now, can America hope to resume its position of leadership in the world.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

A COUPLE of Indiana Republican politicians, Gov. Craig and Sen. Jenner, jumped at each other's throats the other day about what each of them guesses is Pres. Eisenhower's policy in the Far East.

Republican Blood-Letting

Craig said that Jenner was just a *"Johnny-come-lately"* in the field of *"self-appointed experts"* in foreign policy. Jenner fired back that Craig was just a "mouthpiece" of the *"power-seekers"* who in turn are trying to make Eisenhower a *"captive."*

The background for all this blood-letting was the simple fact that both Jenner and Craig decided that the President was about to decide he wouldn't use American military power to "save" the offshore islands of Quemoy and Matsu from the Chinese Reds.

To Jenner this was *"surrender."* To Craig it was an example of Eisenhower's *"wise, patient"* policy of *"pursuing peace."*

It was simply wonderful to see Craig galloping to the rescue of the President, talking like a Republican who didn't think that everything done today was a reflection of *"20 years of treason,"* and that maybe it would be a good idea for a few GOP spokesmen to support the first GOP Chief Executive in 20 years.

This reporter, however, feels a little unsure about the sovereign State of Indiana and exactly which Republican is talking for the voters. A friend who's a business lobbyist—and, believe me, he is well informed—says that Craig *"couldn't be elected dogcatcher"* in Indiana right now.

Watch Capehart

One answer to that is that Craig isn't running for dogcatcher right now, but on the other hand Bill Jenner has an assured vote in the Senate for the next four years.

The thing to do is to watch Sen. Capehart, another Republican who is up for the re-election in Indiana next year, and to see whether he jumps to the Craig side or the Jenner side in the intrastate, intraparty fight.

The admiration here for the Eisenhower *"wise, patient"* foreign policy is less insistent than Craig's. Far Eastern policy has been a mess—and if the Administration comes down, eventually, on the right side, it comes down very slowly.

There are other signs that the political hot season is just around the corner. Republican National Chairman Len Hall thinks it is terrible that Democratic governors, gathered here as Eisenhower's guests, should counsel together about Eisenhower's mistakes and shortcomings.

Hall found a lot of comfort in the fact that Gov. Frank Lausche (D. O.) refused to join his Democratic colleagues in this enterprise.

Well, Lausche has refused to join other Democrats in sundry other enterprises, and he couldn't be aptly accused of being a serious party liberal.

One might even bet that Sen. Bender, the late Robert A. Taft's successor, is a little worried about Chairman Hall's kind words regarding Lausche. Lausche isn't going anywhere on the Democratic national ticket, as some of the other governors may do, but he might be a formidable rival for the Senate to George Bender in 1956.

Life Is Interesting Dept.

It was fascinating to watch the news stories unfold from the Eisenhower press conference in which, from one side, the Chief Executive's performance was called *"virtuoso"* and, from the other, an extraordinary series of *"repudiations"* of his own party and subordinates.

Both judgments were correct. From a public relations standpoint it was clearly a *"good"* conference for the President. On the TV screens that night, Eisenhower looked and sounded composed and assured, an earnest man doing his best for the people and the country.

The only trouble was that he was forced to repudiate what his own State Dept. had said four days earlier about meeting with the Chinese Reds, forced to disavow the Bricker amendment supported by most Senate Republicans, forced to disavow release of military claims by the Senate GOP Policy Committee.

This is a *"good"* conference in the overall sense? On the contrary, it suggests once more that Eisenhower doesn't have a party behind him, that powerful GOP congressmen tolerate him merely because they think he is an indispensable election weapon, and that the fumbles and disavowals occur because *Ike doesn't know how to assert continuous, effective leadership.*

Wisconsin Passes Anti-PAC Measure

TWENTY-FIVE hours to the minute after debate started, the Wisconsin State Senate last week passed the Catlin political gag bill by a vote of 14-9.

The measure, which would prohibit labor organizations from contributing to any political organization or candidate "for any political purpose whatsoever," now goes to Gov. Kohler (R.) for signature.

Approval of the bill came after the eight Democratic state senators talked throughout the night to bring the bill to the attention of the voters in the State. It was by far the longest session in the history of the Wisconsin Legislature.

As Senate Minority Leader Maier stated at the outset of the debate, it was not the purpose of the Democrats to filibuster. But in view of the determination of the overwhelming Republican majority to rush the measure through, the only means the Democrats had of spotlighting the fight was through extended debate.

Discussion by the Democrats, as they talked round the clock, was confined to the measure and to the clear aim of the Republicans to silence any opposition.

The measure was sped through the Senate without hearings. The State Assembly earlier approved the bill despite the fact that only the author of the measure, Assembly Speaker Catlin, appeared on its behalf.

CIO and AFL officials throughout the State have joined in opposition to the Catlin Bill and a series of meetings have been planned to explain the bill.

Democrats pledged that *"we have just begun to fight"* and plan to campaign on the issue in the 1956 elections. The present State Senate has eight Democrats and 25 Republicans.

It was reported that Wisconsin Republicans plan to follow up the Catlin measure with a "right to work" bill which is already in the legislative hopper.

'Contamination'

Wisconsin State Sen. Casimer (Casey) Kendziorski, a member of CIO Electrical Workers Local 1131 in Milwaukee, read two letters from constituents on the Catlin Bill.

One letter opposed the measure, the other favored it. In order to avoid "contaminating" the Senate, Kendziorski read the letter favoring the bill in Polish.

Leather Workers Set For NLRB Poll

CIO's youngest affiliate, the Leather Workers Organizing Committee, will figure in its first NLRB elections later this month when 3800 members of Local 21, in the Peabody-Salem-Danvers area of Massachusetts, select a bargaining agent.

Workers in 84 plants will ballot in 28 separate elections between LWOC-CIO and the Fur & Leather Workers Div. of the AFL Butchers. Local 21 voted in January to secede from the IFLWU, at that time an independent union since its ouster from CIO in 1950, and join LWOC.

The AFL union intervened after LWOC's certification request was filed and sought to break up established bargaining units. The NLRB rejected this proposal in a May 1 directive ordering the elections within 30 days.

Packing Unions Reopen Contracts

The CIO Packinghouse Workers and the AFL Meat Cutters served notice on the "big four" meat packers last week that they intend to reopen wage provisions of their national contracts.

The two-year contracts run to September, 1956, but wage talks are permissible under a reopener.

Memo: Business Never Had It So Good

AMERICAN business is growing bigger and bigger, and piling up profits at a spectacularly unprecedented rate, a casual glance at the financial pages shows.

In steel and autos, in oil and chemicals and electrical equipment and a lot of other industries, the net earnings entries in auditing department ledgers are bulging through the column rules.

And 70 U. S. corporations had assets of $1 billion or more at the end of 1954, a United Press survey showed, compared to 43 such firms at the end of World War II.

The business behemoths had combined net assets of $201,414,043,070 at the end of the year. This figures out to approximately $1200 for every man, woman and child in the U. S., the UP calculated, and is equal to two-thirds of the national debt. The same firms, a year earlier, were worth only a paltry $188,469,121,735.

Here are a few samples of the prosperity industry is enjoying:

AUTOS: General Motors earned more in the first three months of 1955 than any company ever earned in any single quarter—$309 million, or $3.43 a share, compared to $189 million, or $2.13 a share, in the same period a year ago.

Fruehauf Trailer reported $1.7 million net for the first quarter, as against $1.1 million in 1954. Sales rose 46%.

STEEL: U. S. Steel also set a first-quarter record of $72.6 million net, or 62.1% more than the $44 million chalked up last year on a mere 5.1% increase in sales. Per share earnings zoomed from $1.48 to $2.49, far above the old record of $2.11 set in 1917.

Inland Steel was another which reported first quarter earnings—$10.4 million compared to $9.4 in 1954.

OIL: Standard of New Jersey, with a net of $177 million, earned more than in any first quarter in its history. Last year's take for the same period was $148 million.

Phillips Petroleum reported a 15% increase in first-quarter profits, from $19 million last year to $22 million this year.

CHEMICALS: E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. showed a gain of nearly one-third in net income in the first quarter over last year. Net amounted to $2 per share as against $1.56 in the 1954 period.

American Potash & Chemical boosted profits in the first quarter to $836,634 from $531,945 in the first three months of 1954.

ELECTRICAL: Sylvania Electric, in the March quarter, reported earnings of $1.03 a share compared to 67c in the similar period last year.

Electric Auto Lite Co.'s profits jackpot paid off nearly 10 times its first three month's earnings of 1954, net income jumping to $2.05 a share from last year's 25c.

Fairless Is Praised By McDonald

CIO STEELWORKERS Pres. David J. McDonald, last week hailed Benjamin Fairless as "a great American industrial statesman" on his retirement as chairman of the board of directors of the U. S. Steel Corp.

He recalled that Fairless was one of the signers of the first contract between the corporation and the Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

"His independent thinking and clear-sighted views of the realities of life in this mid-20th century have helped to pioneer great progress in the development of constructive labor-management relations appropriate for our American democracy," said McDonald.

Roger M. Blough, vice chairman of the board, and since 1952 a member of the board and the finance committee, succeeded Fairless as both chairman and chief executive officer.

CIO on ABC
Monday thru Friday
John W. Vandercook
AND THE NEWS

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

ONE OF CIO'S younger international unions, the CIO Paperworkers, recently concluded its convention in Detroit. The union went into the convention with a boastful record of election victories. However, the officers told the delegates they were not concerned with the past record but were interested in mapping future campaigns to organize the unorganized.

Pres. Harry Sayre and Sec.-Treas. Frank Grasso, their associated officers and staff are to be congratulated on the outstanding job they have done in organizing and servicing their membership across the country.

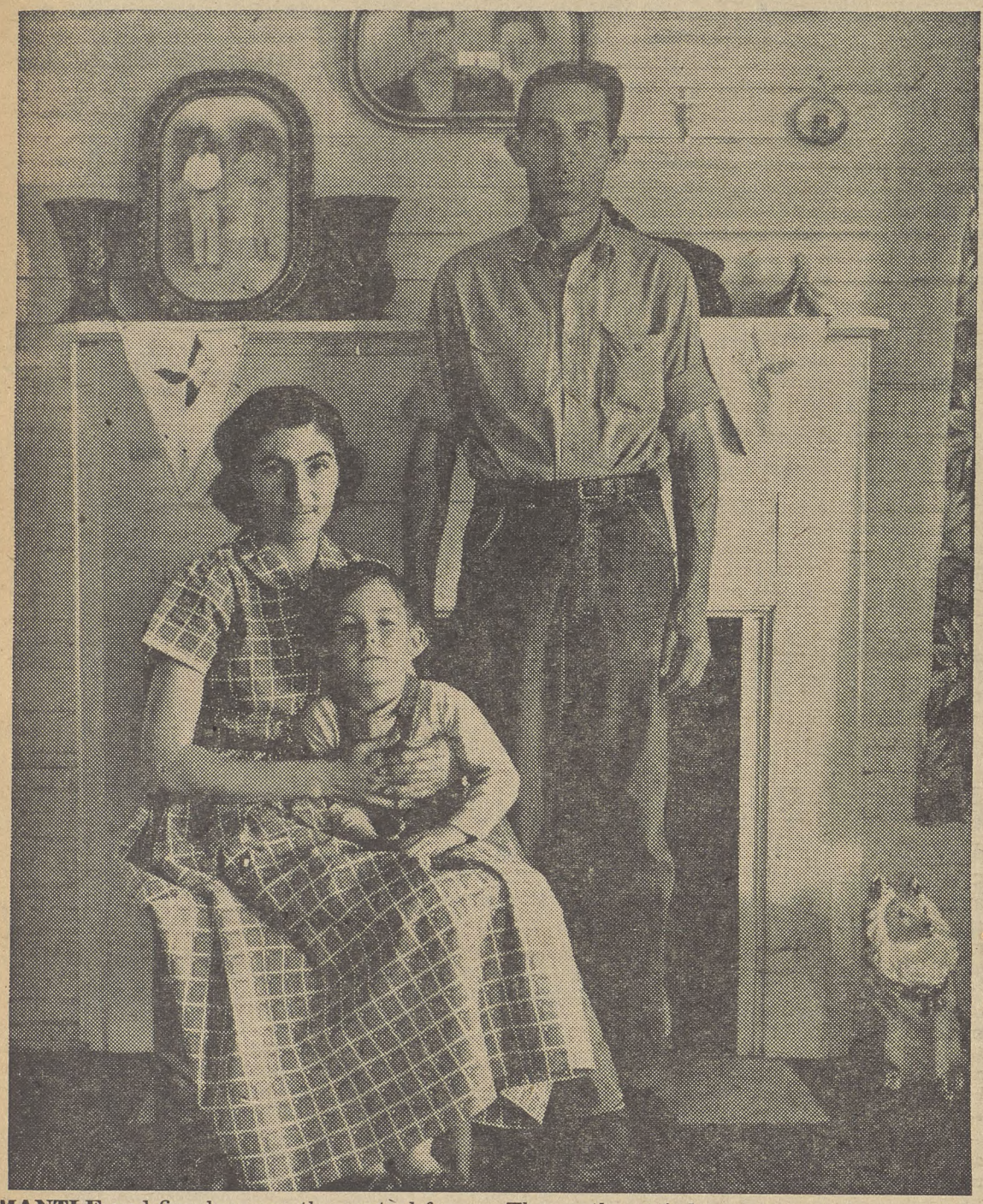
I want to extend a word of praise also to the hard work and personal effort made by Lloyd Vaughan, director of organization, who made it a point to be on the scene of almost every campaign to insure its successful conclusion.

The Paperworkers success, I think, can be credited to one major reason, unity of purpose of the officers and staff for the good of the union. Because of their unity they have achieved an enviable record in the past year and I look for them to do even better in the year ahead.

THE CIO ORGANIZING COMMITTEE continues to make gains. Dir. Carey Haigler reports that the CIO Furniture Workers won a splendid victory at the American Wood Products Co., Marion, S. C., by the following vote: UFWA-CIO 178; Pulp & Sulphite Workers, AFL, 6; no union 15, void 4, challenged 1. Credit for the victory goes to UFWA Vice Pres. Floyd Buckner, Intl. Reps. Ewell Ferguson, Spurgeon Griggs and John Fernandez, with fine assistance from CIO Rep. Elijah Jackson.

Living On Less Than $1.25 An Hour

Ike's 90c Minimum Won't Help These Workers



MANTLE and fireplace are the central feature in this living room. The pictures on the mantlepiece are colored chromes of the husband and wife, date from 1916 and 1932.

HERE IS a family of six where the husband, at a wage ranging between $1.03 and $1.05 an hour (typical for the Carolina Piedmont), is the sole support of his wife and four children.

They have a steady income of $41.20 a week. Rent for their five-room house is $32 a month, food is about $20 a week, electricity averages $11 a month, and school lunches for three children are $2.75 a week.

This leaves about $8 a week to buy clothes, furniture and appliances, to pay medical and druggists' bills and cover recreation. The wife used to work, too, and hire a nurse to care for the younger children, but her health failed.

The husband is a handy man, skilled with tools and a good builder. He works the 3 p.m. to 11 p.m. shift in his plant, and for the past several months has worked mornings, from 8:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m., building a neighbor's house.

"I can do anything but lay brick," he says, but he hasn't paid the lumber mill for the last set of cabinet doors he bought. If he could buy a power saw, with dado blades, he could miter and groove the doors himself and save the bills for the cabinets.

He'd like to buy the 117-acre farm, now lying fallow, where the five-room cottage is located, put up his own house, and *"never go to work in any mill."* He would put in a fish pond, rent out boats, and farm the land, and *"a man could make his own living that way."* He doesn't have $4500 to buy the acres.

The pictures were taken when three of the children were in school, and the mother was pleased that their lunches would include meat, milk and fruit. *"It's better than they would get a lot of places,"* she said.

Occasionally the father has to *"carry over"* the $2.75 a week to the school for the lunches, but he's never fallen more than two weeks behind and he has always paid up.

There is a sense of family and a pride of ancestry in this home. Both the father and mother have colored chromes of their own parents; there are pictures of the children on the walls.

The family has no car and has few other *"luxuries."* The diet is skimpy and *"we don't buy milk,"* says the mother. Milk is 27 cents a quart in the stores.

Said the mother, *"I don't know what we'd do if Joe was cut to 90c an hour. We don't buy things now; we do without things for the house and clothes. I don't know how we'd even eat."*

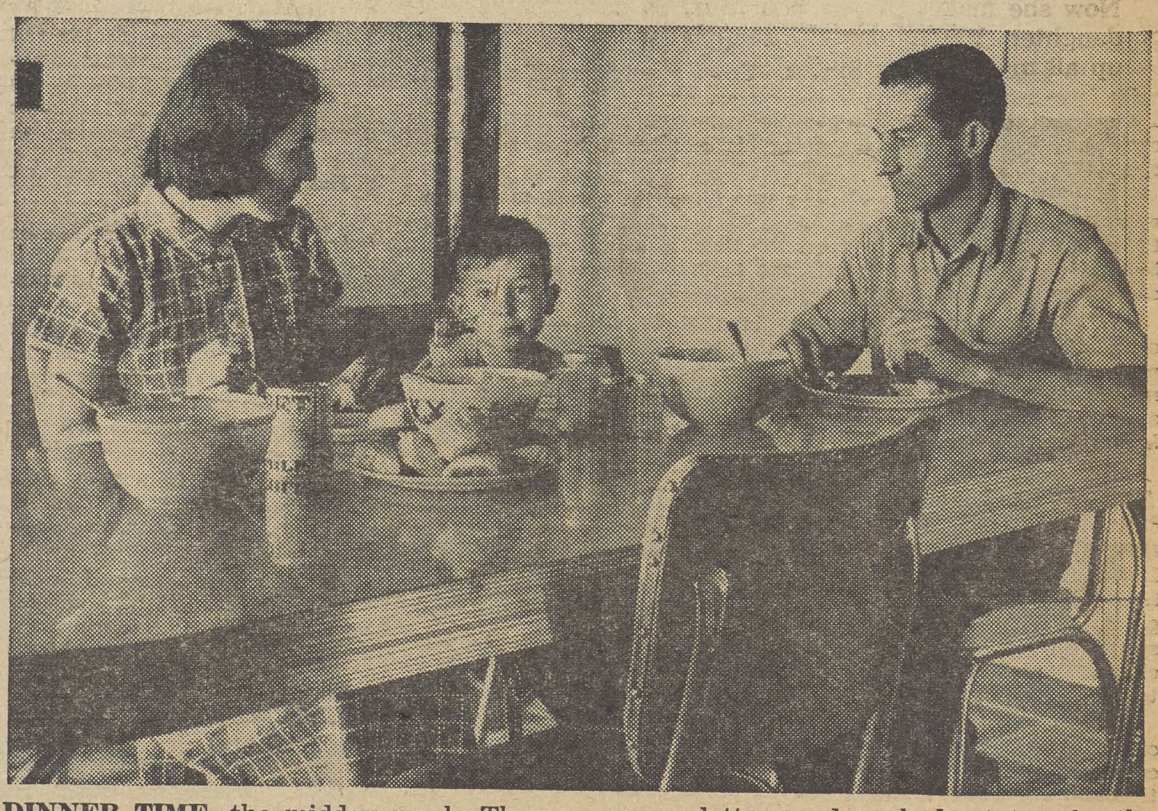
What kind of a living would a $1.25 wage mean to this family?

The Heller Budget, compiled at the University of California, calls for $5335 a year in rented quarters, $5628 in a home occupied by the owner, for a city worker with a wife and two children. The budget of the Bureau of Labor Statistics says a family of four needs $3812 a year to meet its even more modest requirements.

At $1.05 an hour, a man can earn $2100 a year if he is fortunate enough to work a full 2000 hours. At $1.25 an hour, he could earn $2500 in a full year. That's a difference of $400, an amount that would make the grim job of earning a living just a little easier, would leave luxuries as remote as they are now—and *might give four kids some of the milk they need so badly but "we don't buy" now.*

The mother tried to return to the mill following illness, but after she'd worked two or three months "everything again went for doctor bills." The house is above average.

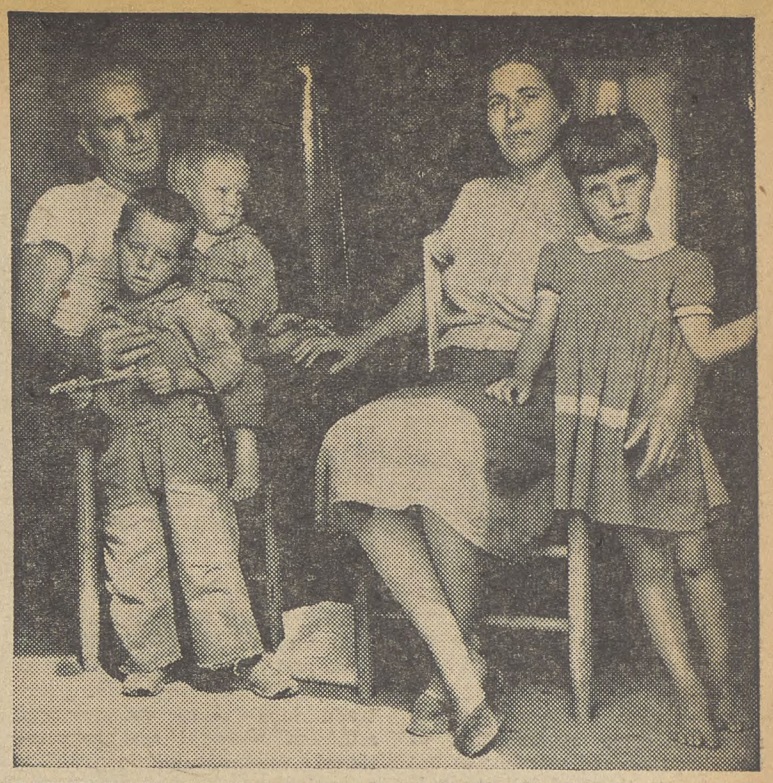
GOOD BUILDER—This is the father at work on a neighbor's house, supplementing his plant wages with a second job. He can lay foundations, put up siding, fit cabinet doors and latches, build the roof, but "doesn't like to fuss with electricity." In the mill, he's a spare man on his shift, and "can run any of the machines except the double combers." He has picked out the rise of ground where he'd build his own house if he could buy the farmland now lying fallow, and has plotted the lake that would fill up from the spring in the hollow.



DINNER TIME, the midday meal. Three older children are in school. There is powdered milk for the four-year-old, poke greens, lettuce and mashed potatoes for the mother and father. Meat is a luxury, whole milk just doesn't fit the budget.

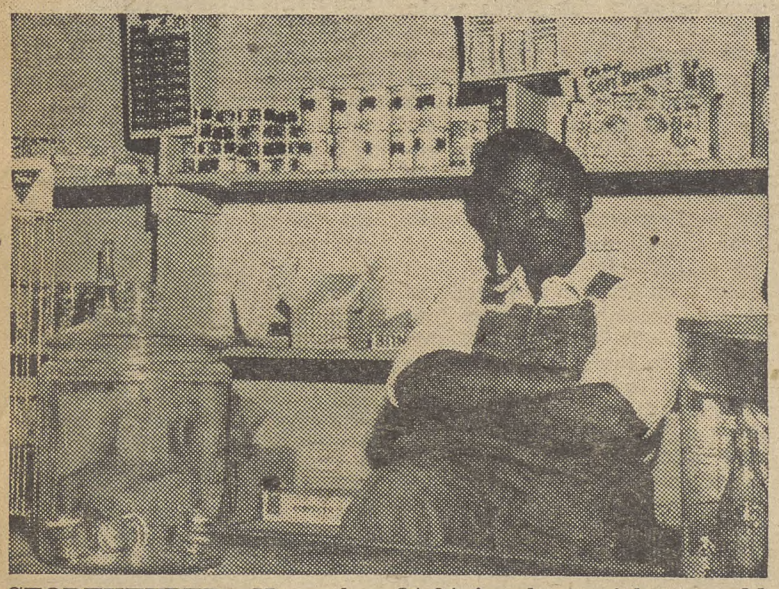
A Typical Family That Needs $1.25

IN PICTURE at left, both husband and wife work to support their nine children. They work the third shift, 11 p.m. to 6 a.m., to get the 5c night differential. The 14-year-old boy is in charge of the younger children at night. The mother fixes breakfast and gets the school-age children away after returning from work. Then she takes the three youngest back to bed with her and "sleeps when she can." With both working, their $1.14-an-hour wages feed and clothe all the children. The husband hauled produce every afternoon this Spring until the freeze killed most of the early crops. Rent of the houses in the neighborhood run $40 to $45 a month, food bills for the family are around $25 a week. They refuse to trade at the company store, where prices are high, but buy for cash at the self-serve grocery. The family has a car, and the father helps keep up the payments by picking up several other workers for the trip to and from their plant.



SICKNESS sent this family back to the "slab shack" which they built and own. When the wife worked, they built a nicer house away from the plant valley. But sickness struck, the wife and two children were ill, and hospital bills ran $9 a day. They lost the new home, and parents and seven children are back here now. The father earns $1.16 an hour, the family has no car, buys no milk but grows vegetables. Father seeks extra work to help squeeze by.

THE HIDER—She went to work 41 years ago, aged 11—then the legal limit. She "used to run and hide" when state labor inspectors came because she was small for her age. Now she makes 97c an hour, and so does her 16-year-old daughter. The mother has rheumatism in right hand, "puts up all my ends left-handed."



STOREKEEPER—He makes $1.01 in plant, picks up odd jobs in morning, runs store to supplement family earnings. Most of the store bins are empty; he's never had enough cash or credit to stock them. His $40.40 wages cover $12.50 a week rent, $20 for food, $2 for electricity, $2 for school lunches. Three children, 11 to 17, are still in school; parents hope to keep them there through 12th grade.

Administration's 90c Minimum Skips Those On 'Edge Of Need'

THESE ARE the people who wouldn't be helped by the Eisenhower-Mitchell proposal on minimum wages. They are low-paid. They live on the edge of malnutrition and need, under the constant threat of layoffs or illness that can eat up the family's resources.

But they make more than 90c an hour. They get 97c, or $1.01, or $1.03, even $1.16 for a fortunate few.

The Eisenhower-Mitchell plan to raise the legal minimum wage from 75 to 90c an hour wouldn't give them a dime—or a nickel.

These people have pride. Their houses may be old *"company houses,"* sold at a satisfactory profit by the companies a few years ago when maintenance costs got high, but they are scrupulously clean.

These workers have their eyes on a better future. They want roller skates and bicycles and warm clothes for their children—and milk and meat on the table. They want better houses and more beds in the bedrooms.

They want to be able to pay the doctor when a child is sick, and pay for the expensive *"miracle drugs"* that cure the illness.

The children go to school. Sometimes it is possible for the parents to keep them there through high school, instead of sending them into the plant or mill as soon as they reach the minimum age.

At the school the children get nourishing lunches—milk, meat and fruit.

That's an advantage, because most of these families can't buy milk except for the babies. This is not dairy country and milk is too expensive in their towns.

School teachers *"talk to the mothers"* about the ragged poverty in which the people live, about the number of families that can't pay $2 or $3 a week as a share toward school lunches, but may be *"helped"* by their churches.

There is talk, sometimes, about asking the teachers to *"sign something"* about this, but the teachers don't want to sign anything, of course, that would sound like a protest against low factory wage scales.

The companies dominate many low-wage towns, even though company houses are fast disappearing and the company store, charging excessive prices, is used only by the unlucky families that get into debt and have to have credit.

Then the debt to the company store is checked off against paychecks.

These pictures were taken in the Piedmont areas—but low wages are not a sectional problem.

Look behind the headlines about booming stock market prices and zooming profits, about *"high"* factory wages, and there is the truth about how millions of Americans live.

There are *"pockets"* of low-wage workers even in the high-wage states and cities, and the *"pockets"* are bigger than many people think.

More than 20% of workers who are supposed to be protected by minimum wages make less than $1.25 an hour—and would be directly assisted by a $1.25 legal minimum wage.

The people in these pictures are not the lowest-paid workers. They are just badly-paid people, underpaid people.

They are the families where the father must scout for extra work, or try a stretchout on the machines, or the mother must leave the children at home alone, to earn the money for bare subsistence.

They are the people Eisenhower's 90c wage plan wouldn't help.

Facts On Wages Hide Story Of Desperation

More than four million workers—approximately 20% of the labor force supposed to be protected by the Fair Labor Standards Act—are now paid wages of less than $1.25 an hour.

Three-quarters of them wouldn't gain anything, directly and immediately, from enactment of the Eisenhower-Mitchell 90c minimum wage program.

Slightly more than one million make less than 90c and would get immediate raises from the administration program.

But there are 600,000 paid between 90c and $1 an hour—and they wouldn't benefit.

There are nearly one million more earning between $1 and $1.10 an hour—and they wouldn't benefit.

There are 1.4 million more earning above $1.10 and less than $1.25 an hour—and they wouldn't benefit.

An increase in the legal minimum to $1.25 an hour would scarcely lay an intolerable burden on industrial employers.

Although 20% of the "covered" workers earn less than $1.25 an hour, a boost in their wages would increase payrolls for all "covered" workers only about 2.6%.

Here's Text Of Labor Unity Constitution

PREAMBLE

THE ESTABLISHMENT of this Federation through the merger of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations is an expression of the hopes and aspirations of the working people of America.

We seek the fulfillment of these hopes and aspirations through democratic processes within the framework of our constitutional government and consistent with our institutions and traditions.

At the collective bargaining table, in the community, in the exercise of the rights and responsibilities of citizenship, we shall responsibly serve the interests of all the American people.

We pledge ourselves to the more effective organization of working men and women; to the securing to them of full recognition and enjoyment of the rights to which they are justly entitled; to the achievement of ever higher standards of living and working conditions; to the attainment of security for all the people; to the enjoyment of the leisure which their skills make possible; and to the strengthening and extension of our way of life and the fundamental freedoms which are the basis of our democratic society.

We shall combat resolutely the forces which seek to undermine the democratic institutions of our nation and to enslave the human soul. We shall strive always to win full respect for the dignity of the human individual whom our unions serve.

Grateful for the fine traditions of our past, confident of meeting the challenge of the future, we proclaim this constitution.

ARTICLE I

This Federation shall be known as ..... It is established pursuant to and as a result of a merger agreement between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations. It shall consist of such affiliates as shall conform to its Constitution and the rules and regulations adopted thereunder.

ARTICLE II

The objects and principles of this Federation are:

1. To aid workers in securing improved wages, hours and working conditions with due regard for the autonomy and integrity of affiliated unions.

2. To aid and assist affiliated unions in extending the benefits of mutual assistance and collective bargaining to workers and to promote the organization of the unorganized into unions of their own choosing for their mutual aid, protection and advancement, giving recognition to the principle that both craft and industrial unions are appropriate, equal and necessary as methods of union organization.

3. To affiliate national and international unions with this Federation and to establish such unions; to form organizing committees and directly affiliated local unions and to secure their affiliation to appropriate national and international unions affiliated with or chartered by the Federation; to establish, assist and promote state and local central bodies composed of local unions of all affiliated organizations and directly affiliated local unions; to establish and assist trade departments composed of affiliated national and international unions and organizing committees.

4. To encourage all workers without regard to race, creed, color or national origin to share in the full benefits of union organization.

5. To secure legislation which will safeguard and promote the principle of free collective bargaining, the rights of workers, farmers and consumers, and the security and welfare of all the people.

6. To protect and strengthen our democratic institutions, to secure full recognition and enjoyment of the rights and liberties to which we are justly entitled, and to preserve and perpetuate the cherished traditions of our democracy.

7. To give constructive aid in promoting the cause of peace and freedom in the world and to aid, assist and cooperate with free and democratic labor movements throughout the world.

8. To preserve and maintain the integrity of each affiliated union in the organization to the end that each affiliate shall respect the established bargaining relationships of every other affiliate and that each affiliate shall refrain from raiding the established bargaining relationship of any other affiliate and, at the same time, to encourage the elimination of conflicting and duplicating organizations and jurisdictions through the process of agreement, merger, or other means, by voluntary agreement in consultation with the appropriate officials of the Federation; to preserve, subject to the foregoing, the organizing jurisdiction of each affiliate.

9. To aid and encourage the sale and use of union made goods and union services through the use of the union label and other symbols; to promote the labor press and other means of furthering the education of the labor movement.

10. To protect the labor movement from any and all corrupt influences and from the undermining efforts of Communist agencies and all others who are opposed to the basic principles of our democracy and free and democratic unionism.

11. To safeguard the democratic character of the labor movement and to protect the autonomy of each affiliated national and international union.

12. While preserving the independence of the labor movement from political control, to encourage workers to register and vote, to exercise their full rights and responsibilities of citizenship, and to perform their rightful part in the political life of the local, state and national communities.

ARTICLE III

Affiliates

Section 1. The Federation shall be composed of (1) affiliated national and international unions and organizing committees, (2) directly affiliated local unions (such as Local Trade Unions, Federal Labor Unions and Local Industrial Unions) and national councils thereof, (3) state and local central bodies (such as state and territorial federations, city central labor unions and industrial union councils), and (4) trade departments.

Section 2. Each national and international union and each federal labor union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, by reason of a charter or certificate of affiliation granted by that federation and represented by delegates to the initial convention of this Federation, and each national and international union, organizing committee and local industrial union affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations at the time of the adoption of this Constitution by reason of a charter or certificate of affiliation granted by that federation and represented by delegates to the initial convention of this Federation shall retain its charter or certificate, which shall become and be a charter or certificate of this Federation and, by virtue of the same and as a result of the merger between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, shall be an affiliate of this Federation and subject to its rules and regulations.

Section 3. Each such affiliate shall retain and enjoy the same organizing jurisdiction in this Federation which it had and enjoyed by reason of its prior affiliation with either the American Federation of Labor or the Congress of Industrial Organizations. In cases of conflicting and duplicating jurisdictions involving such affiliates the President and the Executive Council of this Federation shall seek to eliminate such conflicts and duplications through the process of voluntary agreement or merger between the affiliates involved.

Section 4. The integrity of each such affiliate of this Federation shall be maintained and preserved. Each such affiliate shall respect the established bargaining relationship of every other affiliate and no affiliate shall raid the established collective bargaining relationship of any other affiliate. When a complaint has been filed with the President by an affiliate alleging a violation of this Section by another affiliate, which has not been settled under the provisions of the No-Raiding Agreement referred to in Article XVIII, the President shall endeavor by consultation with the appropriate officers of both affiliates, to settle the matter by voluntary agreement between such affiliates. In the event no such voluntary agreement is reached within a reasonable time the President shall report to the Executive Council with such recommendations as he may deem appropriate. Upon such report being submitted, the Executive Council shall consider the same, shall hear the appropriate officers of the affiliates involved, and shall make such decision as it believes to be necessary and proper to carry out the provisions of this Section. In the event an affiliate shall fail to comply with such decision, the Executive Council shall submit the matter to the Convention for such action as the Convention may deem appropriate under the provisions of this Constitution.

Section 5. State and territorial Federations of Labor and Local Central Bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, and State and Local Industrial Union Councils affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall become and be affiliates of this Federation and shall, as such, continue to exist as state, territorial and local central bodies, each representing the respective federal labor unions or local industrial unions now affiliated to such central body and such local unions now affiliated to such central body as are affiliated with a national or international union or organizing committee affiliated with this Federation. Provided, however: That a merger of these state, territorial and local central bodies, heretofore affiliated with the American Federation of Labor or the Congress of Industrial Organizations, shall be effected within two years after the adoption of this Constitution, through the process of negotiation and agreement under the guidance of the President of this Federation and its Executive Council.

Section 6. Existing departments of the American Federation of Labor at the time of the adoption of this Constitution shall continue as trade departments of this Federation with the rights of and subject to the rules governing departments provided in Article XII.

Section 7. The Executive Council shall have power to issue charters or certificates of affiliation to organizations desiring to affiliate with this Federation. This power may be delegated to the President. Subject to the provisions of Section 2 and 3 of this Article, charters or certificates of affiliation shall not be issued to national or international unions, organizing committees, or directly affiliated local unions in conflict with the jurisdiction of affiliated national or international unions, except with the written consent of such unions, and shall be based upon a strict recognition that both craft and industrial unions are equal and necessary as methods of trade union organization, and that each affiliated national and international union is entitled to have its autonomy, integrity and jurisdiction protected and preserved.

Section 8. Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution no national or international union chartered by or affiliated with this Federation may be suspended from membership in the Federation except by a majority roll call vote at the convention. No such national or international union shall have its charter or certificate of affiliation with the Federation revoked, except by a two-thirds majority roll call vote at the Convention.

Section 9. No organization officered, controlled or dominated by Communists, fascists, or other totalitarians, or whose policies and activities are consistently directed toward the achievement of the program or purpose of the Communist Party, any fascist organization, or other totalitarian movement shall be permitted as affiliates of this Federation or any of its state or local central bodies.

Section 10. Affiliates of the Federation shall be encouraged to eliminate conflicts and duplications in organization and jurisdictions through the process of agreement, merger, or other means, by voluntary agreement in consultation with the appropriate officials of the Federation.

ARTICLE IV

Convention

Section 1. The Convention shall be the supreme governing body of the Federation and, except as otherwise provided in

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Statement By Presidents

AFL Pres. George Meany and CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther issued a joint statement last week on behalf of the Joint AFL-CIO Unity Committee, excerpts from which follow:

"The AFL-CIO Unity Committee is proud to report that it has drafted a proposed constitution for the new merged labor organization.

"The name of the merged organization will be decided at a later date.

"The constitution which the Joint Unity Committee has approved is a forward-looking document, geared to the needs of a democratic labor movement conscious of its responsibility to the people of this nation and the free world.

"This new constitution carries out implicitly the language and the spirit of the merger agreement which our Joint Unity Committee signed on Feb. 9. It recognizes the equal status of craft and industrial unions. It offers a closed-door policy to unions controlled or directed by Communists or other totalitarians. It promotes democratic unionism.

"It recognizes that all workers, whatever their race, color, creed or national origin, are entitled to share fully in the benefits of trade unionism. It provides effective remedies for keeping the new organization free of both corruption and totalitarianism, and for quick and effective penalties against unions which fail to measure up to the high ethical and moral standards to which the public has a right to expect of our affiliated organizations.

"It is a measure of the spirit of unity which has been uppermost in the minds of the representatives of both the CIO and AFL that this constitution was so quickly worked out by our committee. We firmly believe that it keeps faith with the hopes and best interests of the men and women of labor and all the citizens of this great nation. We feel certain it will be ratified by the executive bodies and conventions of our two organizations.

"This document, then, is another great step toward labor unity."

UTSE Endorses AFL-CIO Merger

The CIO Transport Service Employees approved the forthcoming AFL-CIO merger last week and endorsed Pres. A. Philip Randolph of the AFL Sleeping Car Porters for one of the 27 vice presidencies of the new federation.

The UTSE-CIO Board's resolution said the merger "has the wholehearted support" of the union. The resolution called upon CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and AFL Pres. George Meany to support the "nomination and election" of Randolph at the first convention of the merged organization.

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this Constitution, its decisions shall be by a majority vote.

Section 2. The regular conventions of the Federation shall be held every two years, beginning in 1955, at a time during the last four months of the year. The time and the place for holding the regular conventions shall be designated by the Executive Council which shall give at least 90 days' notice of the time and place designated.

Section 3(a). Special conventions may be called by direction of a regular convention, by order of the Executive Council, or on request of national and international unions representing a majority of the total membership of the Federation, as evidenced by the records of the Secretary-Treasurer to the last convention.

(b) In the event a special convention has been called, all affiliated organizations shall be given at least 30 days' notice, together with a statement of particular subject or subjects to be considered at such convention.

(c) Representation to special conventions shall be on the same basis and subject to like qualifications and procedure governing regular conventions.

(d) A special convention shall be clothed with like authority and power conferred upon regular conventions, its decisions shall be equally binding and it shall be governed by the same procedure applicable to regular conventions; however, such special conventions shall be limited solely to the subject or subjects specifically and definitely indicated in the call for such special convention.

Section 4. Each national or international union and organizing committee shall be entitled to the number of delegates indicated in the following scale:

Less than	4000 members	1 delegate
Over	4000 members	2 delegates
	8000 members	3 delegates
	12,000 members	4 delegates
	25,000 members	5 delegates
	50,000 members	6 delegates
	75,000 members	7 delegates
	125,000 members	8 delegates
Over	175,000 members	9 delegates
	Plus one additional delegate for each 75,000 members over 175,000	

Each directly affiliated local union and each national trade department shall be entitled to one delegate. Each industrial union council and each state or local central body shall be entitled to one delegate. Directly affiliated local unions, with the approval of the President, may combine with other such unions within a reasonable distance to elect a single delegate to represent such unions.

Section 5. Delegates to a regular convention of the Federation shall be elected or otherwise designated by the affiliate at least 30 days prior to the convention, except in cases in which the convention of the affiliate meets within this 30-day period. The names of the delegates shall be forwarded to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Federation immediately after their selection.

Section 6. No organization that has seceded or has been suspended or expelled by this Federation, the American Federation of Labor, or the Congress of Industrial Organizations, or by any national or international union or organizing committee affiliated with this Federation shall, while under such penalty, be allowed representation or recognition in the Federation, or in any subordinate body thereof, or in any national or international union or organizing committee affiliated with this Federation, under the penalty of the suspension of the body violating this section. No affiliate which, at the opening date of the convention is in arrears to the Federation for per capita tax or assessments for two months or more, shall be entitled to recognition or representation in the convention.

Section 7. No organization shall be entitled to representation unless such organization has applied for and obtained a certificate of affiliation at least one month prior to the convention, and no person shall be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the organization he is selected to represent.

Section 8. The number of members of each national and international union, organizing committee or directly affiliated local union for the purpose of selecting delegates and for roll call votes at the convention shall be the average monthly number on which per capita tax is paid for the 24-month period prior to and including the second month preceding the month of the opening date of the Convention. Where affiliation has occurred during this 24-month period, the average shall be computed from the month of affiliation, and the number of members shall be deemed to be one twenty-fourth of such average for each month for which per capita tax has been paid. The Secretary-Treasurer shall prepare for the use of the convention and submit to it a printed list showing the number of votes and the number of delegates to which each affiliate is entitled.

Section 9. The President shall appoint in consultation with the Executive Council, prior to the opening date of the convention and subject to the approval of the convention, such committees as are necessary to conduct the affairs of the convention. Such committees may meet before the opening date of the convention and shall proceed to consider all resolutions, appeals, reports, and constitutional amendments submitted to the convention, and shall report thereon to the convention.

Section 10(a) All resolutions, petitions, memorials and appeals to be considered by any convention of the Federation must be received by the Secretary-Treasurer at headquarters in Washington, D. C., 30 days immediately preceding the opening of the convention; except in instances where such matters have been acted upon and approved at a regular convention of a national or international union, or state central body, or national trade department held during this 30-day period in which event such proposals shall be received up to the opening date of the convention.

(b) All resolutions, petitions, memorials and appeals received or submitted after the time hereinbefore stipulated or during the convention shall be referred to the Executive Council and the Executive Council shall refer all such proposals or proposal to the convention with the understanding that acceptance of such proposal or proposals is dependent upon the unanimous consent of the convention.

(c) Any or all proposals emanating from directly affiliated local unions shall be referred to the Executive Council for consideration and disposition. The Executive Council shall in turn advise the convention of the disposition made of such proposal or proposals.

(d) Proposals emanating from state central bodies to receive consideration of a convention must first have received the approval of the previous convention of the state central body involved. In the case of local central bodies any proposal or proposals to be considered must have first received the approval of such central labor union at a regularly constituted meeting of such organizations.

(e) Each resolution, memorial, petition, or appeal properly received for consideration by the convention, as soon as practical after receipt thereof, shall be classified by the President as to nature, contents and subject matter and referred by him to an appropriate committee, which committee shall make a report thereon to the convention prior to consideration of any such matter by the convention. He shall cause to be distributed copies of such resolutions, petitions, memorials or appeals to the delegates of the convention at the opening session thereof or as soon thereafter as practical, but before any such matters are considered by the convention.

Section 11. Not less than 60 days prior to the opening of each regular convention, the Secretary-Treasurer shall furnish each affiliate with credential blanks in duplicate, which must be attested as required on the blanks. The duplicates shall be retained by the delegate, and the original sent to the Secretary-Treasurer. Subject to the provision of Section 5 of this Article IV, no credentials shall be accepted later than 20 days prior to the opening date of the convention.

Section 12. Prior to the opening date of the convention, the Executive Council shall meet and constitute itself or a subcommittee as the Credentials Committee for the convention. Appeals from its decisions shall lie to the floor of the convention. The convention shall not be constituted for business until after the Credentials Committee shall have examined and reported on credentials of all delegates present at the scheduled time on the opening date of the convention.

Section 13. All members of the Executive Council who are not elected as delegates shall be ex-officio delegates to the convention with all the rights and privileges of elected delegates, but without vote.

Section 14. Fraternal delegates attending conventions of the Federation shall be entitled to all the rights of delegates but shall not be entitled to vote.

Section 15. At the opening of the convention the President shall take the chair and call the convention to order, and preside during its sessions.

Section 16. One fourth of the delegates seated at any convention shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Section 17. Questions may be decided by division or a show of hands, but a call of the roll may be demanded by 30 percent of the delegates present. Upon such roll call each delegate representing affiliated national or international unions, organizing committees and directly affiliated local unions shall be entitled to cast one vote for every member which he represents. Each state and local central body and national trade department shall be entitled to one vote.

Section 18. The rules and order of business governing the preceding convention shall be enforced from the opening of any convention of the Federation until new rules have been adopted by action of the convention.

Section 19. Unless otherwise specified, any action taken by the convention shall take effect immediately upon adoption.

ARTICLE V

Officers

Section 1. The officers shall consist of a President and a Secretary-Treasurer, who shall be the Executive Officers, and 27 Vice Presidents.

Section 2. Each officer shall be a member of an affiliated organization.

Section 3. The officers shall be elected by the convention by majority vote. Such election shall take place on the last day of the convention, unless otherwise determined by the convention. In the event that more than two candidates are nominated for any office and no one candidate receives a majority of the votes cast, all except the two candidates receiving the highest votes shall be eliminated from the list of candidates and a second vote taken.

Section 4. Each officer elected at the convention shall take office immediately upon his election and shall serve until his successor is elected at the next regular convention.

Section 5. In the event of a vacancy in the office of either the President or the Secretary-Treasurer by reason of death, resignation or otherwise, the remaining executive officer shall perform the duties of the vacant office until a successor is elected. It shall be the duty of such executive officer to issue, within 10 days of the date of the vacancy, a call for a meeting of the Executive Council of this Federation, upon 10 days' notice, for the purpose of electing an executive officer to fill said vacancy for the unexpired term.

Section 6. In the event of a vacancy in the office of Vice President by reason of death, resignation or otherwise, the Executive Council shall have the power to fill the vacancy, by majority vote of all its members, for the period of the unexpired term.

Section 7. The national headquarters of the Federation shall be maintained by the Executive Officers at Washington, D. C.

Section 8. The Executive officers shall, by virtue of their office, hold title to the real estate of the Federation as trustees for the Federation.

Section 9. The President and Secretary-Treasurer of the Federation or either of them may retire after reaching age of 65 years, and after having served 20 years. Time served as an officer of any organization affiliated with the Federation or with the American Federation of Labor or the Congress of Industrial Organizations, shall be included in determining length of service hereunder. In the event of retirement such officers shall have the title of President Emeritus, or Secretary-Treasurer Emeritus and shall render service to the Federation in an advisory and consultative status. They shall be compensated for such service by the Federation for life in an amount, payable weekly, equal to

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Constitution Summarized

In brief, the proposed Constitution for the new merged federation, being created by the CIO and AFL, provides:

All present CIO and AFL unions will be affiliates. Their integrity shall be preserved.

Conflicting and overlapping jurisdictions will be voluntarily adjusted, with voluntary mergers encouraged. The AFL-CIO No-Raiding Agreement and the CIO and AFL internal jurisdictional plans will be continued and may be eventually merged.

Craft and industrial unions shall be considered appropriate, equal and necessary. Crooks and Communists will not be admitted and unions that become dominated by either will be suspended or expelled.

Union membership will not be denied any worker because of race, creed, color or national origin.

Conventions will be held every two years.

The Executive Council, composed of the president, secretary-treasurer and 27 vice-presidents, will meet three times a year and will govern the organization between conventions. The Council will have the right to investigate, try and suspend affiliates charged with being dominated by Communists or crooks.

The General Board, composed of the Executive Council and presidents of all affiliates, will meet annually.

Standing committees and special trade departments, including an industrial unions department, will be provided, with such staffs as each department or committee needs.

Per capita will be 4c per member per month.

Convention roll calls can be demanded by 30% of the delegates present, and national affiliates will vote their membership strength.

The president's salary will be $35,000 a year. The secretary-treasurer's salary will be $33,000 a year. Both officers can retire after 20 years service to the labor movement at pensions equal to 75% of the salary of the office.

No Communist, fascist or other totalitarian can serve as an officer or vice president of the merged group.

Books must be audited semi-annually, with quarterly financial reports to all affiliates.

Organizing the unorganized, one of the federation's chief objectives, will be supervised by a director of organization, who shall have a staff and necessary resources.

State and local central bodies will have two years in which to merge; during that period they may continue to operate as at present.

Constitutional amendments must carry by a two-thirds vote of those present.

The CIO-AFL Merger Agreement is part of the constitution. The CIO-AFL No-Raiding Agreement; the CIO Organizational Disputes Agreement and the AFL Internal Disputes Plan are also incorporated in the constitution. The Executive Council shall establish a Joint Committee to combine these agreements into one document.

Delegates to the founding convention shall be determined exactly as they were determined for the AFL and CIO conventions.

The constitution becomes effective upon approval by the separate AFL and CIO conventions.

Here's Text Of Labor Unity Constitution

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75% of the annual salary paid to the corresponding Executive Officer of this Federation.

Section 10. No individual shall be eligible to serve either as an Executive Officer or as a member of the Executive Council who is a member of the Communist Party, any fascist organization, or other totalitarian movement, or who consistently pursues policies and activities directed toward the achievement of the program or the purposes of the Communist Party, any fascist organization or other totalitarian movement.

ARTICLE VI

Duties of the President

Section 1. The President shall function as the chief executive officer of the Federation. He shall exercise supervision of the affairs of the Federation, sign all official documents and preside at regular and special conventions, and at meetings of the Executive Council, Executive Committee and General Board. He shall call meetings of the Executive Council at least three times each year and a meeting of the General Board at least once each year.

Section 2. The President shall have authority to interpret the Constitution between meetings of the Executive Council and his interpretation shall be conclusive and in full force and effect unless reversed or changed by the Executive Council or a Convention.

Section 3. The President shall receive for his services a salary of $35,000 per annum payable weekly.

Section 4. The appointment and compensation, direction, suspension and removal of organizers, representatives, agents and employees of the Federation shall be under the direction of the President.

Section 5. The President shall make a report of the administration of his office and of the affairs of the Federation to the Convention through the report of the Executive Council.

ARTICLE VII

Duties of the Secretary-Treasurer

Section 1. The Secretary-Treasurer shall be the chief financial officer of the Federation and shall receive and collect all moneys due the Federation which moneys shall be paid out only on the approval of the President.

Section 2. The Secretary-Treasurer shall be in charge of and preserve all moneys, properties, securities and other evidences of investment, books, documents, files and effects of the Federation which shall at all times be subject to the inspection of the President and Executive Council.

Section 3. The Secretary-Treasurer shall issue the call for and act as secretary at conventions, and shall cause the proceedings of all conventions and all sessions of the Executive Council and General Board to be recorded.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of each national and international union, organizing committee, each trade department, state and local central bodies and each directly affiliated local union, to furnish the Secretary-Treasurer a copy of all official reports issued by such affiliated organizations together with a statement of their membership in good standing and to furnish such additional statistical data in their possession of the respective unions relating to the membership of such organizations as may be called for by the Secretary-Treasurer of this Federation.

Section 5. The Secretary-Treasurer shall give a bond for the faithful performance of his duties in such amount as may be determined by the Executive Council and shall report to the annual Convention of the Federation through the report of the Executive Council, and for his services he shall receive $33,000 per annum, payable weekly.

Section 6. The Secretary-Treasurer shall print quarterly, as a separate document, a financial statement of the Federation and forward a copy thereof to all affiliated national and international unions, organizing committees, directly affiliated local unions and state and local central bodies.

Section 7. The Secretary-Treasurer shall be required, from time to time, but no less than semi-annually, to provide for an audit of all books, accounts, records and financial transactions of the Federation by an independent public accountant. Such audits shall be furnished to the Executive Council and a biennial audit shall be furnished to the Convention.

Section 8. The Secretary-Treasurer shall, under the direction and instructions of the Executive Council, invest the surplus funds of the Federation in sound securities or deposit the same in a bank or banks.

ARTICLE VIII

Executive Council

Section 1. The Executive Council shall consist of the President, the Vice Presidents and the Secretary-Treasurer.

Section 2. The Executive Council shall be the governing body of this Federation between conventions. It is authorized and empowered to take such action and render such decisions as may be necessary to carry out fully and adequately the decisions and instructions of the conventions and to enforce the provisions contained in this Constitution. Between conventions it shall have the power to direct the affairs of the Federation and to take such actions and render such decisions as are necessary and appropriate to safeguard and promote the best interests of the Federation and its affiliated unions, including the organization of unorganized industries by means most appropriate for that purpose.

Section 3. The Executive Council shall meet upon the call of the President at least three times within each year at a time and place designated by the President.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of the Executive Council to watch legislative measures directly affecting the interests of working people, and to initiate, wherever necessary, such legislative action as the convention may direct.

Section 5. The Executive Council shall prepare and present to the convention, in printed form, a statement of all matters of interest to the convention and of the activities of the Federation between conventions.

Section 6. The Executive Council shall have the power to make rules to govern matters consistent with this Constitution and shall report accordingly to the Federation.

Section 7. It is a basic principle of this Federation that it must be and remain free from any and all corrupt influences and from the undermining efforts of Communist, fascist or other totalitarian agencies who are opposed to the basic principles of our democracy and of free and democratic trade unionism. The Executive Council shall have the power, when requested to do so by the President or by any other member of the Executive Council to conduct an investigation, directly or through an appropriate standing or special committee appointed by the President, of any situation in which there is reason to believe that any affiliate is dominated, controlled or substantially influenced in the conduct of its affairs by any corrupt influence, or that its policies or activities are consistently directed toward the advocacy, support, advancement or achievement of the program or of the purposes of the Communist Party, any fascist organization or other totalitarian movement. Upon the completion of such an investigation, the Executive Council shall have the authority to make recommendations or give directions to the affiliate involved and shall have the further authority upon a two-thirds vote, to suspend any union found guilty of a violation of this Section. Any action of the Executive Council under this Section may be appealed to the Convention, provided, however, that such action shall be effective when taken and shall remain in full force and effect pending the appeal.

Section 8. The Executive Council shall use every possible means to assist affiliated unions in the organization of the unorganized and to organize new national and international unions, organizing committees, and directly affiliated local unions in fields and areas not in conflict with affiliated national or international unions or organizing committees.

Until such time as it is feasible to form a new national or international union composed of directly affiliated local unions or to affiliate such union with an existing affiliated national or international union within whose jurisdiction they might properly come, the Executive Council may group such directly affiliated local unions in a particular craft or industry into national councils or organizing committees which shall be under the direct supervision and control of the Executive Council and the President.

Section 9. In carrying out the provisions of this Article the Executive Council shall recognize that both craft and industrial unions are appropriate, equal and necessary as methods of trade union organization and that all workers, whatever their race, color, creed or national origin are entitled to share in the full benefits of trade union organization.

Section 10. A majority of the members of the Executive Council shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of the business of the Council.

Section 11. The Executive Council shall have the power to file charges and conduct hearings on such charges against any Executive Officer of the Federation or other member of the Executive Council on the ground that such person is guilty of malfeasance or maladministration, and to make a report to the convention recommending appropriate action. The Executive Council must serve such officer with a copy of the written charges a reasonable time before the hearing.

Section 12. The Executive Council shall have the further power to refuse to seat or to remove from office any member of the Executive Council, or to remove from office any officer, who is found by the Council, by a two-thirds vote after notice and hearing, to be ineligible to serve under the provisions of Article V, Section 10. Any action of the Executive Council under this Section may be appealed to the convention, provided, however, that such action shall be effective when taken and shall remain in full force and effect pending the appeal.

Section 13. In any case in which an affiliate has been suspended from membership in the Federation by the Convention, or by a two-thirds vote of the Executive Council in the cases set forth in Section 7 of this Article, and in which it is shown that the cause for such suspension no longer exists, the Executive Council shall have the power, upon a two-thirds vote, to terminate such suspension.

Section 14. No affiliated national or international union or organizing committee shall be permitted to change its title or name without first having obtained the consent and approval of the Executive Council or convention.

Section 15. The Executive Council shall be authorized to reimburse members of the Council for necessary expenses in performing their duties for the Federation.

ARTICLE IX

Executive Committee

There shall be an Executive Committee which shall consist of the President and the Secretary-Treasurer and six Vice Presidents to be selected by the Executive Council. The Executive Committee shall meet every two months and shall advise and consult with the President and Secretary-Treasurer on policy matters.

ARTICLE X

General Board

Section 1. The General Board of the Organization shall consist of all of the members of the Executive Council and the President, or other principal officer, of each of the national or international unions.

Section 2. The General Board shall meet upon the call of the President of the Federation, but such meeting shall be called at least once each year.

Section 3. The General Board shall decide all policy questions referred to it by the Executive Officers or by the Executive Council.

Section 4. Questions coming before the General Board shall be decided in accordance with the applicable provisions of Section 17 of Article IV of this Constitution with the President or other principal officer of each affiliated national or international union casting the vote of such union. The number of members of each national or international union on a roll call vote of the General Board shall be deemed to be the number of members represented at the last preceding convention except in the case where affiliation has occurred within a 24-month period prior to such convention. In such a case the number of members of such affiliate shall be deemed to be one twenty-fourth of the average membership for which per capita tax was paid for each month, prior to the meeting of the General Board, for which such tax was paid.

ARTICLE XI

Department of Organization

Section 1. The organizing work of this Federation, as set forth in Article VIII, Section 8, shall be conducted by the Department of Organization under the general supervision of the President. The Department of Organization shall be provided the staff and resources necessary to conduct such activities.

Section 2. The Department of Organization shall be headed by a Director of Organization who shall be appointed by the President, after consultation with the Executive Committee, subject to the approval of the Executive Council.

ARTICLE XII

Trade Departments

Section 1. The Departments shall be subordinate to the Federation and shall consist of the following: Building and Construction Trades Department; Metal Trades Department; Union Label Trades Department; Maritime Employees Department; Railway Employees Department; and a department of industrial organizations to be known as . . . . . ; and such other departments as may be established by the Executive Council or the convention. Each department is to manage and finance its own affairs and may establish local councils or railway system federations of departments. Affiliation to the departments in the Federation shall be open to all appropriate affiliated national and international unions and organizing committees.

Section 2. To be entitled to representation in any department, international unions and organizing committees eligible to join it must first be and remain in affiliation to the Federation.

Section 3. To be entitled to representation in local councils or railway system federations of departments, local unions are required to be part of affiliated national and international unions and organizing committees affiliated to departments or to be directly affiliated to the Federation. Said local unions shall first be and remain in affiliation to the appropriate central bodies chartered by the Federation.

Section 4. The fundamental laws and procedure of each Department are to conform to, and be administered in the same manner as the laws and procedure governing the Federation. No department, local council or railway system federation of the same shall enact laws, rules or regulations in conflict with the laws and procedure of the Federation, and in the event of change of laws, rules, regulations and procedures of the latter, departments, local councils and railway system federations are to change their laws, rules, and regulations to conform thereto.

Section 5. Each department is to be considered an official method of the Federation for transacting the portion of its business indicated by the name of the Department, in consequence of which affiliated and eligible organizations should be part of their respective departments and should comply with their actions and decisions, subject to appeal therefrom to the Executive Council and the conventions of the Federation.

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When such an organization has interests in departments other than the one of its principal affiliation, in which it shall pay per capita tax upon its entire membership, it is to be represented in and pay per capita tax to the other departments upon the number of members whose occupations come under such other departments, but this in no instance shall be less than 20 per cent of the membership upon which it pays per capita tax to the Federation.

Section 6. The officers of the various departments shall submit a quarterly report to the the Executive Council of the Federation of the work done by their department and its general conditions.

Section 7. At all regular meetings of the Executive Council of the Federation, there shall be present, during some period of the Council meeting, the executive officer or officers of each Department, to take up with the Council matters that may be of mutual interest.

Section 8. Departments of the Federation shall have their headquarters in Washington, D. C., and in the headquarters of the Federation unless permitted to locate elsewhere.

ARTICLE XIII

Committees and Staff Departments

Section 1. The President of the Federation shall appoint the following standing committees and such other committees as may from time to time be necessary. The President, with the approval of the Executive Council, may combine standing committees. The committees, together with the President, and subject to the authority of the Executive Council and the Convention, shall carry out their functions as described herein:

(a) The Committee on Legislation shall undertake to carry out the policies and programs of the Federation in the Congress and in the legislatures of state and local governments,

(b) The Committee on Civil Rights shall be vested with the duty and responsibility to assist the Executive Council to bring about at the earliest possible date the effective implementation of the principle stated in this Constitution of non-discrimination in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution,

(c) The Committee on Political Education shall be vested with the duty and responsibility to assist the Executive Council in meeting the need for sound political education and in bringing about the effective implementation of the objectives stated in this Constitution of encouraging workers to register and vote, to exercise their full rights and responsibilities of citizenship and to perform their rightful part in the political life of the city, state, and national communities,

(d) The Committee on Ethical Practices shall be vested with the duty and responsibility to assist the Executive Council in carrying out the constitutional determination of the Federation to keep the Federation free from any taint of corruption or communism, in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution,

(e) The Committee on International Affairs shall be concerned with international developments facing our nation and the Federation's relationships with the international trade union movement,

(f) The Committee on Education shall promote the widest possible understanding among union members of the aims of the Federation, shall assist affiliated unions in developing their own educational programs and shall implement the Federation's interest in providing the nation with the highest standard of education at all levels,

(g) The Committee on Social Security shall have the responsibility of providing guidance and information in the fields of social insurance and welfare,

(h) The Committee on Economic Policy shall undertake to recommend programs and policies toward the end of promoting prosperity, full employment and full utilization of our resources,

(i) The Committee on Community Services shall stimulate the active participation by members and affiliated unions in the affairs of their communities and the development of sound relationships with social agencies in the community,

(j) The Committee on Housing shall advise on all matters relating to housing programs and policies,

(k) The Committee on Research shall have the responsibility of reviewing and appraising the research activities of the Federation to the end that adequate research facilities are available to the Federation,

(l) The Committee on Public Relations shall review and appraise the needs of the Federation in keeping the general public informed of the goals and policies of the Federation, the extent to which these needs are being met and shall make recommendations in this field,

(m) The Committee on Safety and Occupational Health shall be vested with the responsibility of recommending and promoting ways in which the work places of our nation can be made safe and healthful,

(n) The Committee on Veterans Affairs shall keep all affiliates informed of the rights and benefits available to veterans under federal and state laws and shall propose measures to protect such rights and benefits.

(o) All other committees shall have the function vested in them by the President, the Executive Council, or the Convention, consistent with this Constitution.

Section 2. Staff departments shall be established where appropriate under the direction of the President, to function in the fields of activity described above and in such other fields as may be determined by the President, Executive Council or the Convention.

Section 3. The Committees and staff departments shall have adequate staff which shall be under the general direction of the President of the Federation.

ARTICLE XIV

State and Local Central Bodies

Section 1. Central bodies subordinate to the Federation may be established upon a city, state or other regional basis as may be deemed advisable by the Executive Council and shall be composed exclusively of the locals of national and international unions and organizing committees affiliated with the Federation. Local unions affiliated directly to the Federation shall also be eligible for affiliation to such state and local central bodies.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of all national and international unions and organizing committees affiliated with the Federation to instruct their local unions to join affiliated central labor bodies in their vicinity where such exist. Similar instructions shall be given by the Federation to all local unions affiliated directly to it.

Section 3. The Executive Council of the Federation shall issue rules governing the conduct, activities, affairs, finances and property of central labor bodies and providing procedures for the discipline, including suspension and expulsion, of such bodies or their officers. Such rules shall define the powers of the President, or his designee, with respect to disciplinary action against central labor bodies, or their officers. They shall provide for notice and hearing in all cases in which such action is taken, but shall permit emergency action (including the authority to suspend officers and establish a trusteeship over such bodies and their property) prior to hearing where in the opinion of the President the interests of the Federation so require. The rules shall further provide for appeals to the Executive Council and to the Convention, but shall provide that decisions appealed shall remain in full force and effect pending the appeal.

Section 4. Upon the dissolution, suspension or revocation of the charter of any state or local central body, all funds and property of any character shall revert to the Federation to be held in trust until such time that the suspended or defunct organization may be reorganized and be able to confine its activities and actions to conform with the constitution and laws of this Federation. It shall be the duty of the officers of a state or local central body which has been dissolved or whose charter has been suspended or revoked, or which has been placed under trusteeship under Section 3 of of this Section, to deliver all funds and property to the President of the Federation or his designated representative. In the event of a failure or refusal to so deliver such funds and property, all expenses incurred by the Federation in recovering such funds and property shall be a lawful charge upon the funds and property involved and, on recovery thereof, the Federation shall reimburse itself from the funds and property recovered.

Section 5. Merger of existing state and local central bodies of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations shall be accomplished as provided in Section 5 of Article III. Pending such merger state and local central bodies of both the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations shall be permitted to continue to exist as state and local central bodies representing the respective local unions now affiliated to such central bodies.

ARTICLE XV

Local Unions Directly Affiliated to the Federation, Organizing Committees and National Councils

Section 1. The Federation is authorized to issue charters and certificates of affiliation to organizing committees, national councils, and directly to local unions where their jurisdictions are not in conflict with affiliated national and international unions.

Section 2. The Executive Council of the Federation shall issue rules governing the conduct, activities, affairs, finances and property of organizing committees, national councils, and directly affiliated local unions, and governing the suspension, expulsion and termination of such organization.

Such rules shall define the powers of the President or his designee, with respect to disciplinary action against such organizations, or their officers. They shall provide for notice and hearing in all cases in which such action is taken with respect to directly affiliated local unions, but shall permit emergency action (including the authority to suspend officers and establish a trusteeship over such local unions and their property) prior to hearing where in the opinion of the President the interests of the Federation so require.

The rules shall further provide for appeals to the Executive Council and to the Convention, but shall provide that decisions appealed from shall remain in full force and effect pending the appeal.

Upon the dissolution, suspension or revocation of the charter of any such organizations, all funds and property of any character shall revert to the Federation, which shall, to the extent appropriate, hold such funds and property in trust until such time that the suspended or defunct organization may be reorganized and be able to confine its activities and actions to conform with the constitution and laws of this Federation.

It shall be the duty of the officers of any such organization which has been dissolved or whose charter has been suspended or revoked to deliver all funds and property to the President of the Federation or his designated representative. In the event of a failure or refusal to so deliver such funds and property, all expenses incurred by the Federation in recovering such funds and property shall be a lawful charge upon the funds and property involved and, on recovery thereof, the Federation shall reimburse itself from the funds and property recovered.

Section 3. It shall be the duty of the Executive Council to combine directly affiliated local unions, in related fields, into national or international unions, organizing committees or national councils when such action appears to be appropriate. Any local union directly affiliated to the Federation or a group of such local unions may request the Executive Council to authorize such combination.

When directly affiliated local unions are grouped into an organizing committee, they shall become locals of the organizing committee which shall have the same status as a national or international union under this Constitution, except that it shall be under the direct supervision and control of this Federation, as provided herein.

When directly affiliated local unions are grouped into a national council, they shall remain local unions directly affiliated with this Federation.

Section 4. The per capita payment to the Federation by local unions directly affiliated to it shall be determined by the Executive Council but shall not be less than 80c per month.

Section 5. Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions and Local Industrial Unions which are affiliated with this Federation pursuant to Article III, Section 2, of this Constitution shall be for all purposes local unions directly affiliated to the Federation under this and all other sections of the Constitution.

Section 6. The Defense Fund for Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions of the American Federation of Labor, created under its constitution, shall be continued as a defense fund for local unions directly affiliated with this Federation, subject to the rules provided for in Section 2 of this Article and subject to such provisions concerning contributions by and the eligibility of local industrial unions formerly affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations as may be determined by the Executive Council.

ARTICLE XVI

Per Capita Tax and Assessments

Section 1. A per capita tax shall be paid upon the full paid up membership of each affiliated organization.

Section 2. Each national and international union and organizing committee shall pay on or before the fifteenth day of each month, for the preceding month, a per capita tax of 4c per member per month.

Section 3. Each directly affiliated local union shall pay on the fifteenth of each month, for the preceding month, a per capita tax of not less than 80c per month, as provided for in the rules governing the organization and activities of such directly affiliated local unions. Each directly affiliated local union shall also pay to the Federation a portion, to be fixed by the Executive Council, of the initiation fee received by such union from its members, but such payment to the Federation shall in no case be less than $1.00 per member.

Section 4. Revenue may also be derived from assessments when and as ordered by a majority vote of a regular or special convention. The Executive Council may also declare an assessment of not to exceed 4c per member per month on all affiliated unions for a period not to exceed six months in any one year when the interests of the Federation require and when funds available from per capita tax are insufficient to meet the needs of the Federation.

Section 5. Any affiliated organization which does not pay its per capita tax on or before the fifteenth of each month, and assessment or assessments when due and payable, shall be notified of that fact by the Secretary-Treasurer of the Federation. Any affiliated organization three months in arrears in payment of per capita tax or assessments automatically becomes suspended from membership in the Federation and can be reinstated only after such arrearages are paid in full.

Section 6. Each affiliate, upon the issuance of a certificate of affiliation shall pay to the Federation the sum of $15.00.

Section 7. Each state and local central body affiliated with the Federation shall pay to the Federation an annual fee of $20.00.

Section 8. The Executive Council may exonerate any national and international union, organizing committee and directly affiliated local union from the payment of per capita tax or assessments due to the Federation for any month upon a proper showing that, in the opinion of the Executive Council, good cause therefor exists. Exonerated members shall be regarded, for the purposes of this Constitution, as paid up members for the period of exoneration.

ARTICLE XVII

Amendments

This Constitution can be amended or altered only by the convention, by a two-thirds vote of those present and voting, either by a show of hands, or, if a roll call is properly demanded as provided in this Constitution, by such roll call.

ARTICLE XVIII

Existing Agreements

Section 1. The agreement for the merger of the American

(Continued on Page 12)

Here's Text Of Labor Unity Constitution

(Continued from Page 11)

Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, as approved by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and the Executive Board of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the Convention of both Federations is incorporated herein and made a part of this Constitution.

Section 2. The AFL-CIO No-Raiding Agreement shall be preserved and, with the consent of the signatories, shall be extended for a period of two years from its present expiration date and amended to make it effective as between all unions signatory to it irrespective of their former affiliation. The CIO Organizational Disputes Agreement shall be maintained in force for its term as between the unions which have adhered to it. The AFL Internal Disputes Plan shall be maintained in force for its term with respect to the unions which have adhered to it. A Joint Committee shall be established by the Executive Council to formulate the means for incorporating these three agreements into a combined no-raiding and organizational and jurisdictional disputes agreement which can be effective as between all of the unions becoming signatory to it irrespective of their former affiliation and for the purpose of extending, by voluntary agreement, such provisions to all affiliates of the merged Federation.

THE WORLD LEARNS that the CIO-AFL Unity Committee has approved the constitution for the new organization that will combine the two labor groups. The news is announced by AFL Pres. George Meany (left, at head of table) and CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther (next to Meany), as reporters listen and a camera grinds.

ARTICLE XIX

Initial Convention

Section 1. The provisions of this Constitution shall govern the initial convention of the Federation except as otherwise provided in this Article.

Section 2. The initial convention shall be called, and the time and place determined by, the Joint AFL-CIO Unity Committee, subject to the approval of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and the Executive Board of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and the conventions of the two federations.

Section 3. The Joint AFL-CIO Unity Committee shall act as the credentials committee for the initial convention and shall be empowered to accredit as delegates to such convention the delegates who have been duly accredited to the conventions of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations which approved this Constitution.

Section 4. Delegations representing national and international unions, organizing committees and directly affiliated local unions shall each be entitled to a total number of votes based upon the membership represented by such delegation at the conventions of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations approving this Constitution. State and local central bodies and national departments shall each be represented by one delegate and shall each be entitled to one vote.

Section 5. The Joint AFL-CIO Unity Committee shall report to the convention, designate temporary officers for the convention, appoint all convention committees, and take such other action with respect to the conduct of the convention as may become necessary by virtue of the fact that it is an initial convention.

ARTICLE XX

Effective Date

This Constitution and the merger agreement between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations shall become effective upon approval by the separate conventions of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations and shall govern the affairs of the Federation beginning with the first convention of the Federation.

Tentative Okay Put On Merger Constitution

(Continued from Page 1)

arrangments.

Both organizations are now preparing to hold their separate ratification conventions in New York on Dec. 1 and 2.

The founding convention of the new, merged federation is scheduled to open at the 71st Regiment Armory, Park Avenue and 33rd Street, New York City, on Dec. 5.

CIO's convention will be at Manhattan Center, with the Hotel New Yorker as the convention headquarters.

The AFL will hold an earlier, special convention in Chicago on Aug. 11, to act officially on the recommendation of the Unity Committee for the New York convention. If approved, the AFL ratification convention will be held at the Statler Hotel.

Reuther and Meany, speaking for the Joint Unity Committee, hailed the new constitution as *"a forward-looking document, geared to the needs of a democratic labor movement conscious of its responsibility to the people of this nation and the free world."*

IT SEEKS the fulfillment of workers' hopes and aspirations, through *"democratic proceses, within the framework of our constitutional government and consistent with our institutions and traditions,"* they said, quoting from the preamble.

Under that preamble, the new organization pledges:

"We shall combat resolutely the forces which seek to undermine the democratic institutions of our nation and to enslave the human soul. We shall strive always to win full respect for the dignity of the human individual whom our unions serve.

"Grateful for the fine traditions of our past, confident of meeting the challenge of the future, we proclaim this constitution."

The constitution, printed in full and summarized in this issue, provides for conventions every two years and an annual meeting of a General Board, composed of the Executive Council and the presidents of all affiliated unions.

The governing body, between conventions, will be the Executive Council, consisting of the president, secretary-treasurer and 27 vice presidents. Originally 10 vice presidents will come from the ranks of the CIO and the rest from the AFL.

One major change from the present AFL and CIO constitutions is the provision giving the Executive Council authority to deal with both racketeering and totalitarian influences in affiliated unions.

After investigation shows either of these influences to be dominating an affiliate, the Council may, by a two-thirds vote, suspend such an affiliate. Appeals can be taken to the convention, which can suspend an affiliate by a majority vote and expel it by a two-thirds vote.

REUTHER called the constitution *"a strong document"* in dealing with corruption, communism and discrimination. It provides *"the practical tools"* needed to deal with these problems, he said.

Meany, destined to be president of the new federation, told reporters that the provision allowing suspension and expulsion was the *"only police power"* needed by a *"voluntary organization."* That power, Meany said, was the ability *"to disavow"* organizations which become dominated by either Communists or racketeers and end their affiliation.

Newsmen asked many questions about the name of the new organization. Reuther and Meany said the matter was still before the Unity Subcommittee.

Meany noted that only six minutes discussion had been given the name and both predicted an early decision.

People Who Need Give $1.25 Case

FOUR persons out of the thousands who would benefit from a higher minimum wage came to Washington to tell their stories.

Members of the CIO Woodworkers, they hail from Virginia's Tidewater country, around Suffolk and Portsmouth. Only one, Pres. Richard Porter of IWA Local 389 in Portsmouth, makes more than the 90c an hour the Eisenhower Administration thinks is adequate. Porter, a highly skilled veneer presser at the Dixie Veneer Co., a furniture supplier, gets 96c.

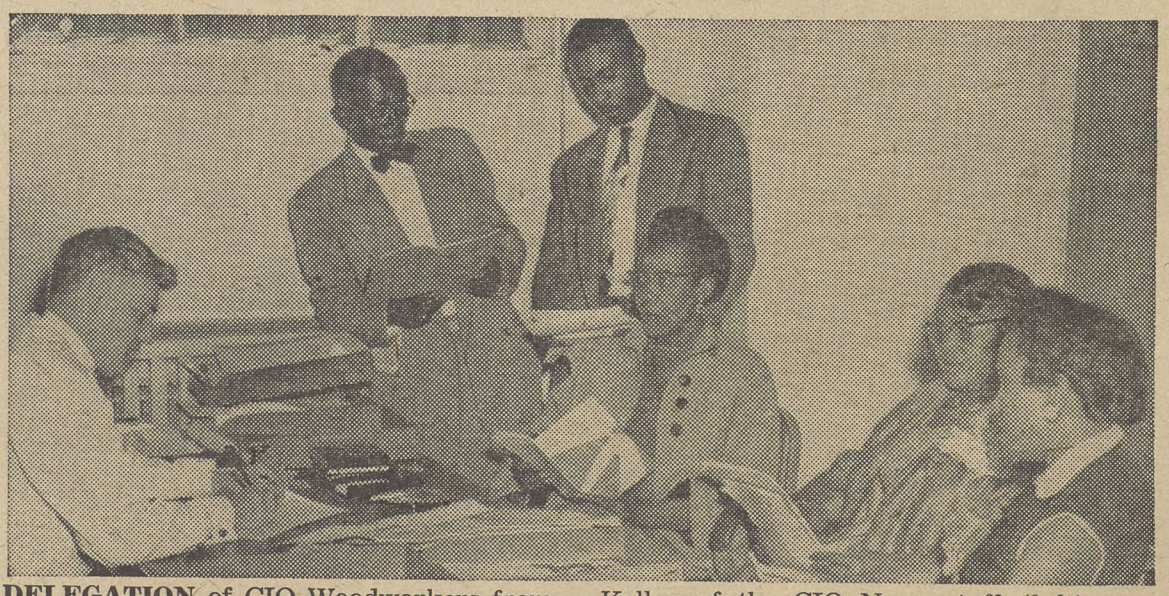
Married, with one child and a mother to support, Porter ruefully admits he has "to let one bill go to pay another all the time."

Mrs. Alverta Creekmore, shop chairman at the Nansemond Truck Packing Co., Suffolk, makes strawberry baskets for 80c an hour. She is widowed and cares for a grandchild.

"There's not always enough for the church dues" after paying the household expenses, declared Mrs. Loerene Lassiter, a basket maker's helper at Farmers Inc., a Suffolk firm.

Working a four-day week, even with her husband's pay which matches her own 80c an hour, there isn't enough for fresh milk for their two children, six and three.

The group was accompanied to Washington by Rosella Chestner, business agent for Local 389.



DELEGATION of CIO Woodworkers from Suffolk and Portsmouth, Va., told Washington officials $1.25 minimum wage is essential. Discussing visit with Eugene Kelley of the CIO News staff (left) are, from left, Richard Porter, William Nelson, Business Agent Rosella Chestner, Mrs. Alverta Creekmore and Mrs. Loerene Lassiter.

Give A Buck To PAC —The Job You Save May Be Your Own

Steel Union Sets Wage Goals

—See Page 2

The Polio SNAFU See Page 6

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3 Delegations Back $1.25 Bill

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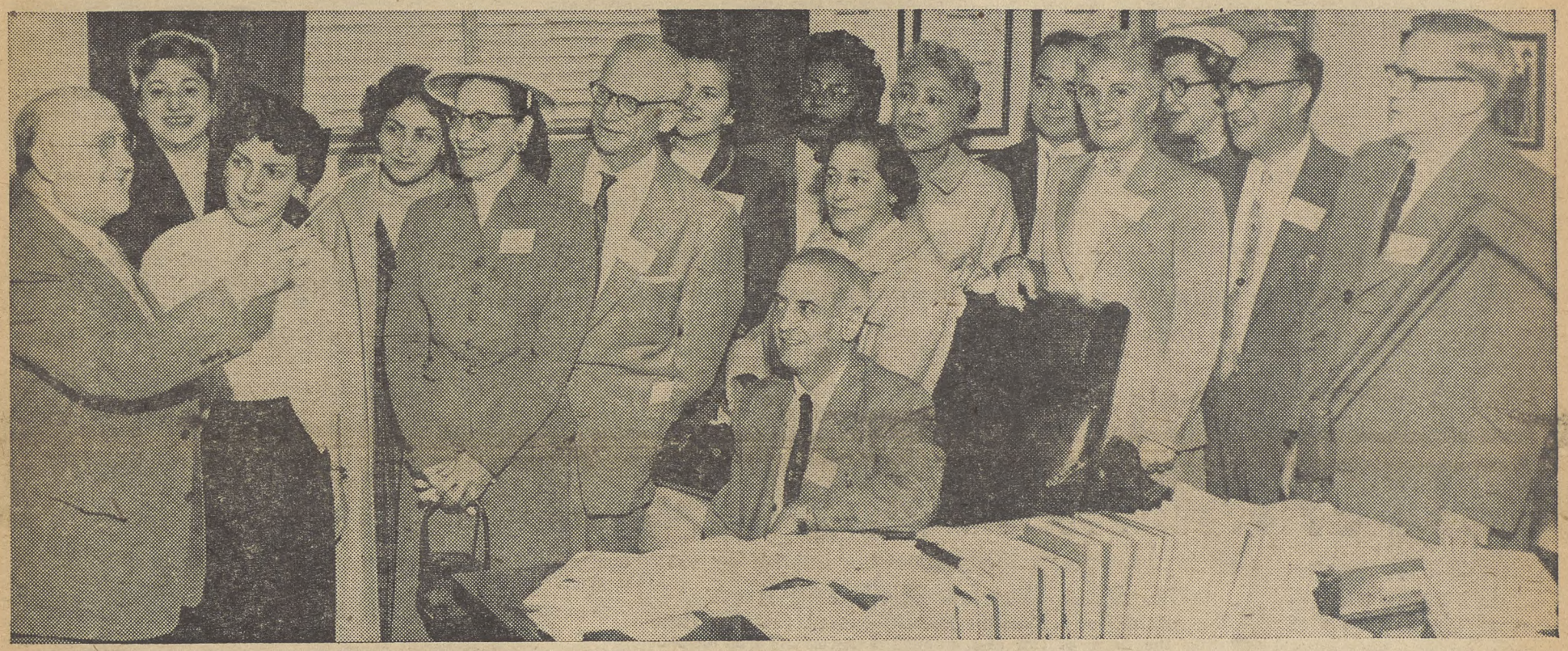


The Lawmakers Hear From Us— Three large delegations of CIO and AFL unionists came to Washington last week to tell their congressmen at first hand why labor wants the minimum wage law upped to $1.25 an hour, plus wider coverage. A group of CIO Clothing Workers and Textile Workers and AFL Ladies Garment Workers from Pennsylvania meet (above) with Rep. Barrett (D. Pa., at left). Other delegations were sponsored by the New York State and City CIO Councils and New England CIO and AFL state groups. Senators and representatives also met with the unionists at mealtimes to report on legislation. **(See Page 3.)**

Young Pickets At Pepperell— The next generation joined the CIO Textile Workers picket line in front of the Pepperell mills office in Biddeford, Me. The well-scrubbed youngsters reminded management "less money for dad, less milk for us" and "a cut in wages for dad, no education for us." TWUA's stand against wage and benefit cuts amounting to 10c an hour is the basic issue in the strike—now entering its second month—of some 20,000 New England textile workers employed by a half dozen firms.

Steel Union Asks 'Substantial' Wage Hike

THE IMPORTANT wage bargaining in the nation's basic steel industry moved front and center last week, as CIO Steelworkers met in Pittsburgh and determined to gain "substantial wage increases" in coming negotiations.

Headed by Pres. David J. McDonald, the USWA-CIO's Intl. Wage Policy Committee — comprising the union's international officers, 29 district directors, and steel workers elected from the mills — met to set bargaining goals for the million-member union.

On the wage demand, it declared:

"The economic needs of the members of the United Steelworkers of America, their increasing productivity, the prosperous state of the industry, and the economic situation of the country as a whole, all require that the companies give favorable consideration to this proposal."

(The USWA's goals were set at a time when the steel industry is operating at 96.5% of industry, with high sales and even higher earnings reported by major basic steel firms. Earnings of U. S. Steel, the Number One firm, climbed by 62.1% in the first quarter of this year, to a total of $72.6 million.)

This year the Steelworkers are negotiating under a wage reopening with the pace-setting firms. But in cases where contracts are fully open, the Wage Policy Committee reaffirmed the union's goal of a Guaranteed Annual Wage and a number of contract improvements.

IN CONTRAST with past years, when the focus was on talks with Big Steel, the USWA plans simultaneous bargaining sessions with the other five of the Big Six basic steel firms.

Sessions with U. S. Steel will open on June 7 in Pittsburgh. A few days later talks will begin with Bethlehem, Republic, Jones & Laughlin, Inland Steel, and Youngstown Sheet & Tube. These contracts—covering some 600,000 workers—expire on June 30, with the union free to strike if necessary after that date.

Hope that the negotiations will bring agreement before that date was voiced by McDonald. He added that "we will definitely press for settlement with all six companies at the same time."

The USWA-CIO president — who is leading negotiations for the third time since the death of Philip Murray—declined to spell out the union's traditionally-unspecified goal of a "substantial" wage improvement.

At a press conference after the policy committte and Intl. Executive Board met, McDonald declined to give any precise amount. He noted for reporters that the union in 1952 had gained 18.5c and 16c in 1950 and '52. *(The steel settlement a year ago—when production was heading below 70% of capacity—was for a 12c package, including a 5c hourly increase and the remainder in pension and insurance improvements.)*

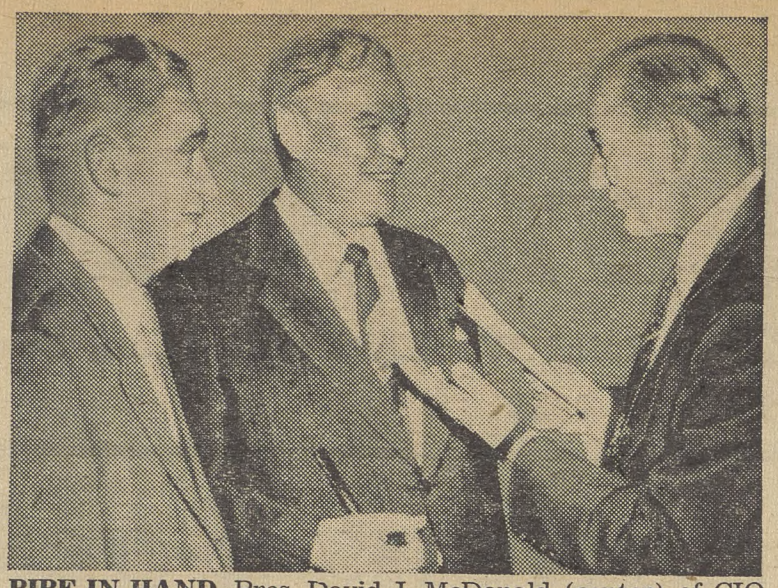
McDonald reaffirmed that negotiations next month will be only on wages.

On the USWA's long-established GAW goal, the policy declaration said that "the achievement of a Guaranteed Annual Wage remains a basic and fundamental objective of the union, to be negotiated, along the practical and feasible lines advocated by the union, at the earliest date permissible under present contractual provisions."

All told, the union's demands will be presented to 96 basic steel and related ore-mining companies. Additionally, the union set a number of important bargaining goals in sessions in which contracts are fully reopenable during the next few months.

THESE include the elimination of "all remaining geographical wage differentials," a full union shop, improvement of existing pension and insurance programs, elimination of wage inequities, shorter hours, improved shift, week-end and overtime premium pay, severance pay, additional holidays, and preferential hiring upon layoffs.

Other bargaining goals included improved vacations, military service clauses, strengthening of grievance and arbitration machinery, supplementary workmen's compensation, and safety and health clauses.



PIPE IN HAND, Pres. David J. McDonald (center) of CIO Steelworkers hears Dist. 31 Dir. Joseph Germano of Gary area as USWA-CIO Wage Policy Committee meets in Pittsburgh to set wage goals. At left is Howard R. Hague, who is performing the duties of vice president.

IUE Meets

Goal of "a decent contract" with General Electric was announced as CIO Electrical Workers met in Cincinnati late last week for an important economic policy conference. (A full report on the conference will be published in the next issue of The CIO News.)

UPWA Goal

CIO Packinghouse Workers will push for "sizable" wage increases in coming negotiations with packers, Pres. Ralph Helstein told 400 delegates to a union conference in Chicago last week.

He said the wage boosts were necessary to help solve long-range economic problems among packinghouse workers, now currently averaging $1.87 an hour. Pay hikes of between 20c and 25c per hour were mentioned by the delegates.

CIO Urges U. S. 'Full Disclosure' Law For Union Welfare Funds

ENACTMENT by Congress of legislation requiring full disclosure of all phases of the operations of union health, welfare and pension plans was endorsed by the CIO Executive Board last week on recommendation of the CIO Committee on Ethical Practices.

Adoption of the recommendation marked completion of another major phase of the committee's months-long hunt for techniques to protect such funds from maladministration and corruption. A program of internal self-regulation was approved at the 1954 National CIO convention.

"We heartily agree with the committee that even a few cases of corruption are far too many," the Executive Board said. "There is no room in the labor movement for corruption, just as there is no room in the labor movement for Communists.

"We consider health and welfare funds to be a sacred trust. We believe they must be administered solely for the benefit of the employe beneficiaries for which they were established. Every individual, regardless of position or interest, who betrays this trust, should be punished under the law."

The Executive Board "wholeheartedly" supported the committee's conclusions on legislation:

1. "Legislation is necessary to deal with instances of wrong doing in the administration of health, welfare and pension plans. This legislation can complement and supplement internal union regulation.

2. "The application of full and comprehensive disclosure as the guiding principle of legislation appears to be the most effective way of dealing with the problem.

3. "If the disclosure principle is sound, and we believe it is, it ought to apply to all plans no matter what the mode of administration. There ought to be no exempt classes, exempt because of the mode of administration.

4. "Federal legislation is more desirable than a conglomeration of state legislation in order to provide uniform treatment of a problem that goes beyond state boundaries.

5. "The disclosure statute should stand on its own and be separate and apart from other kinds of legislation.

6. "The Dept. of Labor appears to be the most suitable agency for administering the disclosure law."

The Executive Board in addition "heartily" endorsed a proposed bill prepared by the committee which provides as penalties for willful violators a fine of not more than $10,000 or imprisonment for one year, or both.

It instructed CIO executive officers to seek adoption of federal legislation conforming to the points cited by the committee, using the draft bill as a guide.

"The proposed bill," the board said, "will do much to achieve the goal we seek—confidence in the mind of every worker who is the beneficiary of a welfare plan that his equity is being honestly and openly administered, as he has every right to expect, and as the overwhelming majority of welfare plans have been administered."

The Committee on Ethical Practices is headed by Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers. The other members are Pres. Joseph Curran of the Maritime Union and Sec. Treas. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers, with CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg as director.

In reporting to the Executive Board, the committee posed the question, "Is legislation necessary?" Answering on the basis of its investigations and discussions, it said:

"We believe the answer is yes. Admitting that cases of corruption in the administration of health and welfare funds are few, even few are too many, and there is therefore a valid interest on the part of the public in general, and on the part of the employe beneficiaries, in getting legislation which will seek to deal with the evils.

"To be sure, many organizations, including the AFL and CIO, are taking or have taken steps to enforce a program of self-regulation to deal with some of these evils.

"We have two observations with respect to these efforts at internal regulation. First, that self-regulation can go much farther in setting up controls than would be desirable or possible for legislation to accomplish. And therefore legislation and self-regulation complement each other rather than conflict.

The committee reported that bills have been introduced in many state legislatures to regulate union health, welfare and pension funds in one way or another.

None of the measures it has seen, it said, deals in any way with the problem of the tie-up between excessive commission payments and the corruption of fund officials.

AFL Also Backs Welfare Law

The AFL Executive Council has recommended federal legislation requiring the filing of full and detailed financial reports on the handling of union welfare funds with the Bureau of Internal Revenue. An employer involved in the administration of such a plan who fails to file the information would be unable to deduct his contributions from his income tax return.

In the states, the Executive Council recommended a ban on excessive commissions and service charges, greater representation of the public and consumer interest in state insurance regulatory bodies, and legally enforced higher standards of integrity, competence and character for insurance agents and brokers.

URW Gains Pension Hike At Goodyear

THE AVERAGE pension paid by the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. will probably be boosted to about $62 a month, exclusive of social security, under the five-year pension and insurance agreement negotiated by the CIO Rubber Workers.

The 10 plants involved employ some 28,000 URW-CIO members.

Pensions will be calculated on the basis of annual earnings from 1945 to 1954, which will give pensioners a pronounced advantage. Previously, the year of reckoning was 1939, which included actual earnings from that date—a comparatively low rated period.

Minimum monthly pensions will be increased from the existing $1.50 per month for each year of service (up to 30 years) to $1.80, exclusive of social security benefits.

All who are 65 years or older on Feb. 1, 1957, will be required to retire. Weekly sickness and accident benefits will be $40 for men, and $30 for women, a gain of $5 a week. The new $80 monthly disability schedule will cover all who have left Goodyear since 1950.

Diagnostic X-ray, previously available only to employes, will be extended to dependents. New hospital and out-patient services will be offered to employes and dependents.

Paul Bowers, URW-CIO director of insurance and pensions, headed the international union's negotiating team.

3 Big Delegations Back $1.25 Wage Floor

By EUGENE A. KELLEY

PRESSURE on Congress for a higher minimum wage and broadened coverage was intensified as hearings before a Senate Labor & Public Welfare subcommittee ground through a fourth week. These were the developments:

- **Hundreds of CIO members, rank and filers and officials, converged on Washington to lobby for the $1.25 wage floor advocated by CIO and AFL.**
- **Pres. A. F. Hartung of the CIO Woodworkers strongly rebutted testimony of southern sawmill operators that they could not pay higher wages.**
- **An impressive roster of trade associations, business men, representatives of social agencies, women's groups and public figures scored the Administration's 90c minimum wage recommendation and came out flatly for the $1.25 figure.**

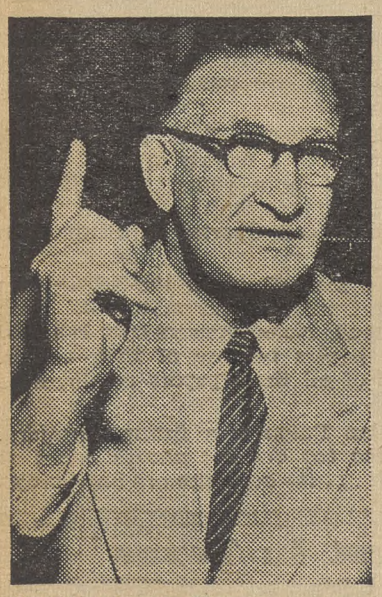
Speaking for 140,000 IWA members in the lumber and wood products field, Hartung challenged the "ruinous" forecast made by southern sawmill operators if a higher minimum is enacted.

Such an effect, he said, would be brought on by the operators' "own choice of refusing to share with their workers a fair portion of their profits over a period of years. *A day of reckoning was bound to come, and it now appears at hand.*"

HARTUNG SAID these sawmills have the lowest average hourly rate—86c—of all major southern industries and involve 171,000 workers, the second largest group. A $1.25 minimum would raise the pay of 94% of such workers.

Most sawmills that might be affected, he continued, are those with obsolete equipment and outmoded methods. Hartung charged they are felling immature timber and *"robbing a very precious natural resource with no intent or effort on their part to replace what they cut or log by any systematic plan."*

While wages in the woodworking industry are "ridiculously low and out of line with justice," Hartung added, they have always charged all the market will bear for their product. He said prices of southern lumber were comparable to that from the West Coast, where the average hourly rate is $2.20.



STRONG POINT in minimum wage testimony is made by Pres. A. F. Hartung of CIO Woodworkers.

Hartung scoffed at an appeal from the Hardwood-Plywood Institute for protection against "unfair" competition from imports from low-wage countries like Finland and Japan. The Institute's members, he said, buy at low foreign prices and sell here at top U. S. prices.

"It cannot be too logically argued that the public is getting any price benefit from cheap imports in this industry or that the industry is hurt by such imports," Hartung declared.

CIO DELEGATIONS visiting Washington spent little time at the hearings. Instead, they tracked their senators and representatives from one end of Capitol Hill to the other.

They met some in their offices, some they waylaid in corridors, some they had to outwait beside closed committee room doors. Several left the House or Senate floors to talk minimum wages with their constituents in the adjacent cloakrooms.

When it was over, for last week at least, they reckoned up the progress of their lobbying operation and found the result pleasing. For three delegations, each with more than 100 members, it was an almost round-the-clock job.

Pennsylvanians from the joint CIO-AFL minimum wage committee halted just long enough to lunch with some of their congressmen in an off-the-record session. The committee includes the CIO Clothing and Textile Workers and the AFL Hatters and Ladies Garment Workers.

One evening the New York State and City CIO Councils held a dinner meeting with most of their State's congressional delegation, lobbied for the $1.25 wage floor and were briefed on legislative prospects.

DELEGATES from the six New England States were up early for breakfast with their members of Congress. They heard Sen. Purtell (R. Conn.) pledge himself to "much higher than 90c" and add "75c was unrealistic when it was set."

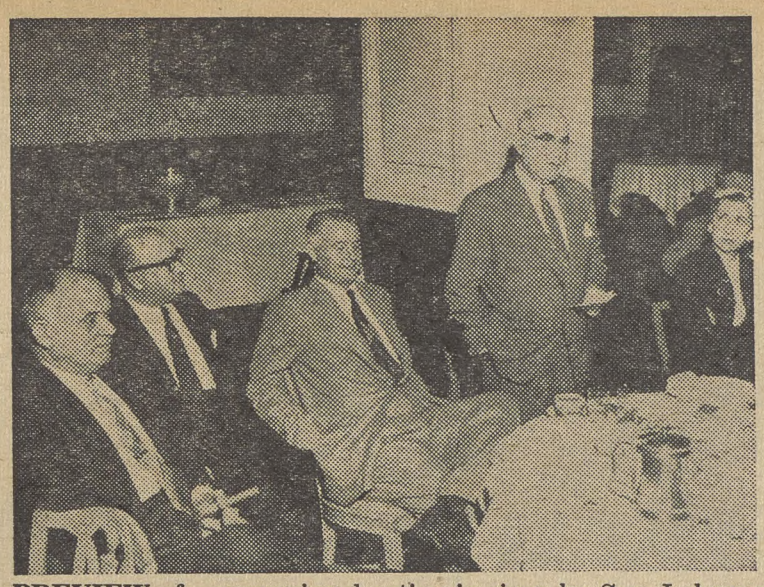
Sen. Aiken (R. Vt.) predicted favorable Senate action, but added:

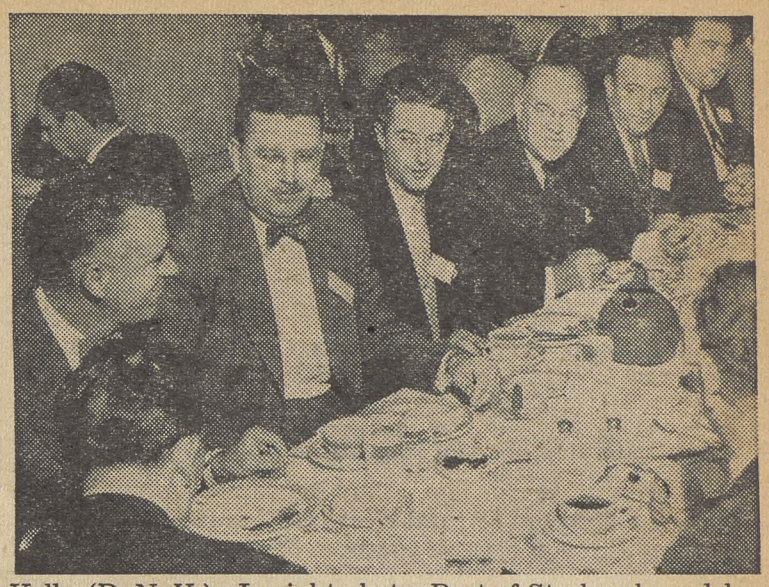
"Your trouble lies with the House Labor Committee and the House Rules Committee. Get them to act, too."

Sen. Pastore (D., R. I.) told them the prosperity of the nation "cannot endure unless we remove the disparity in wages with other parts of the country. New England wages are high through collective bargaining. We are trying to raise the wages of the South for a better national economy."

Pres. J. William Belanger of the Conference of CIO Councils in New England noted that 13,000 textile workers are on strike in Massachusetts, adding:

"There wouldn't be a strike there today if we had a $1.25 national minimum wage."





PREVIEW of congressional action is given by Sen. Lehman (D. N. Y.), standing (left photo), to his State's CIO Council members in Washington for minimum wage drive. From left: Council Pres. Louis Hollander, TWU Pres. Michael Quill, CIO Legislative Dir. Robert Oliver, Lehman and Rep. Kelly (D. N. Y.). In right photo: Part of Steelworkers delegation from Rhode Island at "breakfast with Congress" meeting. Reps. Fogarty and Forand are first and fourth from left, respectively. The affair was sponsored by the New England Conference of CIO Councils.

'There Is Something Wrong In Industry'

Vigorous advocacy of a $1.25 minimum wage with inclusion of permanent and migratory farm workers within the Fair Labor Standards Act was expressed by Monsignor George G. Higgins, Social Action Dept. director of the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

"If certain individual firms within particular industries cannot afford to pay a decent minimum wage, that is simple proof that labor and the general community are subsidizing their inefficiency," Father Higgins said. "There is something wrong with an industry or firm that cannot support its employes at a decent minimum standard of living."

Farm Union Chief Backs $1.25 Floor

Farmers' interests and those of city dwellers are "completely interwoven," Pres. James G. Patton told a Senate Labor subcommittee in urging adoption of a $1.25 minimum wage.

That figure, Patton testified, "would result in an added annual expenditure for food of $606 million dollars." He pointed to the recent House vote for high, rigid price supports as "a practical demonstration that farmer-labor cooperation can operate to the benefit of all working people."

In contrast to some earlier witnesses, several businessmen and trade association spokesmen urged a higher minimum. Typical was Leon Ginsberg, a director of the Clothing Manufacturers Association of the U. S., who argued the wage floor should be at least $1. (His group's 850 members make 90% of the nation's tailored men's and boys' clothing. Scattered from Boston to Los Angeles, all have contracts with the CIO Clothing Workers.)

HIS INDUSTRY believes that clothing sales slumps result "from lack of purchasing power among the workers of this country, particularly the lowest paid workers. Workers who earn 75c an hour cannot provide adequate food and shelter, they certainly cannot buy adequate clothing."

Pres. Morton Levy of the Pennsylvania Clothing Contractors Association went further, urged the $1.25 figure. U. S. industry, he said, could easily support such a minimum.

In fact, he warned, "unless purchasing power is increased by this simple and obvious method, business may find itself in need of support. There is bound to be surplus industrial protection as well as surplus farm production unless the . . . American people have more money to buy what they need."

Industrial Commissioner Isador Lubin of New York State's Labor Dept. recommended $1.25 as a minimum. He said a higher standard of living for low-income groups "is our best advertisement for freedom in a world in which our free enterprise system is at war with the forces of collectivism."

FORMER PRES. TRUMAN'S top economic adviser, Leon Keyserling, called the Administration 90c figure "sadly deficient" and urged passage of the $1.25 minimum.

Harvard University economist Seymour E. Harris thought the level should be "probably in excess of $1." Testifying for the New England Governor's Conference on the Textile Industry, Prof. Harris said that wages in the South have been "held down" despite a flow of industry and federal tax money into the region.

A Mrs. Hoover Writes Pat Nixon—

TWO REVERED NAMES in GOP circles —Hoover and Nixon—figured in minimum wage correspondence last week.

A Mrs. Hoover—Margaret Hoover, that is, of Harrisburg, Pa.—asked Mrs. Richard Nixon—THE Mrs. Nixon, that is, of Washington, D. C.—to support a minimum wage of $1.25 an hour.

Mrs. Hoover is chairman of the mothers group in the CIO-AFL minimum wage delegation from Pennsylvania that visited the capital last week to lobby for a $1.25 floor under wages. Mrs. Nixon, mother of two young daughters, was selected as Mother of the Year by Washington's Variety Club.

"As a woman, a mother, and an American," wrote Mrs. Hoover, Mrs. Nixon must *"feel deeply concerned about the health and favorable conditions of growth for our children."* She pointed out that millions of U. S. youngsters are improperly nourished *"and the innocent victims of an unrealistic minimum wage of 75c hourly paid their parents."*

A U. S. Labor Dept. report, she continued, says a family of four needs a basic minimum of $3500 yearly, or $1.75 an hour, to maintain the barest standards of health and decency.

On behalf of her group Mrs. Hoover asked Mrs. Nixon "and all mothers everywhere to raise their voices in support of a law which will bring decent living standards to every American family home."

Mrs. Nixon had not replied to Mrs. Hoover as the group returned to Pennsylvania. Probably she thought she should talk it over with the man of the house, the Vice President. *It sort of puts him on kind of a spot, though, since his boss, Pres. Eisenhower, thinks 90c is a "good round figure" for a minimum wage.*

A Better Wage Law!

Senators and congressmen are receiving visits from delegations of workers in a number of areas—New England, the South, Pennsylvania, New York, to mention a few.

These rank-and-file workers want the minimum wage raised to $1.25 an hour, and they want the law's coverage extended. They talk facts, because they know the facts at first hand from their daily existence.

Legislators some times get the feeling that because corporations are booming, everybody in the land is prosperous. That just isn't so—and these workers with slim pay envelopes know it isn't so.

These people, and millions in higher wage brackets, want a $1.25 minimum and more coverage. *They want Congress to act . . . promptly and decisively.*

20 Years of REA

Twenty years ago, the Roosevelt Administration started a program of rural electrification for farm families, working through electric power co-ops set up by farmers in areas where private utilities wouldn't enter except at prohibitive cost.

The program has been a big success, despite hostility of the utility lobby and its Republican allies. Millions of farmers got electricity through REA, and they placed millions of orders for electrical equipment made by city industrial workers. REA thus benefitted both the farmers and the workers.

But a lot of farmers and workers who like REA have been distressed by the way in which Pres. Eisenhower has permitted REA's program to be cut down. As Morris L. Cooke, a former REA administrator noted, its very life has been threatened by a hostile GOP.

Hells Canyon Dam

The "give-away Administration," which feels all America's natural resources should be exploited for the private gain of a few wealthy contributors to the Republican party, is still at it. *This time the scene of operations is Hells Canyon.*

There, where the yardstick of common sense dictates a public power project should be built for the benefit of the entire Pacific Northwest, the give-away boys want a private company to profit—even though the public would suffer.

A Senate committee is now deciding the Hells Canyon issue, though few know about the issue—thanks to the paper curtain of editorial silence which protects so many Administration maneuvers.

Those who oppose public power argue that only a few in the Pacific Northwest even care about the matter. That is false. It's a national issue. The senators may think not, if they fail to hear from Americans interested in preserving our nation's wealth for all the people.

You can help—by writing to members of the Senate Interior Committee. Ask them to support S. 1333, which authorizes Uncle Sam to build, operate and maintain a dam at Hells Canyon. *Why not write today?*

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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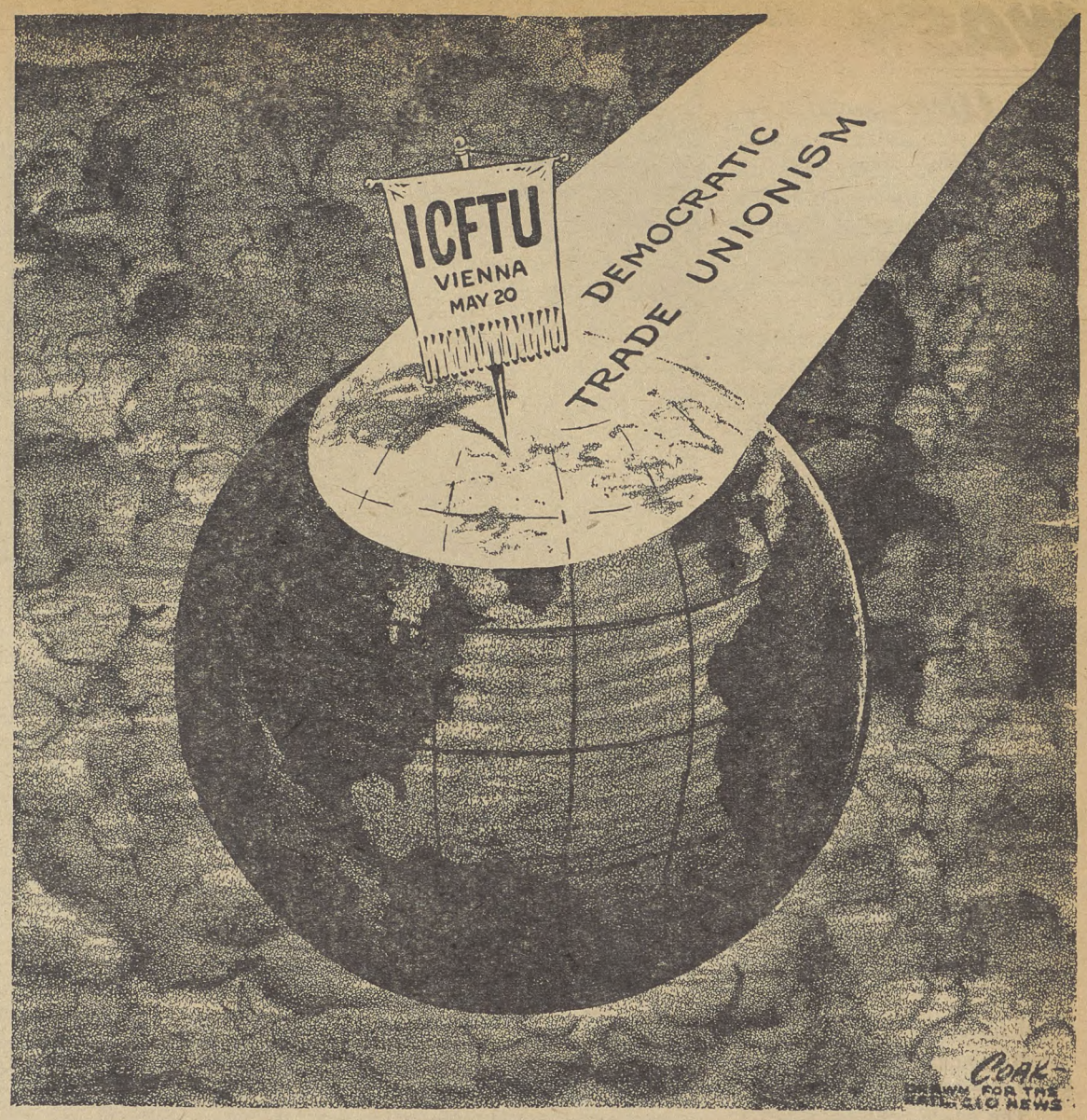
Spotlight!



In Other Words—

A Year After The School Decision

"Blood did not run on the streets" in the South after the Supreme Court decision abolishing public school segregation, writes Vic Reinemer, former associate editor of the Charlotte, N. C., News and Sidney Hillman Award winner. Excerpts from his article in The Progressive follow:

By VIC REINEMER

A YEAR AGO this month the most momentous news of the century, for the South, was pronounced by the U. S. Supreme Court when it declared public segregation unconstitutional.

REINEMER

What has been the impact of that ruling? What have southerners done to fulfill—or circumvent—the letter and spirit of the decision? What is the eventual outcome of the ruling likely to be?

It is well to emphasize at the outset that there are many "Souths." The Georgia crackers who put the Talmadges in office, the North Carolinians who revere their "Dr. Frank" Graham, and proper Charlestonians would not react similarly to identical conditions. Portions of the South vary sharply in percentage of Negro population, ability to pay for needed education, community leadership, cultural level and other matters pertinent to desegregation.

Perhaps most significant is what hasn't happened during this first year.

Blood did not run on the streets. There were no lynchings. There was no violence at all unless you count a few demonstrations in border states some time after the decision was handed down. A few papers and politicians sputtered recklessly. But most took the decision soberly, if reluctantly, and counseled calmness.

Dr. Robin M. Williams, Jr., and Margaret W. Ryan detailed experiences in 24 border state communities in "Schools In Transition," published last fall. They found that *"in those communities in which there was a tradition of activity in intergroup relations and in which during the past decade such organizations as a mayor's friendly human relations committee was active, the transition from segregation to desegregation seemed to have been made with relative ease."*

Here in brief is the story of actual desegregation during the past year, Ten states can be put in the "wait and see" category—they want to know what decrees the Court will issue following its hearings last month. These are the border states of Maryland (although Baltimore has desegregated), Kentucky and Oklahoma and the southern states of Florida, Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia, Texas, Alabama and Arkansas (except for two already desegregated western school districts).

Then there are the four "unyielding resistance" states—Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina and Louisiana. In them statutory or constitutional changes have been made to permit drastic revision or even abolition of the public schools, if necessary to preserve segregation.

This is the area where economic pressures are being applied now against Negroes. This is the area where progressive community leadership is needed.

What happens when that kind of leadership does develop in a Southern community and is exerted against what are considered to be the mores of the region?

Smithfield, N. C., Cheraw, S. C., and Prichard, Ala., each is served by a weekly or semi-weekly newspaper operated by a young native Southerner—Tom J. Lassiter in Smithfield, A.M. (Mac) Secrest in Cheraw and Charles O. Ditmars in Prichard.

Each of these men discussed the segregation issue fully and frankly in his editorials. Each took a liberal stand. No advertisers have canceled on any of the papers because of their stands. The circulation of all three papers continues to grow.

A line by Alan Paton is a fitting summary. *"Edicts from the top are not always heard at the bottom. But . . . the acoustics are improving."*

First In Texas

Three Negro children are attending elementary school with white children at Friona, in northwest Texas, in the State's first racial integration in public schools.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

LABOR SEC. MITCHELL is obviously a man of vast patience, but it induces a sense of awe that he can remain so faithful a member of the Eisenhower "team" when his most modest suggestions on labor policy are regularly undercut by the President.

Mitchell And The Minimum Wage

Mitchell believes, no doubt as a matter of conscience, that in the field of minimum wages broader coverage is even more important than raising the rate of legal pay.

When he made specific suggestions to Congress, Mitchell felt compelled to confine his proposals for "broader coverage" to just two new groups. He recommended that enterprises which have two kinds of workers—some interstate and therefore protected by federal law, some not protected—should be required to treat both kinds alike. He recommended, also, that employes of big interstate retail chain stores be covered.

Mitchell feels pretty deeply about this. He is a former department-store man himself, and he is on record as telling department-store owners that they ought to support minimum-wage legislation for their workers.

One might think that in these temperate proposals Mitchell could depend on the full support of Eisenhower. It isn't so.

A business-publication reporter tried to pin down the President: Do you or don't you endorse Mitchell's suggestion on employes of interstate retail chains?

Don't Pin Me Down

Eisenhower specifically refused to be pinned down. He declined to answer the question in the "detail" the reporter transmitted. He had talked with Mitchell, he admitted, and certainly some workers not now protected should be granted protection. *But he wasn't prepared to say that Mitchell was right in just that exact point about interstate retail chains.*

He couldn't have blown up the Secretary's program more effectively if he had used a hand grenade.

The whole problem in getting Congress to broaden coverage is with Republicans who don't like the principle of minimum wages and with the minority of Democrats who think that their local business benefits by a low-wage economy.

To push through a bill broadening coverage significantly, the full power of the White House would have to be exerted. To push through anything, the White House would at least have to support the publicly-stated positions of the Labor Secretary.

Eisenhower left Mitchell holding an empty bag—repudiated and without even a strong moral position from which to argue in committee for his own proposals.

Picture Is Not So Rosy

Yet the Labor Secretary, so help us, next went before a Republican Women's National Conference here and told them to be of good faith and to rejoice—that American workers can buy more with their "paychecks" under the Eisenhower Administration than ever before.

There can be some disputes about this matter. If you confine the discussion to factory workers, a minority of all workers, and especially to some factory workers, then wages have gone up in the past year slightly more than the cost of living.

But if you examine the "paychecks" of workers in the service trades, or even of factory workers in certain industries, the picture is not so rosy.

If you ask whether wages have gone up broadly enough and fast enough to cover living costs and compensate for higher productivity, the answer is negative.

If one wonders whether even a patient Labor Secretary might not expect a little Presidential help on major congressional issues, surely the answer should be affirmative. *But Mitchell acted as if he didn't even realize he had been repudiated by Eisenhower again, as he was earlier on state "right to work" laws.*

A Fascinating Speech

Otherwise, the most fascinating speech by a politician to the GOP women came from Sen. Smith of Maine, who carefully disclaimed any ambition for a vice-presidential nomination but also managed to suggest that young Richard M. Nixon should be dumped.

She had high prise for the "loyalty" of Sen. Knowland in 1952 to Earl Warren, then Governor of California and a candidate hoping for a stalemate in the Republican convention between Eisenhower and Sen. Taft. *She has never said anything very kind about Knowland before, but she almost drew a picture of contrast between Knowland's "loyalty" and the eagerness with which Nixon deserted his own Governor and gratefully accepted second place—in advance —on the Eisenhower bandwagon.*

She disavowed Sen. McCarthy in 1950 in the famous *"declaration of conscience,"* but to the GOP women this year she praised exclusively those stalwart Republican right-wingers—Knowland, Sen. Bridges and former Speaker Joe Martin.

Maybe she doesn't want the vice-presidential nomination, but she catered to certain obvious sources of power while intimating that if Nixon didn't get the job again it would be perfectly all right with her.

Economic Outlook Says—

Jobs, Not 'Pay For Idleness,' Is Goal Of Workers In Seeking GAW

WORKERS are seeking a guaranteed annual wage because "we want steady jobs, not pay for idleness," the Economic Outlook, monthly publication of the CIO Dept. of Education and Research, says in its current issue.

For this reason, it added, the proposals made by CIO unions *"are carefully planned to give employers an incentive to provide steady jobs and to minimize unemployment."*

The issue, "Guaranteed Employment in 1955," deals with features common to GAW proposals made by the CIO Auto Workers, CIO Steel Workers and CIO Electrical Workers. The UAW is currently engaged in collective bargaining with the major auto producers.

"Each union knows that it must be realistic," the Outlook said. "It is familiar with the operations and problems of the concerns for which its members work. There is no intention of forcing any firm into bankruptcy, for that would only lead to more unemployment.

"Each CIO union develops its own collective bargaining demands, based on the desires of its members and geared to conditions in a particular industry."

"The CIO backs their efforts and seeks to interpret them in general terms," it added. "Details may be obtained directly from headquarters of the various organizations."

No Chiseling

The Outlook carefully makes the point that *"only involuntary unemployment would be covered."*

"No worker who turned down a suitable job would be eligible for a guaranteed wage payment," it noted. "If the worker received unemployment compensation, the employer's payment would be reduced by the amount of the unemployment compensation benefit.

"Such an arrangement would reduce employer opposition to improvements in unemployment insurance which would give more protection to all workers."

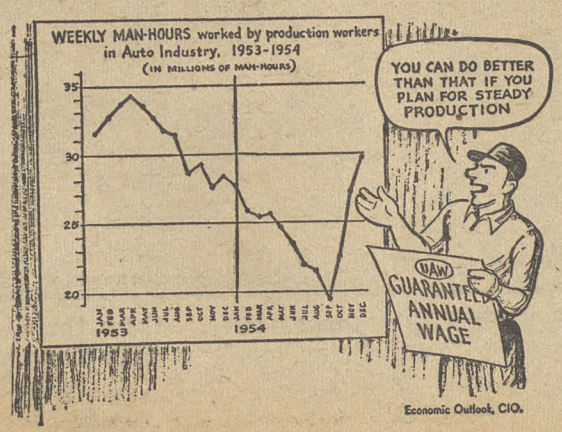
Demands for the GAW receive *"widespread, determined support,"* the Outlook noted, because of workers' experience with the effects of layoffs and short work weeks.

"General Electric had 9% fewer workers in December 1954, than a year earlier, but its profits after taxes for the year were 28% higher," the Outlook pointed out.

"U. S. Steel, in 1954, reported a decline of 16.5% in man-hours worked and 11% in the number of employes. While net profits fell off somewhat . . . they were the sixth best on record . . . which was achieved at an operating rate of only 73% of capacity as compared with 98% in 1953. Owners of common stock, however, suffered no cut.

"Man-hours worked by General Motors declined by 8.2% between 1953 and 1954. But the corporation's net profit rose by $208 million or 34.8% in the same period."

Attacking employer opposition to GAW plans, the Outlook declared that these groups "have published very inaccurate statements in regard to our desires and specific guarantee plans."

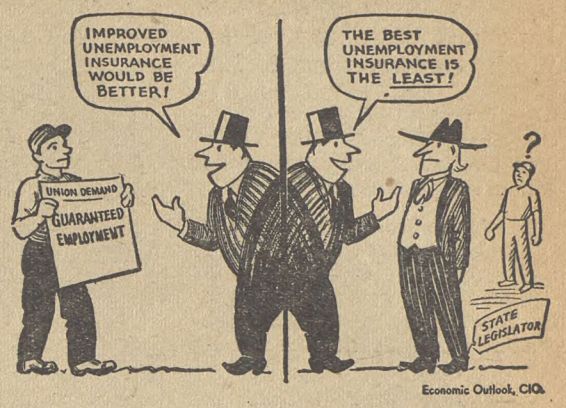


Economic Outlook, CIO.

To Make It Work

Four ways employers may move to reduce costs or even make savings under a GAW plan are suggested by the CIO's Economic Outlook: stabilize production schedules and employment; compensation; help secure a sound re-insurance program, and support national full employment economic policies.

It Depends on Who You're Talking To



Economic Outlook, CIO.

"Each new basic effort of American workers to win security and improved levels of living has aroused similar attacks," the publication noted. "Too many employers still think a long line of job applicants at the gate is a good incentive for production."

In disabusing "the NAM and its allies" about GAW plans, the publication pointed to a number of *"safeguards against possible individual abuse"* of the plans.

"Today, an employe in a union plant has a definite place on the seniority list," it said. "If he refused to return to work for the company when asked in accordance with the agreement, he loses his job and all the rights that go with it, including substantial insurance protection. He would also lose all rights to guaranteed wage payments.

"Furthermore, the worker on lay-off would not want to use up his limited guarantee unless he had to because he might need it later on.

"Added to all these safeguards against possible individual abuse are the features of the union plans that would give employers incentives to reduce layoffs. The goal we seek is regular work opportunity, with idle periods reduced to the vanishing point."

Guarantee Limited

CIO unions are not asking employers to take on *"an unlimited obligation,"* the publication explained.

"The guarantee to workers is limited, never exceeding one year, and in addition, employers would contribute not more than a certain per cent of current payroll," it added.

"The savings resulting from stabilized employment might actually outweigh the costs of the guarantee.

"At present, the costs of technological progress and flexibility are too largely borne by the wage earners, who are least able to meet them. If the burden is properly shared by the owners of industry, they will be impelled to plan for economic expansion and for improved industrial techniques so that they do not cause great human misery.

"To the extent that the social costs as well as the gains of managerial decisions are more adequately reflected in the employer's account books, those decisions are more likely to be sound from the over-all economic standpoint as well as from the narrow, selfish standpoint of the company."

It Will Help Millions

The GAW plans of CIO unions will do more than merely provide incentives for employers to stabilize employment, the Outlook makes clear.

"Our guaranteed wage plans will assure purchasing power for those directly covered and indirectly for many millions more," it points out.

"The butcher, the baker, the farmer and others will gain from the constant flow of pay checks to their customers.

"By strengthening the forces that can prevent a downward spiral, guaranteed wage plans will contribute to the possibilities of economic growth, though we have never claimed that they are sufficient by themselves for this purpose."

The Outlook pleaded for "responsible and thoughtful" consideration of GAW proposals made by CIO unions.

"Much of what business spokesmen are saying in criticism is absolutely false in describing our requests and wrong in its analysis," the publication asserted.

N

The Polio Tangle—

GOP Stalling Adds To Salk Vaccine Snafu

By ED LASHMAN

DEVOTION to "voluntarism" and state control by "19th century-minded Republicans" has fouled up distribution of the Salk polio vaccine so that some 31 million children may not get the protection before the polio season is over.

That's the key to the problems in the polio prevention program, further complicated by a suspension of vaccinations called by the U. S. Public Health Service pending reappraisal of the manufactured vaccine.

Both CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and AFL Pres. George Meany have called for establishment of a "system of priorities" to insure distribution of the vaccine to children in the most critical age group.

But the Dept. of "not-too-much" Health, Education and Welfare ducked its responsibility and handed the program over to the states and to the local medical societies with tragic results.

The Public Health Service admitted, a little over three weeks after the announcement of the successful results of last year's vaccine tests, that supplies had fallen nearly seven million doses behind estimates made only a week before.

PHS said it had approved 10.5 million doses for distribution, compared to an earlier estimate that more than 17 million doses would be available.

NOT INCLUDED in the government figures was production of the Cutter Laboratories vaccine —given to all but eight of the 52 children who subsequently developed post-innoculation infections, 50 of them paralytic polio.

PHS had estimated that only 200,000 doses would go into commercial channels by May 1 and that all the rest of the nation's production would go to the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. However, the government's figures showed that approval had been given to some

"Mr. President, Meet Mr. Eisenhower"

3.3 million more doses than the Foundation received. *But nobody knew whether that amount had gone into commercial channels or not.*

Reuther endorsed a proposal by Sen. Hill (D. Ala.) that Pres. Eisenhower take steps to establish priorities for the distribution of the Salk vaccine.

"People of all kinds, of all conditions, gave their dimes and dollars to carry on Franklin D. Roosevelt's crusade against this crippler and killer of children," Reuther said. "More than any other miracle of modern medicine, this is a people's victory. No taint of official indifference of income preference can be allowed to tarnish this bright record of national achievement."

The President, at his press conference last week, conceded that under great public pressure the government probably released the polio vaccine for distribution too quickly. He said that under this pressure the scientists in charge of the development of the vaccine probably tried to take a little bit of a short cut.

In Congress, Sen. Kefauver (D. Tenn.) introduced a bill directing the U. S. Surgeon-Gen. Leonard A. Scheele to set up a priorities, and allowing him to set a fair price for the vaccine and allocate supplies to the states. The measure would exempt the injections contracted for the Foundation.

CHAIRMAN HILL (D. Ala.) of the Senate Labor Committee sponsored a bill with similar objectives, but vesting regulatory powers in the President.

Donald Montgomery, Washington representative of the CIO Auto Workers, charged that H-E-W Sec. Hobby and the President were "trying to make a virtue out of chaos when a firm hand behind a sound plan would help mothers and help children."

Montgomery urged a nationwide system of reporting and checking to discern which children had been immunized and which had not, and urged appropriation of federal funds to finance polio immunization. *Federal funds have been used for years to finance PHS smallpox, diphtheria and whooping cough innoculations, he noted.*

REPORTS of polio cases in the West and the withdrawal of vaccine produced by the Cutter Laboratories pending investigation, produced considerable evidence that sizable quantities of vaccine may already have entered the commercial market.

Inspectors in New York, for instance, found that some 185 packets had been sold either with incomplete or no records of the transactions. It was also reported that some 104 packages had been received by friends, relatives and employes of several concerns.

Sen. Neuberger (D. Ore.), interviewed on the Youth Wants To Know television program, said there has been "a great deal of bungling and misinformation" about the Salk vaccine distribution program, chiefly because it was "handled badly" by Mrs. Hobby's H-E-W Dept.

Basil O'Connor, Polio Foundation president, said last week that the only effective control of Salk vaccine would be for the federal government to buy and allocate the entire vaccine supply. He said it would cost about $144 million to acquire enough vaccine to give three shots to 60 million children under the age of 20.

PHS asserted its "complete faith" in the Salk vaccine. Dr. Scheele noted in a special report that incidence of polio among vaccinated children, "other than those who received the Cutter vaccine," was one in almost 700,000 first injections.

Polio Problem In Summary—

Here's how the problem of distributing Salk polio vaccine shapes up, according to CIO Auto Workers Washington Rep. Donald Montgomery:

There are some 16 million children in the 5-to-9 "most critical" age group, of whom only nine million will be covered by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis' inoculation program.

In addition to the seven million unprotected in this group, there are another 15 million youngsters in the 1-to-4 age group, next most likely to be hit by polio, for whom no protection is provided at all.

TYPICALLY TEARFUL was this scene of children getting Salk polio vaccine shots in a Chicago children's home. GOP Administration's refusal to set federal program for vaccine distribution left situation in chaos, with no one certain how many children will get protection.

CIO Urges Congress Set Fair Vaccine Distribution

ON THE FIRST-month anniversary of the favorable report on the Salk polio vaccine, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther urged Congress "to step in and insist that effective safeguards are set up" for fair distribution of the vaccine to children throughout the country.

In letters to Chairman Hill (D. Ala.) of the Senate Labor & Public Welfare Committee and to Chairman Spence (D. Ky.) of the House Banking & Currency Committee, Reuther said the record of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare during the month since Apr. 12 has been a "disgraceful demonstration of inept and irresponsible government."

"Sec. Hobby has not yet come up with a program for making it (the vaccine) available to all children on a fair and equitable basis," Reuther wrote.

"Mrs. Hobby had no plan ready on Apr. 12. She has no plan now. She proposes no plan that can properly be called a plan.

"It is the plain duty of Congress to establish a single and simple national plan of priorities and to finance the purchase and distribution of the vaccine to the extent necessary to make certain no child shall be denied inoculation because its parents can't pay for it."

Oil, Chemical Local Signs Pact With Vaccine Firm

SETTLEMENT of a threatened strike of CIO Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers at Parke, Davis & Co., came a week after the union asked to extend its contract to prevent cutting off production of Salk polio vaccine.

"As responsible American citizens," OCAW Local 11-176 asked extension of the contract beyond the May 1 deadline, putting "the interests of the nation and the health and well-being of the nation's children above our own immediate personal interests."

Before the settlement the 2000-member local union had charged that Parke, Davis was willing to take advantage of the "urgent need and demand for the vaccine" to force its employes to accept an inferior contract, including the deletion of previous hard-won gains.

Details of the settlement were not released, pending ratification of the contract by the membership. The union had asked a 10c hourly increase for men and 15c for women while the company reportedly had countered with a 2.5c wage offer.

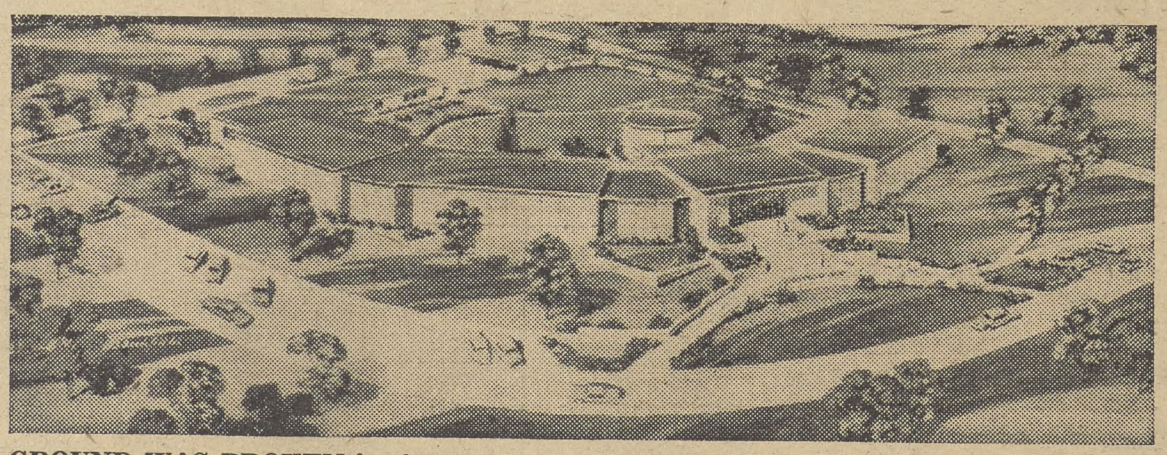
CSC Holds Staff Parley In Minneapolis

MORE THAN 60 full-time CIO Community Services Committee representatives and 40 volunteers took part in the 14th annual training institute of the National CIO-CSC, which was held at the Calhoun Beach Hotel in Minneapolis last week end.

A galaxy of luncheon and dinner speakers was listed by National CIO-CSC Dir. Leo Perlis. They include CSC-CIO Chairman Joseph A. Beirne, who is Communications Workers president, Gov. Orville L. Freeman of Minnesota, Mayor Eric G. Hoyer of Minneapolis, CIO Reg. Dir. Robert Davidson and Perlis.

Other speakers were Pres. John Bryant of the Hennepin County CIO Council and Executive Sec. Terrance L. Webster of the Community Chest and Council of Hennepin County.

CSC-CIO problems, including union counselling, community organization, agency relations, strike assistance, unemployment relief and surplus food, were discussed at special workshops, round-table meetings and general sessions.



GROUND WAS BROKEN by former Pres. Truman on May 8, his 71st birthday, for the library bearing his name at Independence, Mo. An architect's drawing (above) shows how the $1.75 million structure will look. The CIO and the Steelworkers gave $250,000 toward construction of the library, which will house the Truman papers.

GCEOC Votes To Seek Full Union Status

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

THE CIO Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee at its first national conference, held in Cleveland, voted to ask the CIO for a full international union charter.

The action followed two days of spirited debate, with approval voted by a margin of 104-to-37 A ten-member board was set up tentatively to arrange to hold a convention in October.

Nearly 200 delegates, alternates and officers attended the conference. They represented between 40,000 and 50,000 members in 20 states, the District of Columbia and the Panama Canal Zone, which sent one delegate.

The GCEOC is made up not only of federal, state, county and local government workers, but the employes of non-profit organizations as well. Its largest local, the Community & Social Service Employes, in New York, has 2700 members.

Federoff Presides

Chairman Anthony J. (Chick) Federoff presided. He was "spelled" now and then by Assistant Chairman John Yancey and Martin Wagner, assistant to the chairman.

Sec.-Treas. Milton Murray read the official call, and later made one of the major speeches, explaining to the delegates why he believed the GCEOC should have an international union charter.

Federoff explained, in his opening speech, that the gathering was not a constitutional convention, but a national conference held to give delegates a chance to meet one another, exchange experiences and discuss their problems.

He advised them to consider carefully the question of whether they were strong enough to take on the responsibilities of a charter, but assured them that the matter was up to them to decide.

He praised the union for the good work it had done, and its growth in spite of such difficulties as no check-off, no union shop, no signed contracts, and other handicaps placed upon unions in government.

State, local and federal government workers, he said, are suffering from the same hostility to their unions that workers in industry formerly faced.

"Even our so-called liberal legislators, who profess to love labor, don't want to give unions in government their full rights," he said.

R. J. Thomas, assistant to CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe, who is also director of organization and councils, told the delegates they faced a challenging job, but that the decision of whether they were ready for a charter was theirs to make.

"Unions in government employment should be recognized," said Thomas, a member of the Organizing Committee. "The government is pulling our people out of unions and sending them all over the globe to tell the world how important it is to have unions. Yet they don't want them in the government here!"

Thomas said it is nonsense to think that we'd have chaos, with workers running the government, if federal employes were organized. He called for a vigorous campaign by the merged labor movement to do away with the Hatch Act which forbids federal workers from taking part in political activity.

Future Growth

"The government workers in England are organized," he said. "There's no Hatch Act there."

In deciding what course to follow, Thomas urged the GCEOC to remember that the important consideration is how to build a bigger union.

"Ask yourselves — will this make our organization grow?" he advised.

He assured the delegates that they had nothing to fear under the merger of the CIO and AFL.

"No little unions will be hurt," he said. "They will have autonomy and protection . . . The destiny of your organization is in your own hands."

The resolution asking for a charter as an international union was introduced jointly by a group of New York and Milwaukee locals.

Murray, making the first detailed talk in favor of it, recalled the problems that have confronted the GCEOC since the groundwork for its foundation was laid at the 1949 National CIO convention — held in the same hotel. The GCEOC was set up the following year to take over the jurisdiction of unions in the field which had been expelled from the CIO because of Communist domination.

"We've had no easy road," he declared, adding that nevertheless, the union has made great progress.

"We have a potential membership reaching into the millions. We are the only organization in America with jurisdiction in the whole field."

Answering the argument that a charter now would lessen the union's bargaining power, Murray said:

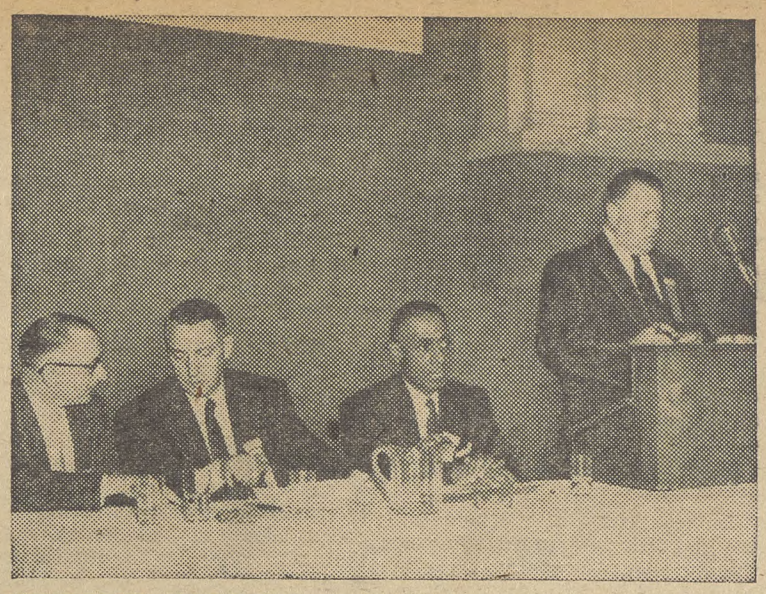
"We have our courage, our foresight, our belief in our union —that's our bargaining power. It is far beyond our numbers. We must build, not retract."

His main reason for supporting the charter motion, he said, was that he had "the faith that one powerful, militant union of government employes can be built."

"It offers an opportunity we should seize," he said. "We may never have another chance."

Among those opposing the charter was Pres. William Marengoff of Local 1, Washington, D. C. He expressed fear it would *"create dissension and tear our ranks apart."*

Bernice Fisher, from the local at the University of Chicago's Billings Hospital, opposed the move for "the practical, down-to-earth reason that we don't have the financial resources to run an international union at present."



KEYNOTE ADDRESS at GCEOC national conference in Cleveland was given by Chairman Anthony Federoff, speaking in photo at left. Other officers, from left, are Martin Wagner, assistant to chairman; Sec.-Treas. Milton Murray and Assistant Chairman John Yancey. Delegation from School Lunch Local 372, New York, is seen in right photo: (L. to R.) Assistant Sec. Mildred Stevens, Pres. Goodman Kerstein and Staff Rep. Harry Gray.

A Good Tip On Stepping Up PAC

The importance of worker participation in political action was stressed by Education Dir. Orville Jones of the Ohio CIO Council, who welcomed the GCEOC delegates to the State.

"We may some day discover that wives can vote," he said dryly, "and thus increase our political power."

Pay Boost Backed For U. S. Employes

Legislation boosting the wages of 500,000 postal workers by an average of 8.8%, pending in Congress at the time of the GCEOC national conference, was unanimously endorsed.

A copy of the approving resolution was sent Pres. Eisenhower with a request that he redeem his campaign promise by signing it. He also was asked to consider the salary needs of classified employes.

In Washington both houses of Congress last week passed the pay boost although a Presidential veto is a strong possibility. The Senate voted 66 to 11 for the bill after the House voted approval 328 to 66.

STATE HOSPITAL employes in two Connecticut communities were represented at the conference. Speaking is Trustee William Griffin, Local 398, Middletown hospital. Seated (left to right) are Pres. Paul Godaire and George Martin, Local 399, Norwich hospital, and GCEOC State Dir. Patricia Smith.

Workers Who Serve The Public—

WHEN YOU READ about the neglect of mental patients, the shortage of hospitals, juvenile delinquency, crowded prisons, undernourished school kids and other national scandals that are often top news, give a thought to the thousands of CIO members of the Government & Civic Employees whose jobs give them first-hand contact with these matters.

The CIO can well be proud of these workers who perform so many useful services for people —and do it as good union members, trying in hospitals, prisons, mental institutions, and social service organizations to get across the idea that unions are one of the strongest forces for democracy.

Pres. Goodman Kerstein of the big School Lunch Local in New York City, with nearly 2000 members, told in glowing terms of the program to give kids of poverty-stricken families *"one good meal a day."* That's the only decent meal some of them get, he said.

Those whose parents can afford it, pay 18c a day, 90c a week. For others it is free. *"But those who pay and those who don't, are not separated,"* Kerstein said. *"It's important that they shouldn't know which is which."*

Pres. Sam Friedman of Local 1707, and Hilda Siff, director of organization, described the varied jobs of the local's 2700 members employed in fund drives, social work and community agencies in the nation's biggest city.

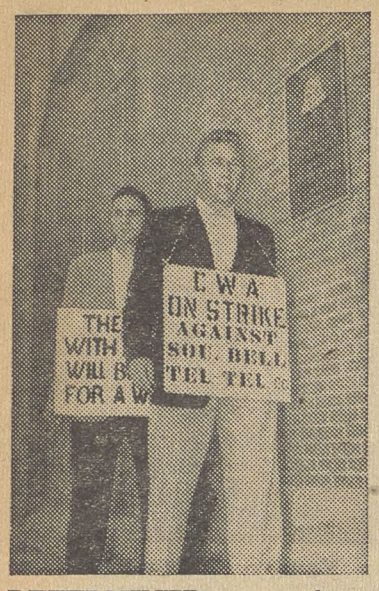
Vice-Pres. David Miller of the Civil Service Employes Local 30 in Philadelphia said the union has about 1500 members, both white and the blue collar workers, employed in the city's big hospitals and numerous city bureaus and departments. They include engineers, doctors, dentists, hospital attendants, water works employes, janitors and many others.

Henry Austin, Jr., of City Employes Local 723 in Phoenix, who is of Mexican descent, said the 300 members of his local do both blue and white collar work in all city departments.

On the gripes and grievances of the overworked and underpaid postal employes, Pres. John Bercury and Paul O'Neil of the Boston Postal Employes poured out an earful.

Pres. Irving Portman of the Cleveland Library Employes local described its projects: bookmobiles sent to hospitals, schools, and union offices; the *"Live Long and Like It Club"* for older people; and steps taken to encourage reading of books of interest to the labor movement.

Fighting Unionism Gets Accepted In South



DETERMINED are these CWA-CIO pickets in Greensboro, N. C., Thurman Pugh (left) and M. F. Russell, as strike against Southern Bell ends the ninth week.

Press Associates — PAI asked CIO Communications Workers Rep. Lee M. White to describe the change in the South from anti-union public opinion to support for the CWA-CIO strike. His account follows:

By LEE M. WHITE

SOMETHING is happening in the South on the labor front that has never happened before. The South, apparently, is prepared to accept unionism—even fighting unionism.

This is something that industry is not yet prepared to believe, yet the telephone strike in the South, now closing its second month, may be as significant to southern industry as the introduction of the two-crop system was to farming.

"We had no idea when we went on strike Mar. 14 that such terrific support would develop from other labor organizations and from the public," said W. A. Smallwood, district director in the nine southeastern states for the CIO Communications Workers. "Somehow our strike has caught the imagination of the people.

"This is not a 'money' strike, although economic principles are at stake. The moral issue is whether or not any management shall be allowed to cover up its mistakes in dealing with human beings by obtaining a contract with its employes which the workers cannot enforce."

This was a reference to the company's demand for a no-strike pledge, provided that the company agrees to full arbitration of disputes arising under the contract.

In Americus, Ga., the home of the Mayor is next to the office of the telephone company. Pickets have been invited to use the Mayor's home as strike headquarters, and to rest on his lawn "private property" — when not picketing.

In Albany, Ga., six girls were arrested on the picket line for disorderly conduct for yelling "scab."

They convinced the judge that "scab" is an accurate descriptive term, and therefore very orderly. We say "Good morning, Judge," to a judge, and "Good morning, scab," to a scab, they explained. The judge dismissed the charges.

In Slidell, La., a local merchant erected an awning to protect the pickets from the hot southern sun.

After police and firemen hosed pickets in Miami, there was renewed effort on the part of Mayor Abe Aronovitz to stir up a meeting of southern mayors similar to the conference of southern governors. A tentative meeting of mayors was cancelled when the governors set their strike hearing for the same date.

CWA Vice Pres. A. T. Jones has reported "a growing pattern of company intimidation." He cited the "big play" the company is making of installing huge floodlights on company buildings. Police squad cars have been hovering about peaceful picket lines at the urging of the company.

Police have appeared at mass meetings, at the request of the company, stating that they were told it would be "a brawl."

During the present strike, the townsfolk are stocking the ice boxes and providing refreshments during the heat of the day. Milk trucks stop off and leave milk, bread trucks drop cases of bread.

At the beginning of the strike, the president of the Cedartown, Ga., local announced to his fellow townsmen that the union was placing an "honorary" picket line in front of the telephone office. "That means you are to honor it," he said.

Later in the strike he said: *"The company is trying to agonize our peaceful strike. It's a nice little strike we've got here in Cedartown, and they ought not to do that.*

"We're not mad, we just want our rights. They can't agonize me no matter how they try."

CIO Supports Southern Bell Workers, Strike In 3rd Month

THE STRIKE of over 45,000 CIO Communications Workers against Southern Bell in nine southeastern states entered its third month last week with these developments:

1. The CIO Executive Board "publicly reiterated its complete and unqualified support" of the strike, saying: *"Only a company completely aware that there is no justice in its own position would so steadfastly refuse to arbitrate its differences with the employes."*

2. CWA-CIO Pres. Joseph A. Beirne wrote Pres. Eisenhower urging his personal intervention in the strike and that he *"propose full public arbitration of this dispute."* The union asked the President to "personally name an arbitrator" and pledged that it would abide by "any decisions he may reach."

3. Beirne issued a statement that Southern Bell *"fears arbitration of disputed issues because arbitration will bring to light the medieval, anti-union views of Bell System management."* His comment came after the company derided CWA's proposal to Eisenhower.

4. Sen. Kefauver (D. Tenn.) joined the list of prominent Southern leaders urging company and union to submit the dispute to arbitration, a proposal CWA volunteered before the strike began and has espoused ever since.

"Public interest requires early settlement of this strike," Kefauver said in identical telegrams to company Pres. Fred J. Turner and to Beirne.

5. Unfair labor charges were filed against CWA by the company under the Taft-Hartley Law. Southern Bell told the NLRB the union had violated workers' guarantees "to refrain" from organizing or striking if they desired.

Arbitration Gains Approval By Ike

Pres. Eisenhower indicated at last week's press conference that arbitration would be useful in settling the strike between the CIO Communications Workers and Southern Bell. CWA has always favored arbitration.

The President was reminded that arbitration ended the L. & N. railroad strike and was asked if that pattern would be as helpful in ending the phone strike. Yes, he answered.

Earlier, Gerald D. Morgan, the President's special counsel, turned down a request from CWA Pres. Joseph Beirne that Eisenhower intervene in the long strike.

The CIO Executive Board repeated its assurance that the $1,250,000 lent to the CWA strikers by CIO unions was "only a down payment," and said "the strikers have our firm pledge that other assistance will be available." CWA had earlier announced receipt of a $500,000 "anonymous donation" to the strike.

In his letter to the President, Beirne noted CWA had voluntarily extended the contract from Aug. 23, 1954 to Mar. 14 "because we desired settlement through peaceful collective bargaining."

"Our efforts were met with arrogant indifference," Beirne wrote. "The Southern Bell Telephone Co., throughout the pre-strike negotiations and since that time has shown more interest in destroying the effectiveness of our union than in establishing reasonable and business-like relations with its employes."

BEIRNE TOLD the President that in the past four years CWA had brought over 3000 grievances before the company, "some of which involved flagrant contract violations."

He pointed out that Southern Bell is demanding inclusion of a no-strike clause in the contract. CWA has agreed to accept such a clause, he said, provided "the company will accept standard arbitration procedures" but "this the company has refused to do."

He quoted Gov. Folsom (D. Ala.) as saying that AT&T was "irresponsible," more powerful than himself and possibly than the President of the United States. Folsom, in a press conference after the unsuccessful effort of southern governors to mediate the strike, said "we got little true cooperation" from company representatives, Beirne told the President.

CIO Prods Congress On $80 Million For SUNFED

IDENTICAL messages from the CIO to the chairmen of the Senate and House Foreign Affairs Committees last week recommended U. S. contributions to the Special United Nations Fund for (SUNFED).

Press reports that influential congressional leaders are cool to even limited foreign aid, inspired the letters to Chairman George (D. Ga.) of the Senate group and Chairman Richards (D. S. C.) of the House committee.

Victor G. Reuther, assistant to the CIO president and director of the CIO's Dept. for Intl. Affairs, recalled in the letters CIO's support for the Marshall Plan and successive aid programs.

He urged economic aid to Free Asia, "where capital and technical and administrative skills are sorely lacking and the underprivileged millions live in dire want." Reuther asked immediate support for the $80 million U. S. contribution to start the $250 million SUNFED program under U. N. auspices.

Fair Farm Price Bill Wins By 5-Vote Margin In House

FAIR PRICE supports for farmers won the day in Congress as the House passed 206-201 the Democratic farm bill ditching "flexible" supports touted by GOP Agriculture Sec. Benson.

Benson's flexible props were rammed through Congress last year despite Pres. Eisenhower's 1952 campaign pledge to support farm prices at 100% of parity.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther had testified earlier before the House Agriculture Committee giving CIO support to the proposal to restore farm income to former levels.

As a result, after the vote on the bill, CIO drew fire from Benson who questioned whether the support came from *"a political motive"* rather than *"a deep interest in the welfare of the farmer."*

Voting for the bill were 185 Democrats and 21 Republicans. In opposition were 29 Democrats and 172 Republicans.

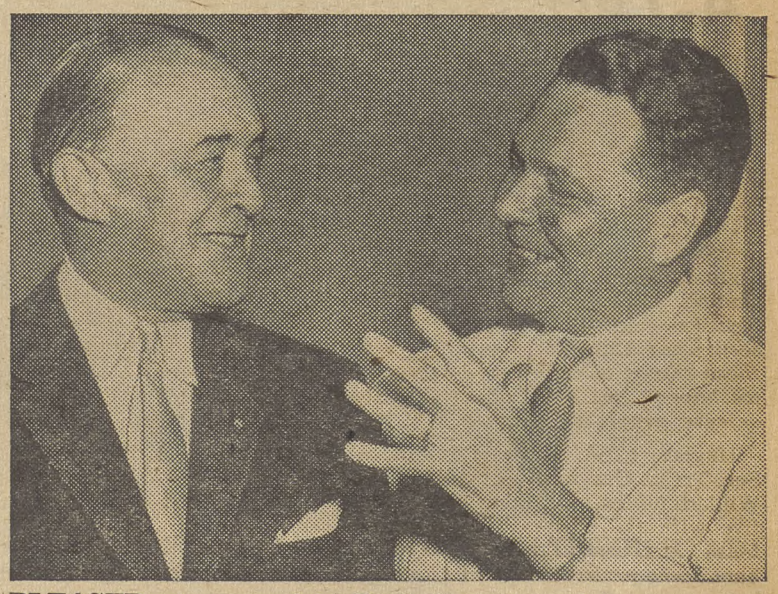
In addition to restoring 90% of parity supports on the five basic crops—wheat, corn, cotton, rice and peanuts—the bill would set the minimum level for dairy products at 80% of parity. The levels would become effective on 1956 and 1957 crops.

Doubts that the Senate would act at this session on the farm bill were voiced by Chairman Ellender (D. La.) of the Senate Labor Committee. Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.), however, urged early action on the measure to avert further declines in farm prices.

CIO Supports Surplus Food Bill

The CIO announced it "wholeheartedly supports" S. 661, which would authorize the Commodity Credit Corp. to process surplus food for distribution by state welfare agencies.

In a wire to Chairman Holland (D. Fla.) of the Agriculture Subcommittee, Robert Oliver, director of the CIO Legislative Committee, called the bill "essential if currently unused supplies of surplus foods are to reach the stomachs of the nation's hungry."



PLEASED at successful efforts to restore fairness to nation's farm prices Rep. Cooley (D. N. C.), left, Agriculture Committee chairman, and Rep. Boggs (D. La.) smile over house vote of 206-201 to ditch "flexible" props.

Bama CIO Gets Behind CWA Strike

SUPPORT for striking CIO Communications Workers in their battle with the Southern Bell Telephone Co. was voiced by delegates and speakers at the 16th convention of the Alabama CIO Council.

Pres. Cecil Robertson said American Tel. & Tel. selected Southern Bell for the present strike in an effort to "break" CWA.

He took note of the recent work stoppage by CIO Steelworkers near Birmingham, and said it was caused because the union members "got awfully mad" at actions of Birmingham police during the CWA strike.

A SURPRISE appearance by Gov. Folsom (D.) brought the delegates to their feet in a rising ovation when he entered Montgomery Civic Auditorium.

"I'm just as strong a friend of yours now as I was 12 months ago," Folsom said, telling the delegates he "just dropped by to say hello."

State Sen. Skidmore (D. Tuscaloosa) praised CWA representatives at the recent Southern Governors' Conference meeting in Atlanta with Southern Bell officials in an effort to settle the telephone strike.

Skidmore, who led the Senate filibuster against a "right-to-scab" bill two years ago, told the convention his views on the legislation haven't changed.

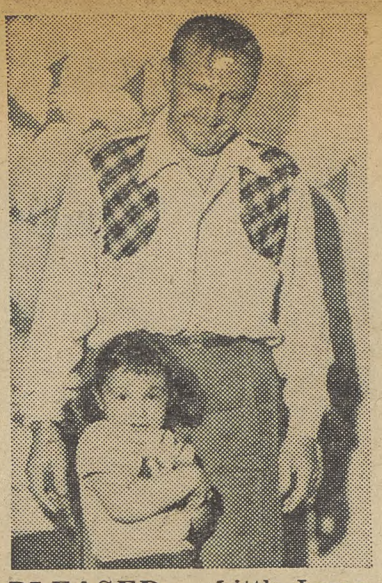
ONE KEY COUNCIL resolution supported a plan for a $150 million bond issue for school construction and $600 annual pay raises for teachers, a program advocated by State Supt. of Education Austin R. Meadows.

James Battles of the CIO Government & Civic Employees was elected secretary-treasurer to succeed Eugene Wells, who has been appointed director of the State Industrial Relations Dept.

Clague Renamed To Statistics Post

Ewan Clague has been nominated by Pres. Eisenhower to a new four-year term as Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

He had held the post from 1946 until last Aug. 20, when his term expired.



PLEASED — Little Lynn Nass hugs her new pair of shoes. Her daddy, CIO Auto Worker Norbert Nass, has been on strike at Kohler Co., near Sheboygan, Wis., more than a year. Ford UAW Local 600 donated $26,000 for shoes.

IAM Collects Kohler Strike Contributions

THE AFL Machinists have begun an extensive drive to aid CIO Auto Workers who have been on strike at the Kohler Co., near Sheboygan, Wis., for more than a year. The firm manufactures plumbing equipment.

IAM Dist. 10, with headquarters in Milwaukee, has urged each member in the district to give a can of food to the strikers and outlined a plan for shop committee collection of the canned goods.

And the IAM members came through. Two truckloads of food and $2500 were presented recently by the district to the strikers and their families. The presentation was made after a mile-long motorcade moved through Sheboygan.

"By this drive," the IAM leaflet said, "we can prove not only to the strikers but to all employers as well, that the CIO-AFL merger is not just a lot of talk, but it truly designed to bring the members of organized labor into one, big happy family —where harmony and cooperation will prevail." —(PAI)

In The Legislatures—

'Muzzle PAC' Drive Gains In Ohio, Michigan Legislatures

By FRED ROSS

THE DRIVE by Republican and big business groups to drop a halter on political action by labor has shifted to two more important industrial states.

The Kile Bill seeking to outlaw PAC received approval from the Ohio House Elections Committee, soon after the similar Catlin Bill was enacted in Wisconsin.

The first attempt to get the bill out of committee failed by one vote. Two Republicans joined with the six Democrats on the committee to prevent the measure's supporters from mustering the required majority of 10 favorable votes.

Spurred by the Ohio Chamber of Commerce, the House GOP leadership went to work on Rep. Lahr (R. Sandusky) to change his vote. Lahr did, and the bill sailed out of committee 10-6, with 10 Republicans voting "yes" and the six Democrats voting "no."

The measure would prohibit the expenditure of union funds for all political activity and the union officers from soliciting voluntary contributions from other union members. Any violation of the bill, which singles out unions, would be a crime punishable by fines of $500 to $1000 or imprisonment of not more than one year, or both.

Michigan

A similar "muzzle PAC" bill was rushed through a Michigan Senate committee after it had been denounced by State CIO Council Pres. August Scholle.

He testified that the measure "says to workers, 'You may have a union shop if you want one, but the price you must pay is the right to hear candidates for public office speak at your meetings. You must give up the right to have a union paper tell you the voting record of public officials if you want union security.'"

Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock of the CIO Auto Workers, Democratic State Chairman Neil Staebler; Chairman James O'Callaghan of Muskegon County CIO-PAC, and Pres. George Dean of State Federation of Labor also appeared against the measure.

Scab Bill Group Is Big Spender

The Maryland Right-to-Work Committee set a record for the amount of money for lobbying activities during the recent session of the Maryland Assembly.

It listed expenditures of $12,816 in its unsuccessful campaign for a right-to-scab bill. This is the highest amount reported so far by 190 registered lobbyists.

Republican State Chairman John Feikens spoke for the measure.

California

Three bills, introduced by Republican Chairman Abshire of the Senate Labor Committee to set far-flung regulation of unions, are pending before the California Legislature.

One measure would require unions to itemize all receipts from whatever source and all expenditures for whatever purpose.

One of the co-authors of the bill, Republican Vice Chairman Montgomery, has withdrawn his support. Another Republican, Sen. Grunsky, who has never been pro-labor, said, "this bill is too rough."

Other Abshire measures would permit three members of a local under international receivership over a year to demand that the parent union return control of the local to its members, and give the State the power to determine union hiring procedure.

Missouri

The campaign of the Missouri Chamber of Commerce for a "right-to-scab" law suffered a stinging setback when the House Constitutional Committee voted 7 to 2 against the bill.

Holifield Hits Report Of Hoover Task Force

THE FORTHCOMING Hoover Commission task force report on water resources and power was blasted by Rep. Holifield (D. Calif.) on the ground that it reflects "completely" the private power philosophy.

Holifield called for an "immediate" airing of the recommendations, though he said he could not comment on any specific recommendation at present.

"I can say that the philosophy embodied in the recommendations reflects the fact that the task force was composed of men completely dedicated to an exclusive private power philosophy," he observed.

"They are vigorously opposed to any type of public power operation on a 'yardstick' or any other basis."

He noted that he had tried in vain to see that at least two of the 26 task force members would be representative of public power interests.

"PAST HISTORY indicates that the majority of the Commission usually accepts the majority of the task force recommendations," Holifield commented. He said the task force has spent "$400,000 of public funds—twice as much as was expended by any other task force" and had 17 months in which to prepare its report.

"In view of the importance to our economy of the subjects studied, a full and complete disclosure should be made of the recommendations and the supporting data," the congressman declared.

A slap at the GOP Administration's operation of the rural electrification program came last week from Morris L. Cooke, first REA administrator, in a letter to Ancher Nelsen, the present administrator.

In declining an invitation to attend Agriculture Dept. exercises celebrating REA's 20th anniversary, Cooke noted that the chief speaker was to be Vice Pres. Nixon who voted against REA 13 out of 15 times while he was in Congress.

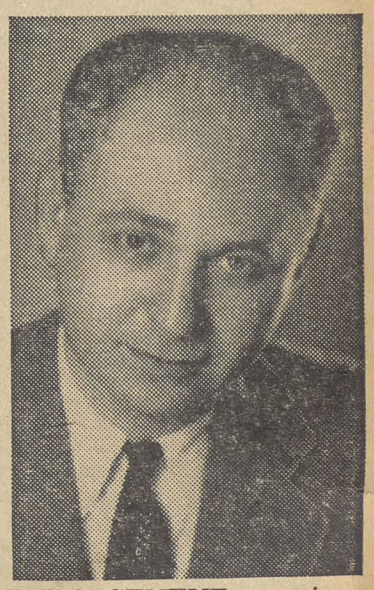
FPC Examiner Backs Idaho Power Co. Dam

Federal Power Commission Examiner William J. Costello recommended last week that the Idaho Power Co. be permitted to build one of its three dams at Brownlee on the Snake River.

The decision, which is subject to review by the commission, denied the company's other two applications, and precluded construction of the federal high dam at Hells Canyon, which is supported by conservationists, power experts and CIO.

He reminded Nelsen that REA had fulfilled its expectations of providing service for 3.6 million rural customers 17 years after it was founded.

Presently, he pointed out, *"the drastic cutting down, really almost eliminating planning advice to the co-operatives, has seemed to me to threaten the very life of REA."*



ENDORSEMENT was given by the Cook County CIO to the candidacy of Pres. Ralph Helstein of the CIO Packinghouse Workers for Chicago School Board.

'A-Test Shows Civil Defense Lags'

"THE U. S. hasn't got a workable civil defense program" was the comment of CIO representatives who observed the recent Survival Town atomic bomb shot at Yucca Flat, Nev.

Martin Hughes of the CIO Communication Workers, representing CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, said: *"Now that I have seen what happens when one of these things is exploded, I know we haven't got a workable civil defense program."*

Hughes, CIO Rubber Workers Sec.-Treas. Desmond Walker and William Welsh, CIO representative with the Federal Civil Defense Administration, were on hand when the 35 kiloton A-bomb went off.

Elwood Swisher, administrative vice president of the CIO Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, had been with the CIO group earlier but was called back to Washington several days before the blast.

Even on the Media Hill observation point nearly eight miles away from the spot where the device was detonated, Welsh said, many of the observers lost their hats when the shock wave hit them after rolling across the desert.

An enemy A-bomb would be aimed "right down the throat" of organized labor if it comes, Hughes said. He added:

"Until we get a program, my advice to our members who work and live in target areas is dig in if you can't get out. Federal and local civil defense people had better get busy and deal with the workers who man the plants."

After the blast, the party inspected damage to homes, trailers and installations specially constructed for the test at points one and two miles from ground zero.

Commenting on the destruction, Walker said that civil defense had better *"get in the survival business"* with a simple, sensible program.

"There isn't much sense in talking about plant protection," he said, "if there won't be any people around to work in the plants.

"We in CIO want to do our part in civil defense. We can help effectively only if we are in on the planning from the beginning."

Welsh said that CIO people "came out to this test to do more than watch an explosion. They came to get first-hand information that will help us to develop a safety program to protect workers and their families in target areas."

CIO Shoe Workers Move Toward Merger

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

CIO's Shoe Workers, at an all-time peak in membership strength, have approved the union's close cooperation with the AFL Boot & Shoe union and set the stage for possible future merger of the two groups.

Meeting at the USWA's ninth convention in Chicago May 2-6, some 400 delegates mapped out a campaign of militant collective bargaining in the industry, which is enjoying one of its most profitable years.

A FEATURE of the five-day meeting was an address by Pres. John J. Mara of the AFL Boot & Shoe Workers, who made his first appearance before the USWA group.

"You folks don't look any different to me from the people in my own union," Mara told the attentive delegates. "We're all shoe workers and we must work together. We can get together and be friends."

The two unions have engaged in joint bargaining with a number of firms. Both Mara and USWA Pres. Russ Taylor agreed it had been a highly satisfactory arrangement. They noted also that there has been "not one instance" of violation of the no-raiding agreement between the two unions in the past three years.

THE CONVENTION "wholeheartedly" endorsed steps taken by the national CIO and AFL to achieve organic unity. The resolution emphasized that all unions should practice "day to day working solidarity" in order to strengthen the foundations of unity.

Taylor told the delegates that "if and when" a shoe union merger is accomplished, "we will be in a position to bring into the union many of the independent unions that exist today in the shoe industry."

Much of the convention discussion revolved around the problem or organizing the unorganized, in an industry where factory machinery is rented from the makers and shops "run away" often from higher wage areas to remote low-wage locations.

As a result, despite gains made by the unions, wages average $1.33 an hour for the industry.

The union strongly endorsed CIO-supported bills for a $1.25 minimum wage law. Such an increase would lift pay in non-union shops, the convention said, and would place organized employers in a far better competitive position while granting increases to the union.

Stress was placed on a union label campaign, in conjunction with the work of the CIO Union Label Committee; and the convention heard reports of successful efforts to get union-organized firms to buy union-made industrial safety shoes.

A number of CIO leaders addressed the meeting.

Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, in a review of CIO-AFL unity moves, said there would be no place in the new organization for crooks or communists.

"There is plenty of room for Shoe Workers and Leather Workers. There is no room for heels," Carey told the delegates, in reference to communist-dominated unions.

"As soon as the merger is completed, we are going to undertake a great crusade to organize the millions of unorganized workers in America."

Executive Vice-Pres. John V. Riffe recalled for the delegates the difficulties of organizing the steel workers in the Chicago area during 1936-37, and called on the Shoe Workers to beat down the obstacles to continued organization of shoe workers.

"We must win more pay and a shorter work week, so we can buy back the goods that industry makes," he said. "As automation increases, this is going to be more important a task than ever before."

The union elects its officers by referendum. Sec.-Treas James J. Mitchell was sworn in on May 1 to start his 20th year in office. In the recent voting, two members who have served on the executive board since 1944—George Fecteau and Dave Wilson—were re-elected.

OTHERS re-elected were Angelo Georgian, elected first in 1949; Emerson Pence, 1950; James Bringle, 1951; and Feline De Nevalis, elected for the first time. Pres. Taylor's present term expires next year.

Concentrated organizing in the shoe factories in Maine was approved by the delegates, after reports that many run-away plants were settling in the State. A number of additional organizers and adequate funds for the campaign were approved by the convention.

WAVING GREETING to ninth convention of CIO Shoe Workers in Chicago is CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, flanked by USW Sec.-Treas. James Mitchell (left) and Pres. Russell Taylor. CIO Executive Vice Pres. John Riffe (right) also spoke.

New Job Figures Gain, But Layoffs Still High

MORE people were at work last month than in any April in history, but nearly three million Americans were still without jobs and unable to find them, according to the monthly report of the Commerce and Labor Depts.

The number of employed was 61.7 million, an increase of 1.2 million over March, 1.1 million more than in April 1954, and 100,000 more than the previous April record set in 1953.

Unemployment, declining even less than normal for the month, dropped from 3.1 million to 2,962,000. This is 500,000 fewer jobless than in April 1954, but 1.4 million more than in April 1953. The Commerce Dept. seasonally adjusted unemployment index jumped from 112 in March to 118 in April.

The number of those who have been unemployed for 15 months or more continued to increase. It reached more than 1.1 million, compared to one million in March and 974,000 in February.

ANALYSIS of the increase in the number of people working shows that nearly half was in agriculture, where employment always increases between March and April. Nearly half the increase in non-farm employment was accounted for by retail trades and services—reflecting, at least in part, employment during the pre-Easter shopping season.

In industry, employment in durable goods increased in accordance with the pattern of the last few months, but the number of jobs in non-durable goods dropped.

Rep. Mollohan (D. W.Va.), whose district has been hit by unemployment about as hard as any in the country, sharply criticized the Eisenhower Administration for the way it is handling unemployment statistics.

It reports them, he said, so "their proper interpretation is concealed in a welter of words and a selection of time periods calculated to hide the facts."

"Official" figures make it appear, he explained, that the labor force has been decreasing instead of increasing during the last two years, and is now reported to be 400,000 less than it was a year ago.

Union Label Won In New Shoe Pact

The first ladies' shoe with the imprint of the CIO Shoe Workers union label was presented to the USW-CIO convention in Chicago.

Made by CIO members at the Selby Manufacturing Co., the shoes will have the union label stamped in the sole directly alongside of the manufacturer's name.

Selby's new contract with USW-CIO Locals 117 and 220 includes a clause requiring the use of the label in the firm's production. Mabel Joslin of Manchester, N. H., won a pair of the shoes as a prize at the convention.

Give A Buck To PAC —The Job You Save May Be Your Own

IUE Urges Minimum Pay Of $1.30 In Lamp Industry

LABOR SEC. Mitchell has been urged by the CIO Electrical Workers to establish a $1.30 an hour minimum wage for the electric lamp manufacturing industry.

IUE-CIO Pres. James B. Carey, who is CIO secretary-treasurer, said the union presented its recommendation for the $1.30 rate at Labor Dept. hearings.

The Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act gives the department the power to set minimum rates paid by companies doing government contract work in excess of $10,000.

IUE-CIO officials said 85.1% of all workers in the industry covered by a recent department survey receive more than $1.30. They also pointed out that more than 70% of the plants in the industry pay all workers more than $1.30.

IUE-CIO Research Dir. David Lasser pointed out that inasmuch as the productivity of workers in southern plants is equal to those in northern plants, *"justice demands these workers in the South and other plants should therefore receive wages in line with their output."*

Jobless Benefit Hike Urged For Capital

MORE liberal unemployment compensation in the District of Columbia was urged by CIO spokesmen before the Senate's District subcomittee, part of Washington's "city council."

Mrs. Katherine P. Ellickson, secretary of the CIO Social Security Committee, recalled Pres. Eisenhower's statement in his 1955 Economic Report: *"The District of Columbia should have an unemployment insurance law that could be a model for the states."*

A bipartisan group of seven senators has sponsored a bill which would drop the present $30 a week ceiling on jobless pay in favor of a $54 top and permit payments up to 26 weeks in a year. Disqualifications, some of them adopted last year, would also be softened by the proposed legislation.

Under the new plan the maximum would be raised to 67% of the average wage covered by employes, including government workers.

"THE D. C. unemployment insurance law is of special significance in the national picture," said Mrs. Ellickson, "because it is enacted by Congress and the chief officials of the District are appointed by the President. The President and his Secretary of Labor have recommended substantial improvements in unemployment insurance to all the state governors and Congress should support his position and strengthen our efforts in the states . . ."

She said that the current average benefit of $25 is only 31% of average wages, using the $80 estimate of Labor Under Sec. Larson.

Washington's Board of Trade and a number of business groups argued any raise was too soon and too much after last year's revision of the law.

Vice Pres. Francis A. O'Connell of the District CIO Council pointed out that Washington is one of the most expensive U. S. cities in which to live. The cost of a "modest but adequate" budget for a family of four, prepared some years ago by the Bureau of Labor statistics, is about $85 a week.

"Low-paid workers cannot be expected to tide themselves over during long periods of unemployment and the $30 maximum is pitifully low compared with family requirements . . .," O'Connell said.

Unions Aid Study Of Bus Use Decline

Officials of the CIO Transport Workers and AFL Electric Railway Employes met last week with management of nine New York City privately-owned bus lines to discuss an alarming decline in passengers.

Theodore W. Kheel, impartial chairman of the industry in the metropolis, said that 300 million fewer riders used the private bus lines in the year ended June 30, 1954, than in the year ended June 30, 1947.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

BULLETIN

By overwhelming votes, the CIO Auto Workers late last week won representation elections in eight Midwest plants of International Harvester where UE-FE formerly held bargaining rights. CIO Reg. VIII Dir. Frank Cronin reported the victory covered more than 10,000 workers. Harvester plants won by UAW included the McCormick, tractor and West Pullman plants in Chicago, and plants at Louisville, Ky., Richmond, Ind., and East Moline, Canton and Rock Falls, Ill.

THE WRITER is pleased to announce that after months of diligent effort on the part of R. J. Thomas, Hugh Thompson and other CIO representatives we are having an election among the leather workers in the New England area.

The LWOC-CIO under the immediate direction of Thompson, has been hard at work in bringing about an election among leather workers in the Peabody-Salem-Danvers area.

Some 3200 members of Local 21 will vote on May 19 for a bargaining agent. These same workers earlier in the year voted to disaffiliate with the Fur & Leather Workers Div. of the AFL Butchers. They want real honest-to-goodness trade union representation, without having trade union principles second to ideology.

These workers know that CIO will strive always toward better wages, working conditions and security, and on this basis we feel that when the results of the elections are in, CIO will be chosen the bargaining agent by an overwhelming majority.

DIR. CAREY HAIGLER of the CIO Organizing Committee reports that the CIO Woodworkers won an important representation election at D. L. Fair Lumber Co., Louisville, Miss., by a vote of 392 to 92 for no union.

CIO Reg. Dir. H. T. McCreedy reports that workers at the Dixon Tom-A-Toe Plant in Indianapolis, Ind., favored the CIO Retail-Wholesale Union by a large majority in a recent election.

Three election victories are reported by Sec.-Treas. T. M. McCormick, Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers, CIO, at the following plants: Oldbury Electro-Chemical Co., Columbus, Miss., and the Standard Oil Co. (Supply Dept.), Dearborn, N. C.

The CIO Clothing Workers and the CIO Broadcast Employees won recent elections in CIO Region XIII. The Clothing Workers were victorious at the Union Mfg. Co., Los Angeles, Calif., and NABET won at KBET-TV, Sacramento, Calif., according to CIO Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler.

CIO STEELWORKERS Rep. Horace Brook reports a Steelworkers' election victory in Knoxville, Tenn., where the workers of Duralite Window Corp. favored the USA-CIO by an overwhelming vote.

The IUE-CIO recently won two more elections, reports Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett. Workers at Eastman Mfg. Co., Inc., Springfield, Mass., favored the IUE-CIO, as did the workers at Electrical System Corp., Palisades Park, N. J.

CIO Reg. Dir. George DeNucci reports two CIO victories in Region VI. Employes of the Reigel Hotel, Sandusky, O., voted for the CIO Retail & Wholesale Union, and the stock clerks at the W. Bingham Co., Cleveland, O., favored the CIO Auto Workers.

The CIO Steelworkers won an election in Region X at the Glauber Water Works, Omaha, Neb., reports CIO Rep. J. H. Stocker.

Full Merger Agreement Reached By CCL, TLC

FINAL agreement on a merged Canadian labor movement representing one million workers was reached last week by the Unity Committee of the Canadian Congress of Labor and the Trade & Labor Congress of Canada at a meeting in Ottawa.

The agreement now goes to the respective executive councils of the two bodies and then to their national conventions for final approval.

The convention of the AFL-affiliated TLC will open May 30 in Windsor, Ont. The CCL, with which CIO unions in Canada are affiliated, will meet in Toronto the week of Oct. 10. A joint convention to begin operations of the new body will be held "as early as possible" in 1956.

The new organization will be called the Canadian Labor Congress. It will begin life with two honorary presidents — A. R. Mosher, only president the CCL has ever had, and Percy Bengough, who retired last year as president of the TLC.

This was taken as an indication that TLC Pres. Claude Jodoin will head the new body.

THE QUESTION of per capita payments, one of the toughest problems that faced the Unity Committee, was tentatively settled after long discussion. It was agreed to set the amount at 7c per member per month, compared to the 10c the CCL has been receiving and the 5c set in the TLC constitution.

Oil, Chemical Names Lashman

Ed Lashman, an assistant editor of The CIO News, has resigned to join the publicity staff of the CIO Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, it was announced by Henry C. Fleisher, editor and CIO Publicity Dept. director.

Lashman, a longtime CIO staff member, was named by Ray Davidson, OCAW publicity director, to the union's expanded information staff. Before joining The CIO News staff, Lashman had worked for the CIO Organizational Dept. staff and CIO-PAC.

Carey Sees Anti-Bias Gains In Unity; Meat Merger Talked

GUARANTEES against racial discrimination in the proposed constitution of the new labor organization to be established by CIO - AFL merger were hailed by James B. Carey, chairman of the CIO Civil Rights Committee.

JAMES B. CAREY

Carey, who is CIO secretary-treasurer and president of the CIO Electrical Workers, issued his statement praising ratification of the document by the CIO Executive Board.

"The civil rights guarantees and the built-in protection for every worker regardless of race, creed, color or national origin are an integral part of the document I am proud to have had a share in fashioning," Carey said.

"The new constitution, in this respect, goes far beyond anything in the present CIO constitution, it exceeds anything in the AFL constitution. There are at least four references to this important subject, direct or implied, in the constitution which will govern a federation embracing 15 million workers.

"They are not empty words or hollow phrases intended to gloss a situation which must be met head-on. They carry authority and they lend vigorous determination to a sincere desire to insure eradication of the twin evils of discrimination and segregation," he declared.

CAREY POINTED out that one of the stated objectives of the new organization, made implicit in its constitution, will be to encourage all workers to share in the benefits of union organization.

"That means, as it clearly says, all workers," Carey said, "without regard to race, color, creed or national origin.

"The Executive Council of this new organization is charged with the responsibility of seeing that the full benefits of union organization in craft or industrial unions are made available to every worker."

ESTABLISHMENT of a Committee on Civil Rights is also ordained in the new document, Carey observed.

"We have not merely paid lip service to a guarantee in our Nation's own Constitution," Carey said. "We have made it a living part of the document that will guide and govern our new federation.

"We have installed the machinery to afford every American protection and every right as an individual and as a worker. *That machinery, I assure you, will be employed in the interests of all."*

House Kills Alaska, Hawaii Statehood

Statehood for Hawaii and Alaska, combined into one bill in the 84th Congress, seemed to be shelved for this session as the House voted 218 to 170 to recommit the bill to the Territorial and Insular Affairs Committee.

Independent Joins CIO Leather Group

A longtime independent group, the Adirondack Union of Leather Workers, in Gloversville, N. Y., voted last week 212 to 71 to affiliate with the CIO Leather Workers.

The union voted some time ago to investigate affiliation with a national union in the leather field, rejected the AFL Butchers' Fur & Leather Div.

It has almost 500 members in three Gloversville plants, Framglo, Milligan-Higgins Co. and G. Lavor's.

NLRB Sets Leather Vote

SIXTY-THREE leather plants in the Peabody-Salem-Danvers and Beverly sections of Massachusetts will vote May 19 on representation either by the CIO Leather Workers Organizing Committee or the Fur & Leather Div. of the AFL Butchers.

The NLRB ruled last week that 3231 workers are eligible to ballot. LWOC Local 21 petitioned for the elections several months ago after seceding from the IFLWU.

Four traveling teams of NLRB representatives will conduct all elections in a single day. Tabulation of the ballots will begin late in the afternoon at a Salem hotel.

More than 2400 workers are employed in 35 plants affiliated with the Massachusetts Leather Manufacturers Association. Another 800 workers are in 27 plants of so-called "independents." Sixteen other firms not in interstate commerce have agreed to recognize the winner of the election for their 250 employes.

Give A Buck To PAC —The Job You Save May Be Your Own

MERGER of the CIO Packinghouse Workers with the AFL Meat Cutters appeared "a step closer" last week, but proposals for creation of a single union in the woodworking industry received a setback.

UPWA-CIO Pres. Ralph Helstein won applause from some 400 delegates to a Meat Cutters conference in Chicago when he said his union seeks "honorable" merger "as quickly as we can get it."

In response, Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman of the AFL group said "there cannot be a happier man in the house than yours truly."

GORMAN will address a similar gathering of UPWA, also in Chicago, which marks the first time top officers of either union have addressed national gatherings of the former rival organizations.

Before the AFL group, Helstein said that "we trust that in the very near future instead of coming as visitors we will be convening together."

Helstein noted that a single union in the industry would be handling livestock from its entrance into the stockyard to its sale over the meat counter.

CIO WOODWORKERS Pres. A. F. Hartung hit out at Gen. Treas. Frank Chapman of the AFL Carpenters and Joiners for attacking the IWA-CIO proposal for one union in woods products.

"It is too bad," Hartung said, "that Chapman is only interested in maintaining the membership of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers under the Carpenters' jurisdiction rather than helping the workers in wood manufacturing and processing to build one big union.

"The IWA made its offer in all sincerity. Not with the idea of going back into the Carpenters, but to build a new autonomous international union that would strengthen the bargaining position of those working in the lumbering industry and also help other international unions in organizing the unorganized—such as the thousands of unorganized carpenters."

MEOWING disdain for the Sperry Gyroscope Co. is this picketing cat which accompanies members of Local 450, CIO Electrical Workers, as they make their rounds outside one of the company's plants at Lake Success, N. Y.

UAW Sets Strike Votes In GM And Ford Locals

A STRIKE vote was ordered last week for half a million members of the CIO Auto Workers as a result of "lack of progress" in the union's negotiations for guaranteed annual employment with General Motors and the Ford Motor Co.

The referendums were called for at separate meetings of the union's GM and Ford Councils in Detroit, following reports by the negotiating committees on the results of a month of collective bargaining.

Union officials emphasized that the poll does not mean there will be a strike.

"I should like to emphasize," said UAW-CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, "the union will do everything humanly possible to avoid a strike. This means we feel we have arrived at the time and the place where lack of progress justifies taking a strike vote."

Similar views were expressed by Dir. Ken Bannon of the UAW-CIO Ford Dept. and Chairman Gene Prato of the Ford Council.

"It is the desire of the international union, the Ford Council and the members of Ford local unions to avoid a strike," they said in a joint statement.

"Ford workers and the general public can be confident that we shall do everything humanly possible to do so. We stated on Apr. 12, at the outset of negotiations, that we would examine every avenue open for a just and peaceful settlement. That is still our aim."

Marking ballots in the strike vote will be 325,000 GM employes in 101 locals, and 181 Ford workers in 52 locals. The Ford contract expires June 1, that at GM on June 7. Union officials assured the council delegates that additional meetings will be held before a strike is called—if at all.

FORD Local 862 in Louisville, Ky.,—the first local to ballot—voted 1663 to 28 for a strike if the union's demands are not met.

The balloting took place as the UAW and Ford resumed negotiations after a week's recess and began what may be the final phase of talks. Negotiations with GM also resumed this week after a 12-day recess.

Reuther spoke at both council sessions. A strong strike vote in support of the negotiating committees, he said, would be the best insurance against an actual walkout.

Meantime, negotiations will continue. Sessions were held with Ford after last week's strike vote announcement, and meetings with GM are scheduled for this week.

Reuther, also president of the CIO, announced he is canceling a scheduled trip to Vienna, Austria, for the fourth world congress of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trades Unions opening May 20.

UAW'S national Chrysler Council will meet in Detroit May 19-20 to formulate their wage demands, including guaranteed employment. The Chrysler contract expires Aug. 21 and negotiations can begin early in July.

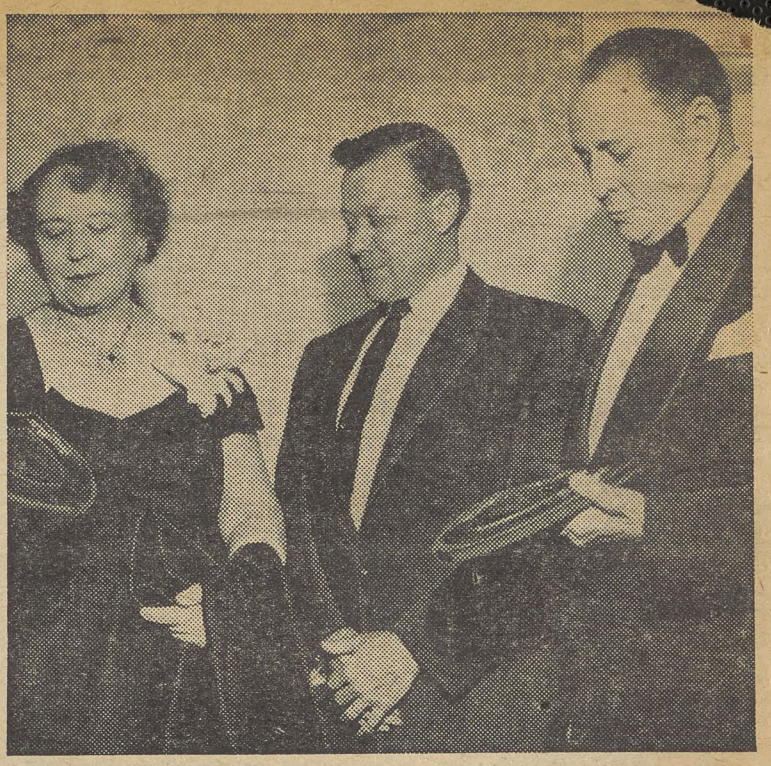
The union announced that in its quest for guaranteed annual employment, it had proposed to the two companies that they set up trust funds amounting to 4% of the base payroll for five years, or until the reserve fund equals 20% of the base payroll.

Chrysler Breaks All The Records

The Chrysler Corp. broke all sorts of records in the first three months of 1955, the most prosperous first quarter in its history.

It earned 349% more than in the 1954 first quarter—$34.5 million, or $3.95 a share, compared to $7.6 million, or 88c. It earned more than in all of last year, when net was $18.5 million, or $2.13 a share.

It increased sales volume by 88%, to $958 million this year from $529 million in the first quarter of 1954, and it increased production by 99.5% over last year.



WEST VIRGINIA'S daughter and son of the year are Rep. Kee (D. W. Va.), left, and CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther. Sen. Neely (D. W. Va.), right, is holding plaque presented to Reuther for his work in labor relations.

Butler's 'Police Card' Bill Rapped By CIO, Spokesmen For 3 Unions

"WE DON'T want every worker carrying a police card attesting to his loyalty," Thomas E. Harris, CIO assistant general counsel, told the Senate Internal Security subcommittee last week in opposing the Butler bill.

He told Sen. Butler (R. Md.) that his measure would establish greater governmental control over workers in private employment in peacetime than had ever been established in time of war.

Disputing the bill's title which indicates it deals with workers in defense plants, Harris said the measure, according to Atty.-Gen. Brownell, affects privately-owned facilities engaged in normal civilian work. Employes in defense plants are already covered by a government-run security clearance program.

"THIS IS a non-defense facilities bill," Harris said, adding, "we are not in favor of any general screening of workers."

Despite much talk about espionage, he went on, "this bill has nothing whatever to do with preventing espionage . . . It would give a lot less freedom but no more security."

He cast grave doubts on the constitutionality of the present industrial security program and of the Butler Bill, if it is enacted.

It can hardly be argued, Harris said, "that persons in ordinary private employment are subject to arbitrary dismissal by government ukase and that they have no constitutional rights to a fair hearing."

A Justice Dept. spokesman endorsed the Administration-backed bill, saying it would close a security loophole. He said it would allow the government the right to bar individuals who "may" commit sabotage from defense plants.

LEGISLATIVE DIR. Frank N. Hoffman of the CIO Steelworkers cited that union's anti-Communist record. He urged Pres. Eisenhower to set up a broad and representative commission to recommend legislation which would guard national security and guarantee individuals' democratic rights.

Hoffman also called upon Congress to "review and revise existing security laws" to safeguard the nation against sabotage without subjecting individuals to prosecution "merely on the basis of speech and advocacy of unpopular ideas."

A non-partisan commission of the type recommended by a Steelworkers' convention resolution and typified in S.J. 21 would, Hoffman argued, "be removed from the realm of political harassment."

"We are keenly aware of the menace to our national security presented by organized communism," testified Bertram Diamond, assistant to the general counsel of the CIO Electrical Workers. He said IUE-CIO fought "hard and effectively" to drive Communists out of the American labor movement, relying "on the democratic process of persuasion and free choice."

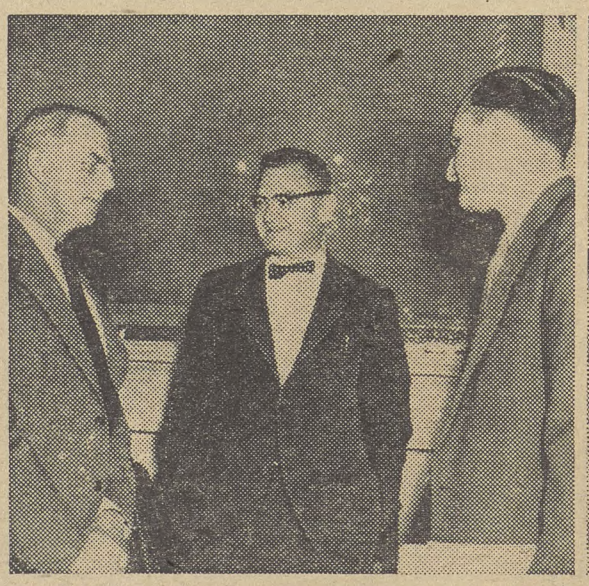
He opposed the Butler Bill, calling it "contradictory and self-defeating." The act, he said, requires the Defense Dept. Secretary to publish a list of defense facilities as a prerequisite to barring potential saboteurs and subversives from them.

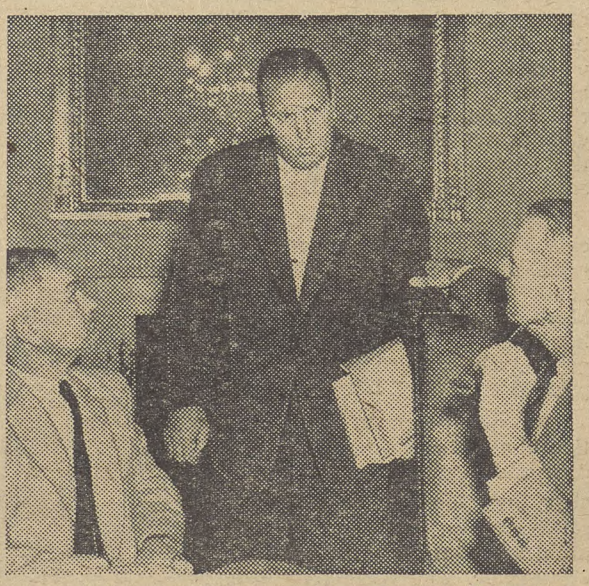
"What could be more harmful to the national security than the publication of a complete list of vital defense plants....?" asked Diamond.

JOSEPH L. RAUH, Jr., Washington counsel of the UAW-CIO, pointed out that the Butler Bill was not "standby legislation" for use in a future emergency, but was intended to be put into operation at once.

Its language covered "any business" in the U. S. and applied the bill to "all workers," Rauh observed. He pointed out that the bill's promise of "adequate opportunity to defend" was meaningless, since the accused worker would have no opportunity to confront and cross-examine his accuser, a fundamental principle of law.

"We believe," he concluded, "the American people can successfully insure our security without destroying the constitutional liberties and rights of individual citizens."





UNRUFFLED after two hours of testimony, CIO Assistant Gen. Counsel Thomas E. Harris (left photo, center) chats with Sen. Butler (R. Md.) (left), whose bill CIO opposes, as Atty. Elliott Bredhoff looks on. At right: Legislative Dir. Frank N. Hoffman of CIO Steelworkers discusses bill with Subcommittee Counsel Richard Arens (seated, left) and Butler. IUE and UAW spokesmen also testified.

Inquiry On Automation Coming Up

AUTOMATION and the problems it poses for the American worker are going to get some congressional attention, as CIO has suggested.

A Joint Economic Report subcommittee will soon announce dates for full-dress hearings on the subject.

Labor and management leaders, engineers and specialists, will testify "on the extent of personnel readjustments required, the retraining and transitional employment problems which result and the effect upon private investment and consumption.

Rep. Patman (D. Tex.) is chairman of the subcommittee. Other members are Sens. O'Mahoney (D. Wyo.) and Watkins (R. Utah) and Reps. Kelley (D. Pa.) and Wolcott (R. Mich.).

The group will have as aims:

- To learn the effects of automation on employment, what new investments are needed and what effects it will have on the U. S. living standard.
- To make case studies of industries already automated.
- To learn management plans for extension of automation and what is in prospect.
- To recommend legislation that may be necessary to see that automation "does not produce serious or undue short-run unemployment and dislocations."

—(PAI)

GOP Stalls On Wage Coverage

—See Page 3

Preparing for Automation See Page 5

The CIO News

Official Weekly Publication, Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Ohio Lawmakers Hear From Labor On $1.25

A Day On The Hill— Fifty Ohio unionists, representing 1.25 million CIO and AFL members, lobbied in Washington last week for an increased minimum wage, with broader coverage. Delegates reported they were pleased at bipartisan support from Ohio's congressional delegation. Top left: Democrat Vanik (seated) is enthusiastic supporter of $1.25. Top right: Republican Brown (center) was noncommittal but interested, delegates said. Lower left: Democrat Kirwan (left), long-time union member, tells Ohio unionist of his support for increase. Lower right: big Cleveland group talks with Democrat Feighan (seated), who hailed AFL-CIO merger and pledged fight for better wage floor.

CIO Leather Workers Win Key Plant Votes

A SMASHING VICTORY by the CIO Leather Workers in its first NLRB election contest routed the Communist-dominated Fur & Leather Div. of the AFL Butchers last week in the Peabody-Salem-Danvers and Beverly section of Massachusetts.

LWOC-CIO's Local 21 won overwhelmingly, polling 2169 votes to 566 for the Leather Div. On this basis Local 21 gets bargaining rights for 60 plants, with the AFL obtaining the right to represent three plants with a total of 24 workers.

Nineteen other plants, engaged only in intrastate commerce and not involved in the election, agreed in advance to recognize the winner of the over-all NLRB vote as the collective bargaining agent of their employes.

Six NLRB teams operating on split-second schedules ran off elections in 63 shops in the four-city area. The votes were tabulated at Peabody City Hall, only a short distance from Local 21's quarters and the high school auditorium where the leather workers voted all but unanimously last January to secede from the IFLWU, then an independent union.

LWOC-CIO was established by the last National CIO Convention and chartered early this year. Local 21 was the nucleus of the new union which now includes locals in several parts of the country.

Hugh Thompson, LWOC secretary-treasurer and CIO Reg. 1 director, hailed the victory and predicted LWOC "soon will be the dominant union in the field."

"Local 21 has always been the leader among workers," he added. "It was the first to organize, it was the first to cast off the shackles of the Communist-run IFLWU. It was the first local in LWOC, it is the largest union in the leather industry."

Thompson forecast more locals seceding from the Leather Div. of the AFL group to join LWOC.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther congratulated Local 21, "your bargaining committee will be able to begin negotiations with your employers . . . negotiations which have been held up by the delaying tactics of the opposition."

"All of CIO hails your courageous struggle to establish a clean, American union for leather workers," said CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey. "LWOC has a clear field to unite all leather workers in one great union."

CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe said leather workers all over the nation "look to Local 21 to lead the way in the establishment of a union for leather workers that will be free of Communist domination and Communists. . . . They will follow you by the tens of thousands."

Beirne Sees Progress In Southern Bell Talks

NEGOTIATIONS looking toward settlement of the marathon strike of the CIO Communications Workers against the Southern Bell Telephone Co.—now in its third month—were continuing last week in Atlanta.

CWA-CIO Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, who had joined the bargaining sessions a week earlier, and Pres. Fred J. Turner of the company headed committees which were meeting with Assistant Dir. Clyde M. Mills of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service and Conciliator E. Martin Sconyers.

He appeared a trifle more optimistic after the first session last week.

"I see hopeful signs that the company is willing to join us in real collective bargaining," he said. "Previously it was difficult to see the possibilities of breaking the deadlock because of the company's unwillingness to discuss the real issues."

More than 45,000 members of the CWA-CIO employed by Southern Bell in nine states walked out on Mar. 13 after eight months of fruitless bargaining for a 1954 contract.

THE MAIN ISSUE is the company's demand for a no-strike clause, to which the union will agree only if the firm consents to arbitration of day-to-day grievances—3000 of which had piled up without settlement in the previous four years.

The company refused. It also rejected the union's requests for wage increases, town and job reclassifications, and pension and health insurance plans.

In reply to a query from Sen. Kefauver (D. Tenn.), Beirne unequivocally said the union is willing to arbitrate unresolved issues, and has been since before the strike. Turner, in a belated reply to a similar query, agreed to arbitrate only some disputes growing out of a no-strike clause.

When Kefauver reported this on the Senate floor, Sen. Long (D. La.) noted that arbitration would not be entirely necessary "if the company were willing to sit down and enter into good faith negotiations."

CWA-CIO Vice Pres. A. T. Jones, in charge of the strike, took issue with the company's advertised claim that 30,000 employes are working.

Bell's 'Hired Goons' Hit For Violence

MOST of the violence in the strike of more than 45,000 members of the CIO Communications Workers against the Southern Bell Telephone Co. is by "hired goons, thugs and gunmen," CWA-CIO Dist. Dir. W. A. Smallwood charged last week.

"They are hired by the company from private detective agencies and contracted for the duration of the strike," he said.

"Some of them come from an outfit called Southern Detective Agency. Others are hired from the Burns Detective Agency."

Private police officers also are being hired for off-hours work, he added.

"SOUTHERN BELL knows pretty well," Smallwood continued, "that if there is any violence in connection with a strike, the union is blamed regardless of how it starts. That's the way most of the local newspapers will play it.

"All we can say is that CWA does not initiate such action and we don't condone it. We don't even know who is doing it, friend or foe."

Smallwood's charge was made after Cecil Bragg, a striking cable splicer in Pensacola, Fla., was shot in the back while doing routine picket duty. He is in critical condition in Pensacola Hospital.

William Harold Slaughter, a scab, was arrested on a temporary charge of carrying a concealed weapon.

14c Package Gained In Glass Pacts

AN AGREEMENT for a package wage increase averaging 14c an hour was signed between the CIO Glass Workers and the two "big glass" companies — Pittsburgh Plate Glass and Libbey-Owen-Ford—at the conclusion of the recent wage conference at Miami Beach, Fla.

The new one-year contract, effective May 15, provides for an 8c-an-hour general increase, with adjustments of 8c and 6c for maintenance and non-bonus workers.

Improvements in fringe benefits including health and welfare provisions bring the total increase to an average of about 14c an hour.

THE BIG GLASS agreement covers some 23,000 workers in PPG and LOF plants in Toledo and Rossford, Ohio; Mt. Vernon, Creighton and Ford City, Pa.; Charleston and Clarksburg, W. Va.; Crystal City, Mo.; Ottawa, Ill.; Shreveport, La., and Henryetta, Okla.

The conference failed to reach an agreement on the union's demand for a guaranteed annual wage, but set up a joint union-company commission to study GAW plans now in effect in other industries, and to determine what type of program would best suit the glass industry.

Give A Buck To PAC —The Job You Save May Be Your Own

Big Strike Vote Backs Auto Union Negotiators

OVERWHELMING votes in favor of a strike if negotiations fail were being piled up in local unions last week as the CIO Auto Workers continued negotiations for new contracts, including guaranteed annual employment, with General Motors and Ford.

Union negotiators headed by UAW-CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther met several times during the week in bargaining sessions with both companies, but neither the union nor the employers made any comment on whatever progress was made.

In the strike referendums, four big Flint, Mich., GM locals cast a combined vote of 18,044 for a strike if necessary, 1813 against. Ford Local 239, Monroe, Mich., favored a walkout by a 93% vote. At the GM assembly plant in Linden, N. J., the vote was 1717 for a strike, 25 against.

The UAW announced that almost a fourth of GM and Ford locals have completed their strike votes, backing up the bargaining committees by a margin of more than 94% in favor of striking if necessary.

NEGOTIATORS are working towards contract expiration dates of June 1 at Ford and June 7 at GM, but the UAW, it was noted, has not announced a "no contract, no work" policy.

Support for the union's GAW demand in the Ford and GM negotiations was voted by delegates to the National Chrysler Conference, representing 33 Chrysler locals, meeting in Detroit.

GM Executives' Hikes Equal 15c Raise

General Motors executives are happily willing to dig generously into the firm's record profits for themselves despite their reluctance to share the prosperity with their workers.

Of the record $685 million the company netted in the first quarter of 1955, the firm has earmarked $36.2 million for executive bonuses at the end of the year. On an annual basis, this amount alone would give every hourly-rated GM employe a wage increase of 15.7c an hour.

NLRB Slaps New Charges On Kohler

NEW CHARGES that the Kohler Co., Kohler, Wis., "caused and prolonged" the strike of CIO Auto Workers local 833 by its refusal to bargain in good faith—an unfair labor practice—were filed last week by the NLRB.

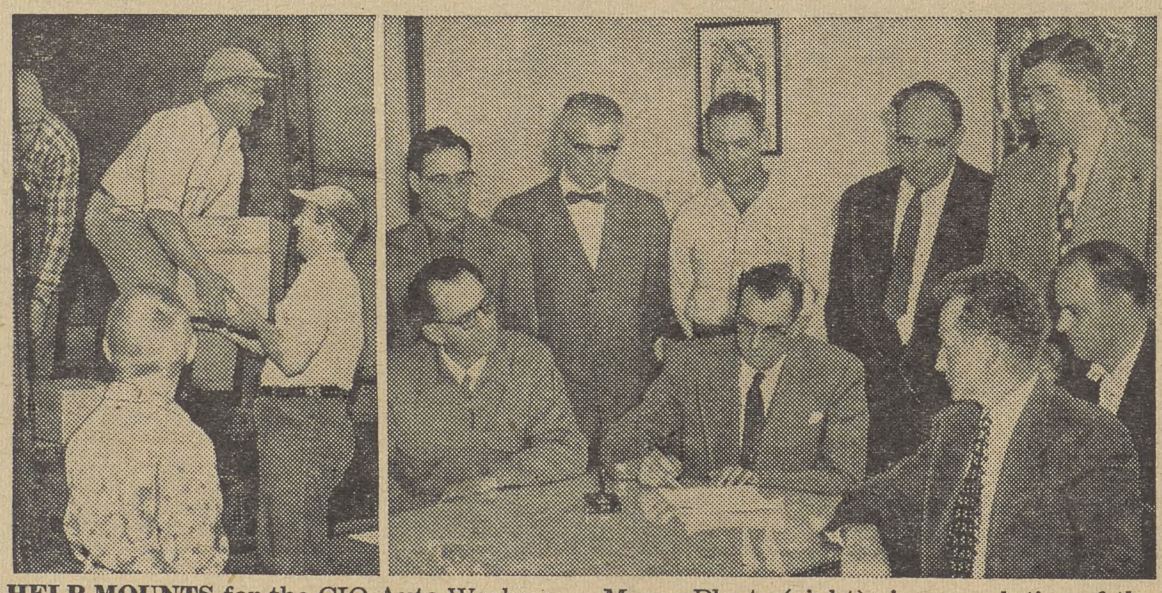
The additional allegations took the form of amendments to the original complaint and were approved by NLRB Gen. Counsel Theodore Kammholtz.

They stem from the discharges of 78 of the 91 union leaders fired by the company while they were on the picket line in February.

Kammholtz asked Trial Examiner George Downing to include the new charges as part of the current case involving the company's refusal to bargain. The hearing, which has been held in Sheboygan, Wis., has been recessed since February to permit the NLRB to prepare the additional charges.

THE SIGNIFICANCE lies in the fact that the jobs of striking employes are protected in walkouts caused by unfair labor practices. Strikers seeking economic gains have no such protection, and may be replaced by scabs.

Some 3800 members of Local 833 have been on strike for 14 months. The union has embarked on a campaign to persuade UAW members and their friends in all parts of the country not to buy plumbing fixtures which scabs are turning out in a meagre trickle.



HELP MOUNTS for the CIO Auto Workers in their 13-month-old strike at Kohler as one of the two truck-loads of food given by Dist. 10, AFL Machinists, is unloaded (left). Mayor Ploetz (right) signs resolution of the Sheboygan (Wis.) City Council urging both sides to redouble settlement efforts. The union has begun a "Don't Buy" campaign.

GOP Welshes On Broader Wage Coverage

By EUGENE A. KELLEY

THE EISENHOWER Administration forces marched to the finish line of the Senate's minimum wage hearings last week, then welshed on their promises to seek broader coverage under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

In what one veteran observer called "the blackest day in the history of the Labor Dept.," its spokesman retreated shamelessly from the position taken more than a month ago by Labor Sec. Mitchell.

Chairman Douglas (D. Ill.) of the Senate Labor subcommittee, weary from weeks of testimony, confessed he was *"puzzled and disgusted"* by the agency's change of heart.

Twice in the final hours of the hearing he read Mitchell's Apr. 14 statement urging that coverage be extended to workers in chain stores and multi-state theater and hotel operations.

"Is this the Administration's recommendation?" Douglas quoted himself.

"That is right," was Mitchell's reply.

Last week, Stuart Rothman, Labor Dept. solicitor and acting Wage-Hour administrator, made the latest Administration flipflop official. *He said Mitchell had not made "recommendations or proposals" but only "suggested areas of study" for Douglas' committee.*

For several days it had been apparent that Mitchell was backing away from his earlier stand. Judging from the broad smiles on the faces of high-paid lobbyists representing retail and service interests as they watched the hearings, pressure had paid off.

Douglas recognized this. He said he was "puzzled and disgusted" because the record showed the Labor Dept. favored broader coverage.

"BUT WHEN the heat is turned on by the retail trades," he added, it claims it only asked the committee to study the matter. Douglas reminded Rothman of Pres. Eisenhower's press conference statement last month in which he said expanded coverage was even more important than a higher wage figure.

"We hear a lot about the positive, constructive, dynamic program of this Administration," Douglas needled, "but when you try to get hold of it, it vanishes like mist."

He tangled frequently with Rothman, at one point charging him with "deliberately refusing to reply to the question" about the Labor Dept. reversal of position.

Rothman said the Administration's position was unchanged, however, on its recommendation of a ceiling of 90c an hour. Anything above that figure would be dangerous to the economy, he said.

As Rothman concluded his testimony Douglas paused for a long moment before saying:

"You have been given a very disagreeable duty to perform. You have performed it like a soldier . . . but I said yesterday and I repeat to your face, Mr. Rothman, it's doubletalk."

Visibly angered at one point, Douglas told Rothman:

"This attempt to weasel out of a commitment is not conducive to good government."

A veteran Washington observer at the press table suggested that an earlier comment by Sen. Goldwater (R. Ariz.) that Mitchell *"may not be speaking for this Administration"* might be correct.

Talking with reporters at the end of the hearings, Douglas would make no prediction as to when the Senate Labor & Public Welfare Committee would vote out a bill. All he would promise was that there would be "no delay" on the committee's part. The House Labor Committee last week had not begun minimum wage hearings.

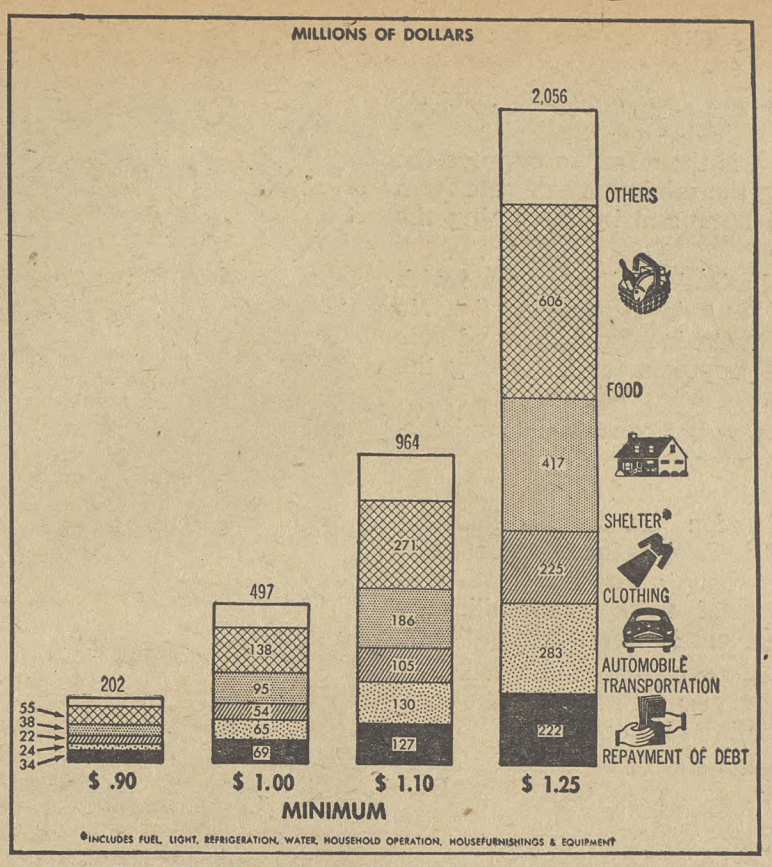
Research Dir. Solomon Barkin of the CIO Textile Workers, the final witness, protested "the great injustice to the past record of objectivity of the Bureau of Labor Statistics" in the BLS figures given the committee.

He flung a copy of their report on the witness table and said it was the "most disgraceful" thing he had seen in 20 years association with the BLS and as its frequent defender.

LAST WEEK, too, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce played a return engagement to oppose any increase in the present minimum. Economic Research Dir. Emerson Schmidt said the Eisenhower-recommended 90c was too much and "unrealistic." He described the $1.25 figure endorsed by CIO and AFL as "extreme" and "fantastic."

Schmidt repeated his previous conviction that firms with union contracts should be exempt from the law.

The whole principle of minimum wage legislation came under attack from the Chamber spokesman who said that "at best it can accomplish little; at worst, it can destroy job opportunities, contribute substantially to inflationary forces and jeopardize economic stability and growth."



BUYING POWER—How the $1.25 minimum wage would aid the entire economy is graphically displayed by chart prepared by CIO Fair Labor Standards Committee. At $1.25, high velocity purchasing power would add to consumers' buying power, but GOP's 90c proposal would bring little net improvement.

Johnson Sees Early Action

Sen. Johnson (Tex.), Democratic leader, last week told The CIO News as minimum wage hearings ended:

"Passage of adequate minimum wage revisions should have a high priority in this Congress.

"I have every reason to believe we will be able to consider—and approve—a good bill in the near future."

Military Reserve Bill Sidetracked

The Eisenhower Administration's armed forces reserve plan, regarded as a modified version of Universal Military Training, bogged down in the House last week after an anti-segregation clause had been added. The measure was sidetracked after a compromise was turned down by voice vote.

CIO-AFL Delegation From Ohio Joins In Drive For $1.25

By AL ZACK

OHIO'S economy is threatened by erosion from sweatshop states, a group of 50 CIO and AFL trade unionists told Ohio congressmen and senators last week.

The occasion was the first joint Ohio lobbying delegation to come to Washington in labor's history. Their goal was an increase in minimum wages to $1.25 an hour, with broadened coverage.

Led by Philip Hannah, secretary-treasurer of the Ohio Federation of Labor, and Jacob Clayman, secretary-treasurer of the Ohio CIO Council, the group included members of the CIO Clothing Workers, the AFL Ladies Garment Workers and the CIO Textile Workers.

IN A PRESS conference, held after six hours of visits with hometown congressmen, Clayman told reporters the group was "pleased" with the bipartisan support developing for the measure.

Not a single congressman, Clayman said, had indicated he was "irrevocably wedded" to the Eisenhower 90c proposal. While some were non-committal, he noted, the majority went on record for $1 or more.

Sen. Bender (R.), after hearing the delegation's arguments, said he was prepared to vote for a $1.10 minimum wage, if such a measure came to the Senate floor, Clayman told newsmen.

The Ohio delegation noted that only a relative handful of Ohio workers, not members of labor unions, would be directly affected by an increase to 90c, and that very few additional workers would directly benefit from the $1.25 floor.

But, they said, unfair competition and sweatshop wages were already luring some Ohio plants to the South. ILGWU spokesmen said some Ohio manufacturers had been forced out of business by this competition.

Clayman said these points received sympathetic and understanding attention from the Ohio congressmen. He expressed the "deep concern" of the union group at the failure of the House Labor Committee to hold hearings to date.

"We talked of this to our Ohio congressmen," he said. While none are on the committee, they "promised to check" on the matter of hearings so that action can be taken this session, Clayman said.

Hannah told a dinner meeting, attended by five Democratic congressmen, that "action now" is vital as a matter of keeping Ohio's economic life flourishing.

Hannah, calling the joint delegation a concrete example of the new atmosphere created by the merger agreement between the CIO and AFL, said the increased minimum wage was "a matter of simple decency." He pleaded for broadened coverage, as well.

Congressmen Polk, Hays, Kirwan, Feighan and Vanik attended the dinner and spoke briefly. All indicated complete support for increased minimums and broadened coverage. The congressmen also hailed the merger of CIO and AFL for the community good which was certain to result.

THE JOINT Minimum Wage Committee of garment unions, which is taking a leading role in the union fight for a better Wage-Hour Law, reported that trade union delegations from other states were also coming to Washington to lobby for the $1.25 bill.

This week, union representatives from all over the South, representing both CIO and AFL, will be in Washington.

Primarily, they will be pointing out the individual and community gains which would result from passage of the measure, the Committee reported.

State Labor Parley Revolts, Backs $1.25

A REVOLT by union delegates to the 21st annual conference on state labor legislation in Washington last week overturned Eisenhower Administration plans by passing a resolution calling for a $1.25 minimum wage.

They proposed that scale apply to all workers—intrastate as well as interstate—and in agriculture as well as industry.

CIO and AFL officials were joined by a handful of state delegates in balking Administration attempts to unload federal responsibilities on the states.

It was the second successive year that labor attendants at the conference manhandled an Eisenhower program or the lack of one.

Only polite applause greeted Labor Sec. Mitchell's opening speech advocating states' rights in the labor legislation field. The fireworks were touched off when Undersec. Larson announced *"ground rules"* intended to shepherd the conference docilely.

Delegates rebelled at the gag rule and the lack of an advance program or agenda. Committees were appointed, not elected, and every effort was made to soft-pedal controversial discussion.

Many delegates reported the impression that it would be okay with the Labor Dept. if labor would boycott the sessions. Instead, union delegates prepared and gained approval of resolutions which met little opposition.

Another resolution demanded repeal of Sec. 14-B of the Taft-Hartley Act, which allows states to pass right-to-scab laws in violation of the act's approval of union shop agreements.

Importation of Canadian workers to break down U. S. labor standards in New England requires a full-scale investigation, another resolution said. The conference also said illegal employment of Mexican nationals and/or wetbacks should be made a punishable crime.

Without Delay!

Straw hats are blossoming out in Washington . . . the nine (not 96) Senators are playing uninspired baseball . . . and the annual guessing game about the date for congressional adjournment is in full swing.

Too hasty adjournment could spell long and unnecessary delay for a number of important bills.

One of the most important is the effort to improve the minimum wage law, by raising the minimum pay rate from the present outmoded 75c an hour and by increasing the coverage of workers.

Congress will make a real mistake if it goes home with this important measure on the *"unfinished business" list.* No bill could do more to aid the lowest-income group and help the entire economy than the proposals for improving the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The Senate Labor Committee has concluded long hearings and will soon be offering its recommendations.

The House Labor Committee—chaired by that encrusted conservative, Rep. Barden (D. N. C.)—has not yet even scheduled hearings. The delay is incomprehensible. The House Labor Committee's chairman cannot be allowed to stand as a barrier to the hopes of low-income families for a better break, for a more truly American standard of living.

There is widespread bipartisan support for a realtistic minimum wage—and we don't mean Pres. Eisenhower's suggested meager 90c—and for broader coverage.

The wage-hour improvements should be, must be acted upon at this session of Congress.

Wonderful?

Isn't it wonderful to have a business-minded Administration that really knows how to run things—for instance, like the way Sec. Hobby's Dept. of Health has handled the polio vaccine project?

TVA

Pres. Eisenhower says this Administration "will never wreck the Tennessee Valley Authority."

Good to know that. *But it's also good to know that those TVA dams are made out of almost indestructible steel and concrete.*

Sisyphus Mitchell

Old Sisyphus was a character in Greek mythology . . . *condemned by the gods to roll big rocks up hill. Each time he got near the top, the gods would roll the rocks down again.*

Sisyphus might make an A-1 Secretary of Labor in the Eisenhower Administration. He's had more experience with this sort of thing than Jim Mitchell, the incumbent.

Mitchell solemnly assured a Senate Labor subcommittee that the Administration solidly supports the idea of greater coverage of workers under the minimum wage law. For a while, even the President seemed to agree, at one of his weekly press conferences.

Now comes the Solicitor of the Labor Dept. to assure a group of astonished, bipartisan Senators that *"it wasn't necessarily so"*—the Administration doesn't much care whether wage-hour coverage is extended or not.

We'd be more surprised and confused if the same routine hadn't been performed before. Mitchell came out strong against right-to-work laws in the states; the Administration said the Secretary of Labor wasn't speaking for the Administration.

One thing is pretty clear, though. *If labor is going to win improvements in labor laws, it can expect no help from this businessman's Administration.*

Now You See It—Now You Don't

The CIO News

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In Other Words—

The Content Of The Press

In a recent address to the American Society of Newspaper Editors, Robert M. Hutchins, director of the Fund for the Republic, took occasion to note that the First Amendment was instituted "to protect the content of the press, not the cash return from it." Excerpts of his address follow:

By ROBERT M. HUTCHINS

I JOINED IN AN EFFORT on your behalf in 1947 when the Report of the Commission on Freedom of the Press appeared. The commission felt a little sad. It said: "The outstanding fact about the communications industry today is that the number of units has declined."

HUTCHINS

It expressed a high opinion of your role in life, for it said, "freedom of speech and freedom of the press are moral rights which the state must not infringe." And again, "we must recognize that the agencies of mass communication are an educational instrument, perhaps the most powerful there is."

You were furious. Your president issued a statement in six paragraphs, in three of which he said that the members of the commission were "left wing," and in all of which he stated his conviction that, since most of the members of the commission were professors without experience in the newspaper business, nothing they said could be of any importance, although it might be dangerous.

A kind of neurotic sensitivity is characteristic of the press throughout the English-speaking world. The British papers were outraged by the report of the Royal Commission on the Press, which was almost as mild as ours.

I don't know what makes you feel this way. After all, in this country you have a special amendment to the Constitution, and the first one at that, protecting you. *Perhaps it is this special dignity that sometimes leads you to confuse your private interests with those of the public.*

About once a week you break out in exasperation against anybody who tries to keep anything from you, for reasons of state or for any reason at all. You are the only uncriticized institution in the country. You will not criticize one another, and any suggestion that anybody else might do so sets you to muttering about the First Amendment.

What the framers of the First Amendment had in mind was a debate, a great, continuing debate, with the people hearing all sides and getting all the facts. The Founding Fathers did not foresee that 94% of American cities and 18 American states would be without competing papers. The debate has become a soliloquy.

Rising costs have put the publisher in the driver's seat, where he has no business to be. If the soliloquy is that of one of the richest men in town, it is more than likely that it will sound the same political note as other soliloquies in other towns, rendered by other rich men. This is the basis of the phrase "a one-party press."

Of course we have a one-party press in this country, and we shall have one as long as the press is big business, and as long as people with money continue to feel safer on the Republican side.

The purpose of a newspaper and the justification for the privileges of the press is the enlightenment of the people about their current affairs. A newspaper that is doing this job well is a good newspaper, no matter how deficient it may be in astrology, menus, comics, cheesecake, crime and Republican propaganda.

A newspaper that is doing this job deserves protection against government, and it will certainly need it.

The Erosion Of Freedom

And what of freedom in the garrison state? Since most of you take the official line, that the only important fact of life is our imminent danger from the international conspiracy, most of you have watched the erosion of freedom without a twinge.

When the official line permitted, you have sallied forth, as when you gallantly led the troops from the rear in a belated attack on Sen. McCarthy. You have filled the air with warnings of the sinister figures on the Left, but have printed almost nothing about the fat cats on the Right.

The most distressing part of it is not that these things happen, but that the free press of this country appears to regard them as matters of routine.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

IF ANYONE CAN THINK of a worse way to prepare the American people for the upcoming Big Four conference than the fraudulent staged-act TV "report" of John Foster Dulles to Pres. Eisenhower, I hope the suggestion won't be whispered to the White House or its Madison Ave. publicity advisers.

'Hucksters' And Foreign Affairs

We are coming, perhaps, to a turning point in postwar history. The President has agreed, however reluctantly, to sit down with the French, the British and the Russians to discuss the tensions of the cold war.

Here is a moment, surely, for the responsible leaders to stand up before the people and say, *"Come, let us reason together."* It is a moment for a sober summing up, an account of the difficulties we still face, a solemn discussion of our hopes and fears.

What do we get, instead? We get the Presidency reduced to the role of a TV master of ceremonies introducing "Foster" for a pretended "report" to himself, Vice-Pres. Nixon and some unindentified "Cabinet associates."

We get the President leading the applause for "Foster," at selected moments, by uttering such banalities as *"That was a wonderful way to tell them"* something—"them" being merely our allies and friends in the NATO council.

We get a kind of picture-postcard travelogue from Dulles, "informing" the President, and through the TV cameras the people, that on Friday night in Paris he got this bit of news, and on Saturday night he "had this dinner in Vienna" with the British, French and Soviet foreign ministers, "and we sat around after dinner for several hours and talked about this whole business—the philosophy of the approach, the limited scope that the meeting would have, and as far as I could judge the Soviet Union accepted it—at least they said that they did and that would be on the record."

We get Dulles making very sure that right-wing Republican senators *(was Sen. Knowland listening?)* don't get the misconception that Eisenhower himself is taken in by the Russians. *(Dulles painfully explains, "I don't think for a minute that they've got religion or been converted.")*

We get Dulles making certain that the people understand that Eisenhower himself doesn't intend to try to settle anything with the Russians—or to run the horrible risk of doing something that later might be specifically criticized ("It looks as if the kind of a meeting that you are willing to have will also be the kind of a meeting that they will be willing to have.")

Eisenhower's first experiment with what was mislabeled a televised "Cabinet meeting" was such a horrible flop that it hasn't been repeated. But the same technique was adopted for the Dulles "report" on the most significant single event of postwar times, and the intellectual level of the appeal was scarcely higher than that of "Dragnet," the Thursday night whodunit.

Contrast With Churchill

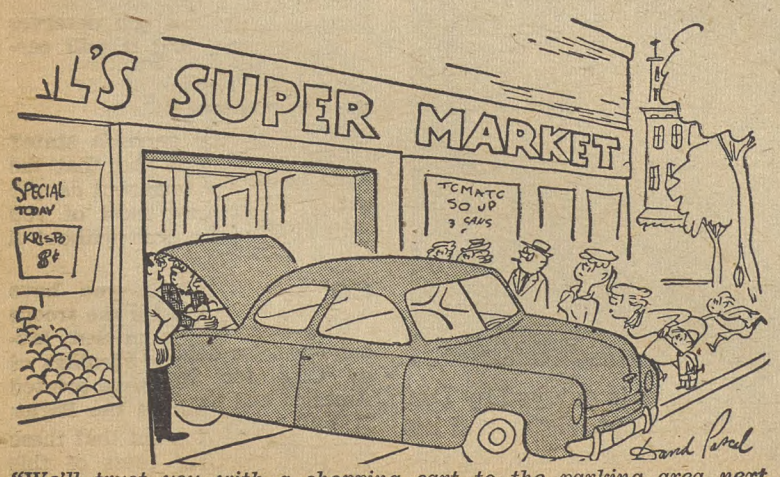
Is this the way to tell the American people what to hope for from crashing events in Asia, from the coming together of the Western nations, from the eventual "limited" meeting with the Soviets?

I do not think so. I can't imagine Churchill's "blood, sweat, tears and toil" oration set to the pace of a TV producer's theories about the intellectual incapacity of the "vast listening audience." The American people have proved perfectly capable of making up their minds on intricate and dangerous foreign issues on the basis of detailed, honestly presented information.

We are at a moment, it may be suggested, when no one but the President has sufficient facts about future problems and opportunities to guide the people's thinking accurately.

These facts, however, are not the kind which can be presented in charts and graphs or in plotted television programs. They require discussion, the exertion of reason, a frank appeal for support in the development of difficult programs.

Is it too much to hope for just a plain speech from the President, an ordinary 30-minute declaration of what he has in mind and what policy he asks the people to support him in, before the meeting with the Russians occurs?



"We'll trust you with a shopping cart to the parking area next time, Mister."

Labor Looks At Automation—

Beirne Says Telephone Jobs Down, Thanks To Automation

In the second of an occasional series of interviews with presidents of international unions in many of America's key industries, Harry Conn, associate editor of Press Associates-PAI, questioned CIO Communications Workers Pres. Joseph A. Beirne. Excerpts from his interview follow:

By HARRY CONN

THE TELEPHONE industry has been singled out by former U. S. Steel Chairman Benjamin Fairless and others as an example of how one industry can absorb workers whose jobs have been displaced by automation.

JOSEPH BEIRNE

Is this so, many have asked?

Press Associates met with Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the CIO Communications Workers to get his reaction to this statement. His reply was immediate, concise:

"It is true that telephone workers have lived with technological changes or automation since the dial telephone was first invented by a Kansas undertaker in 1892. And for many years the industry did absorb the workers whose jobs were lost due to technological developments as a result of the vast growth of the industry.

"However, that day is at an end. During 1954 the number of telephone traffic jobs was reduced by 16,500. And this job loss was in a year when American Telephone and Telegraph picked up approximately 1.8 million new subscribers."

The CWA head pointed out that the job loss is growing each year.

Job Loss Is Growing

"We lost 6000 in 1952 and 10,000 in 1953," he said. "The loss during the first three months of 1955 indicates that during 1955 we will feel that impact of automation to an even higher degree."

Beirne leaned across his desk, speaking very deliberately.

"It is very definite," he said, "that there will be no job increase in the manufacturing or operating end of the industry. There will be no appreciable job increase in research, either."

What is your personal view on automation, then, he was asked.

"I'm not opposed and CWA is not opposed to automation," he said. "We look forward to the day when the machine can replace human energy and we can achieve that higher society."

The CWA-CIO leader then discussed what his union is doing to meet the immediate automation problem.

Watch Technological Changes

"We have been active on the technological problem since the days when we were independent unions during World War II," he said. "We had a technological committee. Now a committee of the CWA's executive board has been following the technological developments in the finest details.

"We have a short run program. It is not the ultimate answer. We are demanding that hours for traffic operators and other workers in central office exchanges be reduced to seven hours a day and on night shifts that the hours be reduced from seven to six hours.

"We don't believe it is the sole answer to shorten the work schedule, but in light of the existing picture, that reduction in hours would compensate for the loss of the 16,500 jobs in 1954, and an even greater job loss in 1955."

For the long pull Beirne feels that a detailed answer is not possible now. Too many intangibles would have to be met. But he felt that a real indication of the problem ahead was in the statement of the AT&T president that his firm, 83% mechanized now, would be 95% mechanized by 1965.

Here are two of the technological changes which loom ahead and which threaten the jobs of communications workers:

1. The Bell laboratories (AT&T) have already made "Li'l Audrey," which will not only take care of local and community toll dialing but toll dialing continentally and internationally.

2. Transmission of voice by radio sound waves which would eliminate the need of poles, wires and many installation plants.

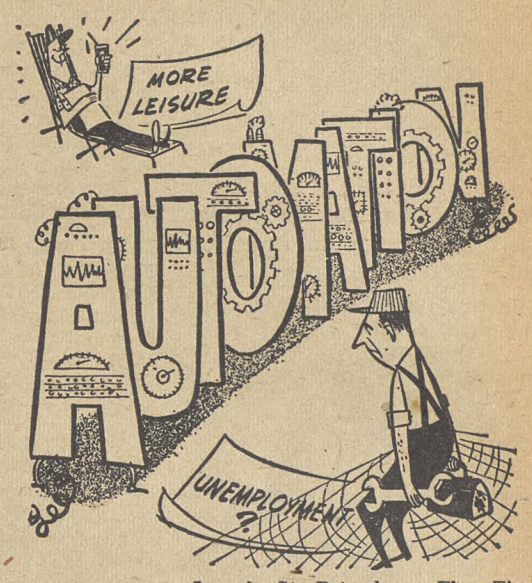
Beirne believes these and other developments will come gradually, however.

'Li'l Audrey' Must Wait

"I don't expect the economy to be remade overnight unless the business community in American is ready to take over the government of the United States," he said. *"There is too much investment in the present capital plant and equipment for it to be suddenly scrapped.* These industrialists have to get their money's worth out of it before replacing it. That's the salvation and why 'Li'l Audrey' is still a few years away.

"Nevertheless, an industrial dictatorship by the business community in this country is not far-fetched. The pattern is being made by business merger on business merger while the government remains prostrate. Each year fewer and fewer directors of corporations could take over the government, lock, stock and barrel. Then business could afford to forget its investments."

Beirne put both hands flat on his desk and smiled. *"And I think I know something about business, business mergers and bigness. After all, there's no bigger corporation — employes and money—than AT&T. It's a $13 billion corporation."*



—Ivey in St. Petersburg, Fla., Times
Boon Or Bogey?

Just One Sample

One sample of the unfounded charges by industrialists that unions are trying to block automation was the recent statement of M. A. Hollengreen, president of the National Machine Tool Builders' Association.

"I am amazed," he said, "that at this late date the union has nothing more original to offer than to dig up . . . outmoded arguments against machines."

His comment completely ignores, as CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther repeatedly has said, that unions welcome automation but that "we shall insist upon the devising of responsible, broad, national policies to insure that automation will be used for human betterment."

The Bell Speedup

From 1946 through 1954 the Bell telephone system increased its profits per worker 128.8% while increasing the number of stations handled by each worker 42.3%, according to the CWA Research Dept. Here's how it worked out, year by year, per worker:

	Number of Stations	Average Daily Conversations	Amount of Profit
1946.....	51.8	213.0	$420
1947.....	54.4	220.0	316
1948.....	57.4	229,1	419
1949.....	64.7	255.9	467
1950.....	67.6	269.1	686
1951.....	67.9	263.2	662
1952.....	68.3	257.7	702
1953.....	69.3	257.5	824
1954.....	73.7	271.5	961

Vandercook Says—

'Our Work To Right An Ancient Wrong Is Just Beginning'

By JOHN W. VANDERCOOK

(From his CIO-sponsored commentary on ABC Radio.)

TODAY is May 17th. It was just a year ago that the Supreme Court of the United States handed down its classic decision calling for an end of racial segregation in American public schools.

In its essence, that unanimous judgment of the highest court was simply an affirmation — just 86 years late — that the 14th Amendment to the Constitution meant exactly what it said, that: **"No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States."**

VANDERCOOK

That decision stands like a shining monument in the battlefield of human freedom.

Behind it, a long road stretches back—often a rocky road. Ahead, in time, a long road reaches still into the future. And none of us yet knows how quickly or how smoothly we will travel it.

All that we do know is that that monumental decision will stand forever, *and that there will be no turning back.*

Long and patient work preceeded that decision. And, most important perhaps of all, there loomed over that court judgment the action, the quiet courage, the figure, of a single man. His name is Judge J. Waties Waring. It was my recent privilege to talk with him in New York.

Waring comes from the deepest of the Deep South. He was born (he was well-born) in 1880, and raised and educated in Charleston, S. C. In 1942 he was appointed U. S. District Judge for the Eastern District of South Carolina.

At once, from his new high place on the federal bench, that Carolina gentleman learned that he could no longer escape with honor facing—trying to remedy—the racial injustices which were continually held up before him.

As a private citizen, Judge Waring says that generally, like his neighbors, he had simply accepted the perpetual evidence of racial fear and racial favor that were a fixed part of the pattern of Charleston's life.

"But when I became a judge," he said, *"it was different. These things were, now, my responsibility."*

HE ORDERED that Negroes should, for the first time, be represented on federal juries. He abolished a custom of putting a discreet "C" after the name of any citizen of color which was inscribed on the list of jurors.

Judge Waring says that though there was some grumbling, those reforms were accepted with comparatively little outcry.

Then in 1948 a test case of the highest significance came before Judge Waring's court—the so-called White Primary Law, a dishonorable law which forbade all South Carolina citizens of Negro blood to vote in party primaries, was at last brought before the federal bar for judgment.

Judge Waring ruled that, in the United States of America, such a law as that could have no validity.

And the earth fell on him.

Judge Waring and his wife instantly were subjected to such ostracism as can have been inflicted on very few men in our whole history. No one spoke to them. In the familiar streets of their own small city, no one recognized them.

I asked Judge Waring if, of course, there had not been exceptions?

He smiled and shook his head. No, there had been none. Relatives, old close friends—all, without exception, joined in the cruel sport of punishment by silence.

STONES were thrown through the windows of the Waring's house. The local press called him a "monster."

Judge Waring did not run away. He continued, in that atmosphere of nightmare, to conduct his court. *The upright, sullen Charleston learned, are hard to bend.*

When Carolinians ignored his ruling on the practice of the primary, he found 87 defendants in contempt and sharply reminded them that he had the power to fine and imprison them—and faithfully promised that he would do it if they continued to flout his court.

Then the device was adopted of transferring to the Democratic party in the State the full conduct of the primaries—to create the fiction that a political party was a private organization and therefore beyond the reach of law.

Waring promptly ruled that that was an absurdity—a deliberate evasion. Higher courts upheld his judgment.

But Waring's mission *(it had now been abundantly brought home upon him that he had a mission)* was not ended.

In 1951, Waring was one of a bench of federal judges who sat in South Carolina to rule upon a case in which a group of plaintiffs asked for an end of racial segregation in the public schools of Clarendon County.

With a realization that the tide was running against them, the stand-patters, the defendants, by way of diversion, admitted that school facilities in the test area were not, in fact, equal for the children of both races. They promised, uneasily, to better them.

The case for the end of segregation was strongly argued. The case for the status quo was feebly argued.

Nevertheless, the majority of the court decided that the barbed wire barriers, which divided the State's children by the sole test of color, should stand. *Judge Waring dissented.*

His dissent, of 20 closely reasoned and sometimes sardonic pages, is a classic in the history of American jurisprudence. If the year-old Supreme Court desegregation decision has an immediate ancestor, that is it.

WARING praised the plaintiffs for showing "unexampled courage." He discussed the absurdity of racial identification that calls a person with one-eighth Negro blood a Negro, but accepts as white a person with one-sixteenth Negro blood.

"The whole thing," the Waring dissent exclaimed, *"is unreasonable, unscientific and based upon unadulterated prejudice."*

The great document concludes: "Segregation is per se inequality. . . . If the courts of this land are to render justice, the time to do it is now and the place is in the elementary schools."

What three years ago was a lone dissent has now become the law of the United States. Judge Waring's work was done. *Our work — America's work—wisely to right that ancient wrong, of race set against race, is just beginning.*

In the past year, some progress toward ending segregation in the schools—notably in Washington and Baltimore—has been made. **But the advice of the highest court as to how its decision is to be implemented is still awaited.**

Bias Ended In 500 Schools

More progress has been made in desegregating the schools since the Supreme Court's historic decision a year ago than newspaper reports indicate, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People reported after a nationwide survey.

The high court acted on May 17, 1954. It has not yet implemented its decision, but the NAACP survey showed that white and Negro children have been integrated in about 500 grade and high schools in all parts of the country. Nearly 250,000 pupils are involved.

The report praised West Virginia and Missouri for the effectiveness of their desegregation programs. It noted that Arkansas is the only state in the Deep South that has acted to comply with the decision, but it cited "plenty of evidence" in other southern states which shows that "even the white South does not present a solid phalanx against compliance."

The NAACP called the attitude of the country's newspapers as a whole "something of a journalistic scandal." It accused many newspapers of playing up integration troubles and ignoring peaceful compliance.

U. S. Unions Warn On Farm Migrant Program

OPPOSITION to indefinite long-term continuation of the Mexican contract farm labor program has been registered by four U. S. union groups through their joint organization.

In addition, the CIO expressed its own concern over indefinite extension of the program, which operates under a U. S.-Mexican treaty due to expire Dec. 31.

The joint protest was voiced in a letter sent members of the House Agriculture Committee by Frank L. Noakes, chairman of the U. S. section of the U. S.-Mexican Trade Union Committee. His stand represented the views of the CIO, AFL, Mine Workers and railroad brotherhoods.

NOAKES SPELLED OUT five amendments which he said are necessary to make the program acceptable to a majority of organized labor in the U. S. and Mexico.

These call for Labor Dept. public hearings before determination of either the need for imported Mexican farm workers, or the minimum wage their employers are required to pay; one compliance officer for each 2000 Mexicans in any state; equal treatment for U. S. workers, including payment of the prevailing wage and other benefits; repeal of last year's "go-it-alone" amendment, and extension of the program for one year after enactment of these amendments.

An Agriculture subcommittee has approved a bill extending the program for 30 months, to June 30, 1958. The Eisenhower Administration had proposed a 4.5-year extension, which the CIO opposed.

THE CIO'S supplementary opposition was made public in a letter to Chairman Cooley (D. N.C.) of the Agriculture Committee signed by Dir. Robert Oliver of the CIO Legislative Committee.

"We are greatly concerned," he wrote, "over the fact that, year after year, we are confronted with the continuing attempt, promoted by the large growers' organizations of the Southwest, to transform what began as a program to meet emergency wartime labor shortages in agriculture into a permanent program of subsidy for the use of low-paid Mexican braceros in U. S. harvesting operations.

"With the presently existing unemployment in this country, there can be no moral justification for continuance of the present program without substantial change."

Labor's World—

8-Hour Day, Higher Wages Sought By German Unions

A FIVE-POINT action program geared to the needs of the country and its workers, and to the stabilization of democracy, has been adopted by the executive council of the German Trade Union Federation (DGB).

The program calls for the universal eight-hour day and five-day week, in place of the present almost general 48-hour week, with no reduction in pay; higher wages, salaries and fringe benefits to reflect improvements in production which have left standards and purchasing power "too low and insufficient"; an improved social security program; guarantees of rights of co-determination, and a modernized industrial safety program with special training for young workers.

"Past experience has repeatedly shown," the executive council said, "that it is, in the first instance, one's own strength coupled with joint action during negotiations which leads to success.

"The DGB has therefore laid down this Program of Action as the foundation of its future policy and activities. It is intended to be both a guide and a declaration of policy for the use of all individual trade union members and all trade union organizations."

ILO

The Intl. Labor Organization has opened a field office in Mexico City for Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean area. It will cooperate with governments in planning and executing technical assistance programs through experts, missions, fellowships and seminars.

A TOUCH OF HUMOR in The CIO News is enjoyed by Dir. Victor G. Reuther of CIO Intl. Affairs Dept. (left) and his guest, Karl Waldbrunner, Austrian Minister of Transportation, Communications and Nationalized Industries, who called on him.

IUE Girds For Big Chain Wage Parleys

By GERVASE N. LOVE

MACHINERY to assure solid financial support for thousands of members of the CIO Electrical Workers in case of a strike against a major employer was set in motion last week by more than 300 delegates to the union's first Economic Policy Conference, held in Cincinnati.

With less than a dozen dissents, and without a word of debate, they endorsed an Executive Board resolution providing that:

"When an IUE-CIO conference board calls a strike during June 1955 or thereafter, every working member of the international union shall pay to the IUE-CIO Defense Fund one day's pay, or $15, for each month or part of a month the strike is in effect."

The strike support program now goes to the membership for a referendum vote. IUE-CIO Pres. James B. Carey said it would be started as promptly as possible.

'Year Of Decision'

The assessment resolution reflected the theme of the conference—that 1955 is *"The Year of Decision."*

"This year will determine whether the economic advancement and security of workers in our industry will be ensured," it said.

"The pattern of collective bargaining advances in our industry is largely influenced by the contracts which our union negotiates with the giant corporations such as General Motors, General Electric and Westinghouse. *These chains and a few large companies contain the concentrated might of our locals in critical areas of our industry.*

"Whether we win or lose in 1955 depends on the contracts our conference boards can wrest from the largest, the pace-setting corporations. These conference boards, to do the job that must be done this year, must have the solid financial backing of every member of our union."

Carey, as presiding officer, indicated surprise at the lack of debate. The resolution had been discussed at length the night before in district caucuses and conference board meetings.

Assuring the delegates that no one was attempting to "intimidate" them or keep them from airing their views, he asked:

"Is there anyone here unwilling to carry out this resolution if it is adopted by the members?"

There was no response from the floor.

"I guess everyone's in favor of this except the corporations," he observed.

"I think it is an amazing response, for which I give you the thanks of the Executive Board and your officers. I don't think there will be a single one of our 400 locals which will vote against it."

Carey had given the conference 24 hours advance notice that the resolution would be presented. He explained that the IUE-CIO Defense Fund, while growing, was not large enough to finance strikes against both chains and independent firms, although sufficient to take care of the latter.

He pointed out the assessment will not become operative if satisfactory contracts are negotiated with the chains, and urged:

"If you say 'No Contract, No Work,' say also 'No Starvation, No Capitulation'."

Action on the resolution climaxed a series of reports to the conference. Carey and Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett discussed the state of the union, the U. S. economy and the industry.

Conference board chairmen gave detailed accounts of the situation within their own spheres, while additional reports on various phases of the union's activities were given by department heads.

Bargaining Goals

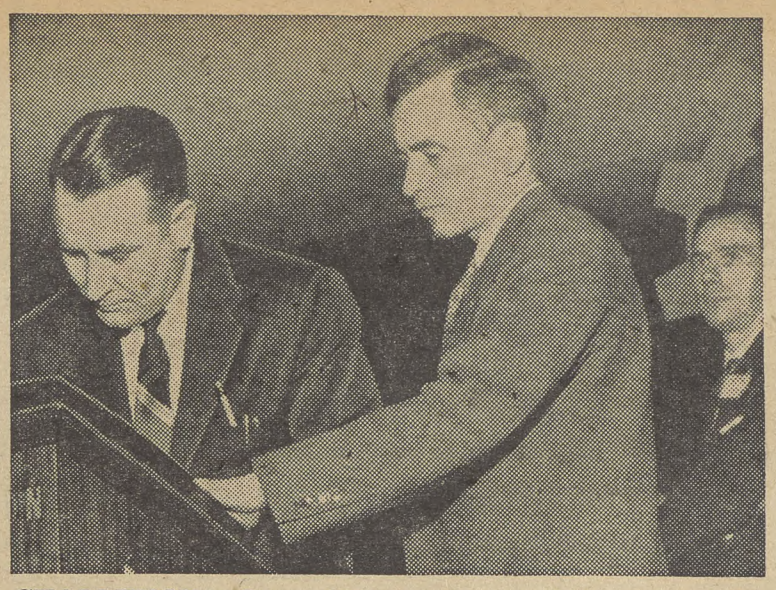
The whole session was keyed to the 11-point collective bargaining program adopted at the 1954 convention. A constant reminder of the union's goals, the points were listed on large placards at either side of the stage in the meeting hall on the roof of Gibson-Sheraton Hotel.

The program includes guaranteed annual employment, a substantial wage increase, elimination of area differentials, equal pay for equal work, profit sharing, improved pensions and insurance, a fairer vacation plan, sick and death leave, better incentive systems and the union shop.

Walter P. Reuther, president of the CIO and the CIO Auto Workers, was introduced to the conference by Carey as "the real architect of labor unity."

Reuther recalled that both the UAW and the IUE are negotiating with General Motors, both contracts expiring June 7.

He discussed the unity negotiations briefly, and expressed the hope that after the merger, *"the new Executive Council will sit down shortly and start to talk about organizing—to recreate the kind of crusading spirit we had in the early days of the CIO and to imbue the new organization with it."*



CHALLENGE to General Electric to ease its fear of a strike by bargaining now was signed by IUE-CIO Negotiating Committee during Economic Policy Conference. Chairman John H. Callahan (left) follows IUE-CIO Pres. James B. Carey in signing, while Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett waits.

SIGNIFICANCE of insignia on Canadian flag is explained by the Canadian delegation to Pres. Robert Causey (left) of Local 191, Rome, Ga. The details are given by Dist. Pres. George Hutchens (right), Toronto, while Dist. Treas. Evelyn McGarr, Montreal, and Lorne Broderick, Toronto, listen.

400th Local Gets Charter From IUE

Officers of the IUE-CIO presented a charter to the union's 400th local—Local 998, at the Carehart-Farnsworth Co. plant in Fort Wayne, Ind.—during the Cincinnati Economic Policy Conference.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther said that "no other union in the history of the labor movement has made the progress, organizationally and contractually, that has been made by members of the IUE-CIO."

The union, created at the 1949 National CIO Convention, has more than 400,000 members.

7c Pay Package Gained At Philco

A 7c package, including 5c across the board in wage increases, has been won by IUE-CIO Locals 101 and 102 in negotiations covering 8000 employes of the two Philco Corp. plants in Philadelphia. Last year the locals won a 9c package after a strike.

The remaining 2c in this year's package was added to the outstanding severance pay plan the locals had negotiated, and raises payments to 5c an hour for every hour worked, plus 2.5% interest, when a worker leaves before retirement age.

The settlement also included establishment of a permanent automation committee to review whatever problems may arise from the installation of automatic machinery.

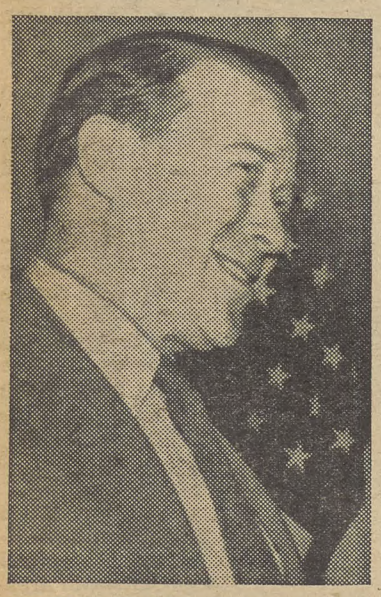
16 N.Y. Dems Urge Firing Of McLeod

SIXTEEN of New York's Democratic congressmen signed a statement attaching "some blame" to Pres. Eisenhower for failure of the 1953 Refugee Relief Act.

They want the act rewritten and streamlined and demanded that Scott McLeod, State Dept. security officer, be fired as its administrator.

The House members advised a Senate Judiciary subcommittee that the act permitted 214,000 refugees to enter the country but as of Apr. 22 only 26,237 visas had been granted.

"We cannot refrain," they wrote, "from attaching some blame to the President for this . . . (he) has expressed dissatisfaction with the operation of the act, but has shown no leadership in converting his words into deeds."



PRIDE of CIO in organizing accomplishments of IUE-CIO was expressed by Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

GE Challenged To Stop Howling, Start Talking

A SIMPLE assertion by the IUE-CIO General Electric Conference Board that its *"no contract, no work"* resolution means just what it says elicited howls of outraged anguish from the company that brought an unexpected and challenging answer from the union.

In its report to the union's Economic Policy Conference, the Conference Board warned:

"There will be two full months for negotiations between July 19 (when bargaining is due to start) and Sept. 15 (when the contract expires)—time for us to meet, negotiate and arrive at an agreement.

"But if the company tries again to make an unsatisfactory offer a few days before Sept. 15, no work will take place in those plants on Sept. 16."

The company promptly blamed IUE-CIO Pres. James B. Carey for his "surprising" views, and expressed regret for *"this annual threat by top IUE officials to impose a 'payless paydays' program on their membership in the fall."* It expressed fear of a strike without what it called *a* "valid" reason.

Carey, directing his attack toward L. R. Boulware, GE vice president in charge of industrial relations, reminded the company that the "no contract, no work" policy was that of GE's own employes, and had been ratified by local unions representing just under 100% of all those for which the IUE-CIO bargains.

"This isn't top IUE-CIO officials speaking," he declared, "but GE workers through their union.

"I am convinced that there are some forces in GE which want to deal with our union on a basis of good faith, but Boulware is dedicated to opposing that . . . More and more, GE employes are becoming less and less tolerant of such an attitude."

Then the GE Negotiating Committee, headed by Carey and John H. Callahan, GE Conference Board chairman, challenged Boulware to ease his "fear" of a strike by stepping up the opening of negotiations.

On the stage in the meeting hall, they signed a letter offering "a simple and easy way" to remove the threats Boulware purported to find.

"We suggest that negotiations start within the shortest time possible after today in an attempt to conclude a mutually satisfactory agreement by July 1 and to be effective on that date," they wrote.

"By such an action we could mutually demonstrate a desire to avoid the building up of animosities, the tensions and the fears that might take place in the four months prior to Sept. 15."

In The Legislatures—

PAC Gag Voted By Michigan Senate

THE REPUBLICAN - dominated Michigan Senate has passed a "muzzle PAC" bill, while in Ohio the United Labor Legislation Committee representing 1,250,000 union members has warned the House that it will "go all out" to prevent a similar measure from becoming law.

Michigan GOP Chairman John Feikens made the bill a matter of party policy. Even under such pressure, the Senate approved the bill by a vote of only 19 to 10, with 18 votes being needed to pass legislation.

In Washington, Feikens charged before a Senate Elections subcommittee that union leaders have used dues for political purposes.

PAC Dir. Jack Kroll replied Feikens "was simply using the Senate as a sounding board for propaganda for the Republican-sponsored bill in the Michigan Legislature to hamstring labor's political rights."

Democrat State senators took turns blasting the bill in debate which lasted two hours.

State CIO Pres. August Scholle, CIO Auto Workers Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock and other labor leaders at a hearing earlier charged that the measure was "class" legislation aimed only at labor unions.

The bill would prevent unions from using funds for political education if the money came from dues of members covered by union shop contracts. This ban would apply even when such use is voted by a majority of the members.

Ohio

In Ohio, where the Republicans had to try twice before getting the approval of the House Elections Committee for the Kile "muzzle PAC" measure, the United Labor Legislative Committee sent a letter to each House member urging the defeat of the bill.

GOP State Chairman Ray C. Bliss let slip the reason the Republicans are pressing hard for the bill when he told Washington newsmen that his party in 1956 will be "confronted with the toughest election problem since I became chairman in 1949."

The committee was formed recently by the Ohio CIO Council, the State Federation of Labor, the United Mine Workers and the Railroad Brotherhoods.

The letter pointed out that if the solons were interested in maintaining equality in political contributions, they might consider limiting all contributions from all sources to $1 to $5.

Thus the *"worker of modest means, if he saw fit, would have the same financial effect as the millionaire,"* it said.

It said that unions "have always been concerned with political issues," such as free public schools, social security, elimination of debtors' jails, minimum wages and unemployment compensation.

"Had trade unions not been permitted," it said, "to spend a few of their dollars and time in the political struggle for the achievement of these goals America today would be a less happy place for most of our citizenry."

New Jersey

The New Jersey CIO Council criticized six bills recently approved by the State Assembly Labor and Industrial Relations Committee.

Council Pres. Paul Krebs said that three of the measures which would increase maximum weekly benefits for unemployment, temporary disability and workmen's compensation from $30 to $35 *"are entirely inadequate to meet the needs of the unemployed and disabled workers."*

GOP Muzzle Bill Rapped By Big Daily

EFFORTS of Ohio Republican leaders to deprive organized labor of its political arm have been vigorously attacked in an editorial in the Cleveland Press, largest newspaper in the State.

Involved is the Kile Bill, which would prohibit political activity by unions and which the GOP is pushing through the legislature. The Press called it *"simply anti-labor" and "nothing more or less than a political gag"* on unions.

"Any gags on freedom are dangerous," the editorial warned. "Any whittling away of fundamental rights has a sinister way of spreading.

"The U. S. Constitution believes in freedom of ideas, not in stifling them . . .

"This newspaper is opposed to this unfortunate legislation. It is an attack on the freedom of one specific group of men and women. It is class legislation. It violates fundamental American ideals."

'Dear Senator: It's No Laughing Matter'

The hardship faced by unemployed workers and their families is a laughing matter to Ohio State Sen. Danner (R. Akron).

When an Ohio CIO official testified about such hardship before the State Senate Commerce and Labor Committee, Danner smilingly arose from his chair, took out his handkerchief, pretended to shed tears and appeared to be expecting applause —which did not come.

"This may be a laughing matter to you, Sen. Danner," the Ohio CIO leader said, "but I assure you it is not funny to the workers, their wives and their children. To them, unemployment is a sad and tragic ordeal."

The Republican members of the committee subsequently boosted the weekly maximum unemployment benefits from $35 to $39, which still is $7 short of meeting Pres. Eisenhower's recommendation. The 26-week duration was not increased.

CIO on ABC
Monday thru Friday
John W. Vandercook
AND THE NEWS

WORKSHOP—Texas CIO members visit State Capitol in Austin throughout legislative session, learn about current issues, talk with their representatives. Rank-and-filers turn out to be "amazingly good" lobbyists, State CIO officials say.

Texas CIO Members Make Good Lobbyists At State Capital

By ED STONE

THERE ARE times when the members of the Texas Legislature are accused of "not knowing what they are doing."

But CIO members in Texas know what the Legislature is doing. The Texas CIO Council is seeing to that.

"And it's amazing," Council Executive Sec. D. Roy Harrington declares, "what good lobbyists these rank-and-file members turn out to be."

Twice weekly during the legislative session, members of CIO from all over the State are brought to Austin for legislative workshops to learn at first hand what is going on *"under the dome."*

THE PLAN, originated by Harrington, has met with enthusiastic approval. And indications are that it is going to pay off in increased political action.

The workshop days are on Mondays and Wednesdays of each week. The delegates first are given an outline of the day's activities and briefed on the bills affecting labor currently before the Legislature.

Then they go "up on the hill" to visit their own representatives and senators before the daily session convenes. They observe the legislators in action throughout the day.

During the noon recess they try to take one or more of their own legislators to lunch. Following adjournment, the delegates meet back at the hotel for a comparison of notes and reports on what reaction they got from their contacts.

Texas, a state noted for dealing in superlatives, has seven vicious anti-labor bills in the hopper this session. If any or all of these measures become law, it will not be the result of apathy on the part of CIO.

The more than 100,000 CIO members in the State have been alerted to the fact that labor unions are fast being legislated out of business. *The legislative workshops have created a growing tide of resentment against the lawmakers that might well sweep a number of them out of office in the forthcoming elections.*

'Ladies' Day' Set Each Month In Texas

The Texas CIO Council's Legislative Workshop program is specially devoted to "Ladies' Day," the last Monday of each month. Local unions, councils and area PACs send women delegates to attend the discussions on those days.

Another important step taken by the Texas State PAC is the acceptance of a recommendation of its representative for women's activities, Mrs. Maxine Lee, to form a family participation committee.

Gas Station Pact Signed

A CONTRACT covering employes of the 7000 members of the Garden State Retail Gasoline Dealers Association has been negotiated by the Retail Union of New Jersey, an affiliate of the CIO Retail-Wholesale Union.

A $1.25 an hour minimum wage has been established. The contract also provides an immediate $2 a week increase; a 48-hour, six-day week, and welfare and fringe benefits.

"Sixty or 70 hours of work each week is the common practice (at gasoline stations)," said RUNJ Dir. Irving Rosenberg, "and the wages average around 75 to 85c an hour."

Colorado Power Plan Gets Labor's Backing

CIO and AFL unions recently joined with farmers, ranchers, and rural electrification proponents in urging Congress to approve a self-liquidating multi-purpose reclamation plan for southeast Colorado.

It is the Frying Pan-Arkansas project. The project's keystone is a six-mile tunnel through the Continental Divide in Colorado to divert water from the Frying Pan River, a tributary of the Colorado, to the Arkansas River, whose fluctuations cause farmers each year to face crop uncertainty.

The project includes a series of reservoirs and dams, the latter to provide additional electrical power to farms and cities.

SEC. LEO GOODMAN of the CIO Committee on Atomic Energy, Power and Resources Development told a House Interior subcommittee:

"The CIO heartily endorses reclamation work which will stabilize and strengthen our agricultural economy.

"In addition to irrigation water, the project will supply municipal water to Pueblo, which is a major industrial center of the western U. S., to Colorado Springs, which is the headquarters of the new U. S. Air Force Academy, and several other smaller communities in this watershed area."

He said that inasmuch as the enemies of western reclamation projects have received support from eastern congressmen, including Pennsylvania, he was submitting a resolution of the Pennsylvania CIO Council. It showed, he pointed out, that industrial workers supported the project.

LEGISLATIVE Dir. Frank Hoffmann of the CIO Steelworkers said the project "would stabilize and permit further expansion of an already established industry." *(A large plant of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Corp., employing more than 6000 USWA-CIO members, is located at Pueblo.)*

He said that hydroelectric power plants used to be attacked on the ground that "such quantities of power as would be produced could not possibly be used," but that opponents of such projects are now arguing "it would be silly business to build hydroelectric power plants now" because they "will be put out of business in a few years by nuclear power plants."

Humphrey Asks Resources Group

Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) has asked Congress to set up a joint congressional watchdog committee on natural resources development. The committee would "provide overall policy guidance" and "help develop sound, coordinated" policies, he said.

That '55 'Boom' Still Is Short Of '53 Level

THE BUSINESS PRESS makes 1955 look bright and shiny when posed against a year as grim as 1954—but the gloss doesn't stand up when it is matched against a genuinely good year like 1953.

Total national output is up only 2% in the two-year period. Nearly twice as many workers are jobless. More than a million fewer workers have jobs in factories.

Here are some of the details as outlined in the Economic Newsletter of the CIO Dept. of Education and Research:

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT: Total value of goods and services increased only $7 billion, or 2%, from $362 to $369 billion, between the first quarters of 1953 and 1955, instead of the $35 to $40 billion it should have risen. **This meagre advance falls short of the growth needed for full employment and full production.**

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION: The average index for the first quarter of 1955 was 133, compared to 134 in the same period of 1953. *This about puts us up again to where we stood two years ago. Full employment in an expanding economy needs expanding industrial production.*

EMPLOYMENT: An average of 800,000 fewer workers had jobs in the first quarter of 1955 than two years earlier—60.2 million compared to 61 million. In April, total employment was 61.7 million, only 100,000 more than April 1953. Manufacturing employment was 16.1 million in the first three months of this year, 17.2 million in the comparable period of 1953. In April it was 16.2 million, compared to 17.3 million two years earlier—a drop of 1.1 million both for the quarter and for the month.

UNEMPLOYMENT: Joblessness increased from 1.8 million in the first quarter of 1953 to 3.3 million this year, a jump of 1.5 million. In April it stood at 2.9 million, compared to 1.6 million in April 1953.

But somehow government statisticians lost more than one million new workers. About 750,000 of them join the labor force each year, but the official figures show an addition of only 300,000.

LABOR MARKET AREAS: In 43 major labor market areas and 113 smaller ones, at least 6% of all people looking for work were jobless in March. A year earlier, only 34 major and 46 smaller areas were hit so hard. **In 55 of the 156 distressed areas, more than 12% of the people looking for work had no jobs. Twelve areas have been added to the list since January.**

DANGER POINTS: While consumer credit rose $2 billion during the last year, repossessions increased 30%—because buyers couldn't meet their payments. Department store sales, while better than last year, have fallen behind December and January levels. New housing starts, while higher than last year, are fewer than in December and January.

The New York Journal of Commerce also has some doubts about the future, saying:

"This is as good a time as any to say that we still have our fingers crossed for the second half of 1955. Numerous indications are pointing to some slowing down in business."

Textile Strike Solid, Gains Public Backing

A STRIKE of 17,000 CIO Textile Workers in New England against cuts in wages and fringe benefits has gone into its second month.

Settlement was reached with the Continental Mills in Lewiston, Me., where the union's contract was extended for a year. Any decisions reached in the final strike settlement will be applicable to the firm's 1200 workers who returned to their jobs.

Picketing at the 17 mills still struck is largely of the token variety. At Adams, Mass., a picket sign propped against a mill gate keeps the machinery quiet.

STRIKERS are optimistic that efforts of the three concerns against whom they walked out "to cut wages below southern levels" will fail. Their faith is shared by their communities.

In Maine a finance company has offered "tideover" loans. Merchants in all the communities affected have announced moratoriums on installment payments and sent food and other necessities to strike headquarters.

The attitude is reflected in some newspapers not always friendly to unions. An editorial in a North Adams paper last week noted that New England's cotton-rayon mills have spent large sums on publicity aimed at showing the value of the mills to the area. Yet in three weeks, the editorial said, one man had almost completely nullified those ads and left the question with the public as to whether the mills were worth saving.

The "one man" is Seabury Stanton, official of the Berkshire Hathaway Mills, who heads the Fall River-New Bedford Employers Negotiating Group. Berkshire Hathaway's dozen mills in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Vermont are the main obstacles to a quick strike settlement.

STANTON CALLED 75 top executives of the chain to a "secret" meeting in a Providence, R. I., hotel to berate them for letting TWUA win the battle for public support in the strike.

Besides Berkshire Hathaway, the strike is still in progress against the Pepperell Mfg. Co. with two mills in Maine and one in Massachusetts; Wamsutta Mills in New Bedford, Mass., and Luther Mfg. Co. in Fall River, Mass.

TWUA Executive Vice Pres. William Pollock wrote Pres. Dave Beck of the AFL Teamsters that truck drivers in New Bedford, under orders from the union's local representative, were moving goods from the Hathaway mills under heavy police convoy. Efforts were being made to halt this.

Joint Board Manager George E. Carignan reported that the drivers had taken to wearing dark glasses when rolling across picket lines. Pickets have been shouting **"glamor girls"** at the offending drivers.

Strike Aid Sought In New Bedford

Financial aid for 3100 striking textile workers has been asked from other unions in the New Bedford, Mass., area.

TWUA locals in the area not on strike have increased dues from 75c to $1.75 a week, with the extra $1 going to the strike fund.

CIO unions in New Bedford that have been asked to help are the Auto Workers, Brewery, Clothing, Rubber and Insurance Workers.

CWA Aided In Paducah

ORGANIZED labor in Paducah, Ky., under the leadership of the CIO-AFL Joint Labor Committee, recently staged an impressive, peaceful demonstration in support of the CIO Communications Workers' strike against the Southern Bell Telephone Co.

Several hundred members of CIO and AFL unions gathered at the company's local headquarters in a show of sympathy for the strikers, whose pickets were removed during the demonstration lest they be accused of violating an injunction.

A delegation from the recently organized joint committee conferred for an hour inside the plant with local company officials. Pres. Kenneth O'Brien of CIO Auto Workers Local 702, spokesman for the joint committee, said an effort was made to determine why the company refuses arbitration.

Brownell's Pro-Monopoly Study Is Lambasted By Lawmakers

ONE WITNESS after another has lambasted Atty.-Gen. Brownell's national committee to study the anti-trust laws and its report, now being considered by a House Judiciary subcommittee.

KEFAUVER

Sen. Kefauver (D. Tenn.) called the report a *"massive sedative"* and *"a gigantic brief for the non-enforcement of the anti-trust laws."* He predicted *"complete immobility on the monopoly front"* if the report's findings are allowed to become policy or law.

"To paraphrase Gen. Sherman," Kefauver said, "if a complaint is received, it won't be investigated; if it is investigated, it won't be brought to trial, and if it is brought to trial, it won't be won."

He insisted he was not questioning the integrity of the corporation lawyers who wrote the report but thought it was asking too much of any group of men *"who have spent most of their lives representing the point of view of the defendants, to suddenly shed the influence of years of training and adopt instead the point of view of the public interest."*

The framers of the report, he added, *"came not to praise competition but to bury it."*

REP. CELLER (D. N.Y.), subcommittee chairman, has promised to "probe deeply into the operation and enforcement of the anti-trust laws at this time."

The Administration's denials that it is actually fostering monopolies are so much "statistical camouflage," Rep. Reuss (D. Wis.) charged. Despite their "ballyhoo" the records show that small business received less than 2% of the $30 billion spent on defense orders in the last 18 months.

Reuss recalled Defense Sec. Wilson's *"what's-good-for General Motors . . ."* remark when he joined the Eisenhower Cabinet. In the next 18 months, he said, GM got an increase of $1.7 billion in defense orders while the net new contracts going to all other auto makers combined dropped by $395 million.

SEN. O'MAHONEY (D. Wyo.) slapped at the Civil Aeronautics Board for protecting "the grandfather airlines"—those certified for scheduled flights when the CAB law was passed in 1938. None have been given scheduled certificates since, he said, although he cited one line "that has flown successfully, safely and at a profit without a penny of subsidy from the government."

Assistant Atty.-Gen. Stanley H. Barnes defended the report and its authors. He asked consideration of repeal of so-called "fair trade" laws.

House Unit Okays Bank Merger Curb

A bill to prevent any threat of an all-powerful bank monopoly has been approved by the House Banking Committee.

The bill, which was sponsored by Committee Chairman Spence (D. Ky.), would apply only to holding companies which control banks with more than $15 million in deposits.

TAKES STATE POST—Oath of office as Pennsylvania's new deputy secretary of labor and industry is taken by Milton Weisberg (left), a vice president of the CIO Retail-Wholesale Union. He was sworn in by Sec. of the Commonwealth James Finnegan (right), as State CIO Pres. Harry Boyer watches the ceremony at Harrisburg.

TWU Board Supports N.Y. Wage Fight

CIO TRANSPORT Workers in New York City have the full backing of the international union in their fight for wage increases for the big city's subway and surface transit workers.

Local 100 has demanded Mayor Wagner appoint a new three-man Transit Authority to boss the system and direct them to "negotiate a decent wage scale on the basis of the TWU 17c demand."

The TWU charges the present five-man Authority lacks competance or experience and that transit service has become "incredibly bad"; equipment so inadequately maintained that it is now "highly dangerous and unsafe" and that employes are "denied decent working conditions and are refused a fair wage."

UNDER TWU pressure, the present Authority has "suddenly confessed" there may be no operating deficit this year and may even be a profit. The Authority claimed its previously reported "loss" came from "bookkeeping mistakes."

The Intl. Executive Board, in an emergency meeting, approved Local 100's actions and pledged its full support.

'Voluntary' Polio Vaccine Control Set, But It's Far From Adequate

ANNIVERSARY — Sec.-Treas. Emeritus Joseph Schlossberg of CIO Clothing Workers and his wife Anna read congratulatory messages on his 80th birthday. Last week he was honored by the New York City Board of Higher Education, of which he has been a member for 20 years.

MORE THAN a month late, the Eisenhower Administration last week came up with a "voluntary" allocation program for anti-polio vaccine which leaves things pretty much up to 48 states, 150,000 doctors and 45 million anxious parents.

Goaded by insistent demands for some kind of order out of an incredible snafu, Sec. Hobby of the Health - Education - Welfare Dept. came up triumphantly with a plan which still falls far short of insuring fast, sure distribution of the vaccine to those who need it most.

Then the snafu really went into high gear.

- First, Pres. Eisenhower told his press conference the supply is big enough to complete first shots for first and second graders in the relatively near future.
- Then Surgeon-General Leonard A. Scheele said it would take until mid-July or August for this phase of the program.
- Finally, the Public Health Service called everything off—again. A few hours after the President's statement, Scheele announced the release of additional vaccine would be held up for "several days."

Donald Montgomery, Washington representative of the CIO Auto Workers, called Mrs. Hobby's program *"inadequate."* He said the $28 million in federal funds asked to vaccinate children of low-income families was about $6 million under the estimated need.

He recalled the demand of CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther for nationwide reporting and checking to determine which children had been immunized and which had not and federal financing of the immunization program.

He noted that the Public Health Service has for years helped with funds to protect children against smallpox, diphtheria and whooping cough.

CONGRESSIONAL impatience was showing. Numerous lawmakers favored legislation to be effective immediately whenever the President decided voluntary controls were not working.

Sen. Morse (R. Ore.) accused Mrs. Hobby and Scheele of "proven incompetence" in handling the problem. He charged the former with "trying to alibi for her horrendous mistake," and declared she should be removed from office.

He called the Administration's distribution plan an "administrative monstrosity," and renewed his demand for federal control of the vaccine.

The government will be asked immediately to allot $2 million "for vigorous enforcement" of laws prohibiting sales of the vaccine outside authorized channels. Another $28 million will be sought to help states purchase vaccine for children through the age of 19 in low-income families.

No vaccine will be available—or is not supposed to be available—until the National Polio Foundation completes its free immunization program for first and second graders. This will require 18 million shots, two each for nine million youngsters.

The off-again-on-again aspect of the vaccination program was emphasized by Mrs. Hobby's "voluntary" method, which recognized the danger of a black market in vaccine. *But record-keeping by drug houses, distributors and doctors who give the shots will be optional, not mandatory. Medical associations will be asked to police their membership.*

Retention of Natural Gas Price Lid Supported By TWU

REJECTION of legislation ending the Federal Power Commission's control over the price of natural gas at the well-head was strongly urged in a resolution passed at a recent meeting of the CIO Transport Workers' Executive Board.

The union spoke as representative of both its members in the gas utility field and of all workers as consumers. Copies of the resolution were sent to members of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

"Natural gas is an essential commodity providing heat, refrigeration and cooking fuel for millions of consumers throughout our nation," it said.

"A luxury price for a bread-and-butter necessity will halt the expansion of a rapidly growing industry, cause mass layoffs of workers engaged in natural gas distribution and allied industries, and cripple family budgets.

"We condemn as cheap demagogy the attempt by Sen. Fulbright (D. Ark.) to resurrect the Civil War in an issue which so vitally affects our economy.

"Charges that natural gas is a 'luxury,' not a necessity, and that price control at the well-head is 'Yanke exploitation' cannot disguise the attempt by the producers, utility trusts, stock and bond manipulators and speculators to squeeze additional profits out of the pocketbooks of working men and women."

Oleo Makers Face FTC Charges

The Federal Trade Commission has ordered two oleomargarine manufacturers to stop using advertising which conveys the impression that their brands are dairy products.

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

BOTH THE U. S. AGRICULTURE Dept. and the food processing industry are sending out an increasing amount of publicity claiming that retail food prices remain high while farm prices have sunk because more foods are now semi-prepared and ready-to-cook, and labor costs have increased marketing expenses.

Getting More For Your Food Dollar

In fact, the Agriculture Dept. —in a departure from its assigned and traditional role of helping farmers and consumers—has become a leading apologist for the increased spread between farm and retail prices.

This government agency recently has sent out a number of publicity releases indicating that processed foods and labor costs are responsible for stubbornly high food costs, and has just published two "information booklets" along these lines. One, addressed to wage-earners, is called **"More And Better Foods from Today's Pay Check."** It shows how an hour's take-home pay now buys more bread, meat, etc., than 30 years ago.

THE GROCERY MANUFACTURERS of America, Inc., association of food processors, has also sent out releases attempting to show that "convenience" food products have taken much of the work out of the home kitchen. But the manufacturers came up with a different conclusion than the Agriculture Dept. They said the processed foods are cheaper.

They point out that in baby foods, a jar of strained green beans costs 10c, while the quantity of fresh beans needed to prepare the same serving costs nearly 3c more; that a can of frozen orange juice concentrate costs less than 20c and equals the juice of nine to a dozen medium oranges at a cost of 40c a dozen; that the ingredients of a typical devil's food cake cost 56c, but a ready mix, plus two eggs, costs 45c.

Actually, neither the Agriculture Dept. nor the manufacturers are quite accurate in the conclusions they are passing out via newspaper stories, columnists and state food-marketing services. *It will pay you to know the facts, not only for the sake of accurate information on why food costs remain high, but so you know how to save your own money in buying and preparing foods.*

You can find the real reason manufacturers are processing and prepackaging more foods in a recent announcement by Armour & Co., meat packer, that it is pushing sales of packaged products because "wider profit margins" are possible on these products than on bulk goods.

- Buy bulk products rather than packaged. Buy cheese off the loaf, bulk franks, bacon and cold cuts, etc., rather than the prepackaged, brand name products. Even prepackaged fresh vegetables often cost you more. A recent comparison by Jessie V. Coles at the University of California found prepackaged spinach may cost up to twice as much as bulk, and the quality of the bulk was actually superior at the time she made the study.
- Prepare foods yourself when the cost of semi-prepared or ready-to-eat versions noticeably outweighs its convenience. The grocery manufacturers' claim that prepared cake mixes are cheaper is not always so. New York State Extension Service made this revealing comparison for an angel cake: ingredients for a home-made ten-inch cake, 38c; commercial mix, 55c; retail store cake, nine-inch, 49c; bakery cake, ten-inch, $1.25.
- Processed produce is by no means always cheaper than fresh. In fact, in season fresh nearby produce is lowest in price, and the season is just ahead. Out of season, canned and frozen produce can be money-savers (especially canned). Biggest savings in canned and frozen produce are generally in those items that have the largest amount of waste in their fresh form, as peas and oranges. Frozen orange juice really is a money-saver, as the grocery manufacturer said.

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HELPING THEIR DADDIES—Children of CIO Insurance Workers form own picket line in front of Provident Home Insurance Co., Philadelphia, to draw attention to their parents' fight for a pension plan.

Policyholders Aid Strike Of Insurance Workers

SOME 200 policyholders of the Provident Home Life Insurance Co., in Philadelphia, have joined striking agents and clerks of the firm in their demand for a pension plan.

The strikers are members of Local 5, CIO Insurance Workers, whose motto is, "We Sell Security, We Want Security."

The policyholders demonstrated that they thought that is a darn good motto by attending two mass meetings to protest the failure of the company to grant the strikers' proposals.

One meeting was held in daytime for policyholders who work at night, and the other was at night for those employed daytime.

Plans were made to send 400 policyowners to see the company president, Joseph Faison. Next on the agenda was a visit to the Philadelphia office of the Pennsylvania Insurance Dept. to get the answer to the company's claim that it would be illegal to give pensions to employes.

If no satisfaction is obtained at either place, a visit was planned to State Insurance Commissioner Francis R. Smith at Harrisburg, Pa.

The strike began early in April when two months of negotiations failed to get the company to discuss a pension plan.

Give A Buck To PAC —The Job You Save May Be Your Own

Consumer Aid Bill Supported

THE CALIFORNIA CIO Council has endorsed the Unruh Bill to create an office of defender of consumer interest to represent the public before the Public Utilities Commission.

"In the recent history of the PUC," the Council said, "there has developed a pattern of decisions which reflects the fact that corporate interests seeking rate increases have been able to hire a battery of legal and economic experts.

"In no sense is there equality of representation between the business representatives and the consumer to testify in behalf of their respective viewpoints. The tendency, therefore, is for the consumer interest to be lost."

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

THE WRITER recently attended the meetings in Pittsburgh held by the United Steelworkers of America. Pres. David J. McDonald and his associate officers brought to the Executive Board of USWA-CIO their recommendations for a new wage policy for the coming year.

McDonald presented to the board, and later to the 170-man Wage Policy Committee, a concise, clear recommendation for this great organization to follow during the wage negotiations in the weeks ahead.

I take this opportunity to congratulate McDonald, Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel and all those who worked so diligently on the report to the Executive Board and Wage Policy Committee.

The USWA-CIO is a dynamic organization, one which is respected and loved by its members. With the full support of the membership, the Steelworkers again this year will secure a fine contract that will carry with it a substantial wage increase for the workers in the basic steel plants.

In unity lies our greatest strength, and with this strength McDonald and his associate officers can enter into wage negotiations with the knowledge that we are 100% behind the effort to obtain better wages in the year ahead.

I EXTEND MY THANKS and appreciation to all those in our CIO councils, local unions and international unions who have answered the call for financial help for the telephone workers on strike in nine south and southeastern states.

These people in the face of physical violence and intimidation are remaining firm in their struggle for justice. I want to urge all of you who have not made a contribution to this valiant fight to do so as soon as possible. Please send whatever you can to: Communications Workers of America, CIO, 1808 Adams Mill Road, N.W., Washington 9, D. C.

Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett, of the IUE-CIO, reports the following election victories: Prodolin, Kearny, N. J.; Westinghouse (maintenance and repair), Springfield, Mass.; Victor Adding Machine Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Independent Lock Co., Fitchburg, Mass.; and Otis Elevator Co., Harrison, N. J.

Pres. Morris Pizer of the CIO Furniture Workers reports an election victory at the Tell City Chair Co., Tell City, Ind.

THE CIO OIL, CHEMICAL & Atomic Workers were victorious in an election at the Union Oil Co., Santa Maria, Cal., by an overwhelming vote, reports CIO Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler.

CIO Rep. Gobel Cravens reports that the OCAW-CIO won an important victory among the building, operating and maintenance employes of Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla., where the workers favored the union by a substantial margin.

CIO Reg. Dir. Michael Mann reports two CIO victories in recent elections in Reg. II. The CIO Retail and Wholesale Union won bargaining rights at the Eagle Cone Corp., Bronx, N. Y., and the CIO Auto Workers was chosen by the workers of Foley Chevrolet Motor Sales, Newark, N. J., to represent them.

'Substantial' Pay Boost Set As UPWA's Goal

MORE THAN 400 delegates to the national policy conference of the CIO Packinghouse Workers have voted to demand a "substantial" wage increase in coming negotiations.

The Chicago conference also scheduled long-range demands to follow collective bargaining sessions under reopened contract wage clauses. Chief among the long-range demands is the UPWA's version of the guaranteed annual wage.

Tagging its demand as an **"employment stabilization program,"** the union borrowed from its long-standing sick leave pay system, now incorporated in contracts. The union will seek 36 hours pay to laid-off workers based on a schedule of two weeks for each year's service. Thus, a five-year employe would receive up to 10 weeks' lay-off pay.

ANOTHER major problem to come up in collective bargaining will be the loss of years of pension credit suffered by workers caught in plant sales and shutdowns.

The conference voted to urge the new labor organization, being created by the merger of the AFL and the CIO, to establish a $10 million fund to fight racial discrimination.

"Operation Desegregation," the conference said, should seek to outlaw racial discrimination statutes, remove voting restrictions, and devise programs to combat anti-union acts of southern employers.

Unions Link Bendix Talks

PRACTICING labor unity was most effectively demonstrated as 75 delegates from four CIO and AFL unions, representing 40,000 workers at 21 Bendix Aircraft Corp. plants across the nation, met in Washington to discuss common bargaining objectives.

The unions represented were the CIO Auto Workers, AFL Machinists, CIO Steelworkers and CIO Electrical Workers. Delegates heard speeches by UAW Pres. Walter Reuther and IAM Pres. Al J. Hayes.

The conference unanimously approved four separate reports prepared by its own study committees on health and welfare and pension, wage incentives and fringe benefits, general contract provisions and apprenticeship.

—(PAI)

NMU Asks $40 Jobless Pay As New Contract Talks Begin

NEGOTIATIONS for an unemployment security plan for some 22,000 seamen were begun last week by the CIO Maritime Union with shipowners.

The union's proposal is designed to provide a weekly benefit of $40 for a maximum of 26 weeks, including any state unemployment insurance benefits.

The plan would be financed by contributions by shipowners ranging from 25c to $1 per crew member per day. The industry's contribution to the fund would depend on the benefits paid by the states.

Sixty-eight per cent of the jobs protected by NMU-CIO contracts are covered by New York unemployment compensation law. The current top benefit is $30 weekly, but will be increased by recent legislation to $36 beginning July 5.

UNDER THIS new scale the cost to the industry of the plan for the 26-week period would drop from $260 to $104.

NMU-CIO Pres. Joseph Curran said the plan would "provide security for seamen who are engaged in this industry which unfortunately fluctuates because of its relation to foreign policies, international trade arrangements, war and peace."

"Such a plan," he said, "will also help establish the kind of stable working force of skilled seamen that both the industry and our nation require. This plan should make a constructive, acceptable proposal."

At the opening bargaining session shipowners—represented by the Committee for Companies and Agents, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts — offered nothing constructive. Instead, they asked for 56 changes in the existing contract, which expires June 15.

THE SHIPOWNERS said their proposals were aimed at cutting costs by abolishing penalty time and overtime, but Curran replied "no one has the right to say the seamen should subsidize the merchant marine."

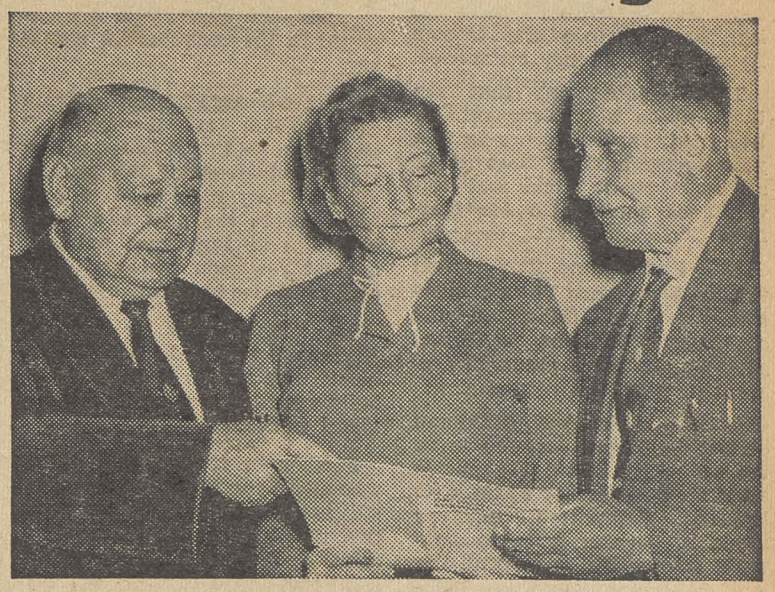
Curran also said that "the 40-hour week is a basic principle, and a principle on which a life and death struggle would certainly take place." He denounced an agreement for the 56-hour week made by the AFL Sailors Union of the Pacific, whose secretary-treasurer is Harry Lundeberg, with the Pacific Far East Lines.

NMU-CIO demands also include establishment of a jointly-operated medical authority to give physical examination, instead of the U. S. Public Health Service which has jurisdiction under the passenger-cargo contract.

Steel Union Wins 10c In Walkout

Gains in pay averaging 10c an hour have been won by the CIO Steelworkers after a month-long strike at the Evinrude Motors Div. of the Outboard Motors Manufacturing Co. at Milwaukee, Wis.

Other improvements include four weeks' vacation after 25 years' service, better insurance coverage and the establishment of a joint safety committee.



PLANS are discussed as the CIO Barbers and Beauty Culturists hold their fifth constitutional convention at Atlantic City by (from left) Pres. Ernest Hebert, Sec.-Treas. Lilyan Moscowitz and Sec.-Treas. Peter A. Sessa, Local 26, Camden, N. J., executive board member and convention host.

CIO Barbers Chart New Organizing Drive

A FULL-SCALE national organizing drive was planned by the CIO Barber & Beauty Culturists at their fifth constitutional convention at Atlantic City, N. J.

Pres. Ernest Hebert said that the campaign also will include fighting unsanitary conditions in barber and beauty shops and setting a high standard of service to the public.

THE UNION has 43 locals in 15 states, including New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Massachusetts, Kentucky, Minnesota, Illinois, Iowa, Alabama, Louisiana, Oregon and Washington.

"We know," Hebert said, "that we face a difficult task of organizing the great number of unorganized people in our field. But with a bold and intelligent plan—well executed—we can accomplish this. We can develop a position of greater strength and use it more effectively for the good of our country."

He also said that BBCUA-CIO "also will keep a close vigil on national and local legislation and oppose all bills that may prove detrimental to labor."

Hebert reported that the union's executive board recently approved the CIO-AFL merger plan.

"Iniquitous 'right-to-work' laws, which have been passed by 18 states, are in reality 'right-to-scab' laws," said CIO Reg. II Dir. Michael Mann. "They must be repealed. The only way we can do this is through strong, democratic legislative pressures."

Columbia Univ. Honors Perlis

Dir. Leo Perlis of the National CIO Community Services Committee has been awarded by Columbia University a Bicentennial Medal for outstanding services during 1954 to the New York School of Social Work, which is connected with the university.

Pamphlet Gives Text Of Unity Constitution

Important for all trade unionists is the text of the proposed constitution for the merged American labor organization, as okayed recently by the CIO-AFL Unity Committee and subject to convention ratification next fall.

Text of the unity constitution is contained in a new published CIO pamphlet, priced at 5c a copy, 100 copies for $4 and 1000 copies for $35. Just clip and mail your order now:

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Organization .....

CIO Calls For 2 Million Homes A Year

POLICIES aimed at continuing a high rate of residential housing construction were advocated by two CIO witnesses last week before the Senate Banking & Currency committee.

They pointed out that the U. S. needs a building rate of two million new housing units a year for the next 10 years "if we are to eliminate slums and provide good housing for our families."

At the same time, they decried the little evidence *"of an overwhelming zeal—either in the construction industry or in the government"* for a practical program to meet this requirement.

CHAIRMAN Frank N. Hoffmann of the housing subcommittee of the CIO Legislative Committee and Dir. Ben Fischer of the CIO Housing Committee together urged a housing bill "to help those whose need is critical, the millions of families whose substandard dwellings now blight not only our urban centers but the very lives of the men, women and children who are forced to occupy them."

Hoffmann, who is legislative director of the CIO Steelworkers, reminded the committee that the U. S. housing industry is important to the economic welfare of CIO members and all workers in America. Millions of employes, he said, produce materials which go into new homes and are engaged in the construction industry.

"The economic impact of home construction is tremendous," Hoffmann said. "It is one of the major industries of the nation. Its relatively high level of performance in the past two years has been an important bulwark against recession and against a continued rise in unemployment."

The CIO's views on housing, Hoffmann reported, "reflect its belief that a high level of home building is imperative to the national welfare."

Fischer contended that those who claim the U. S. is overbuilding are mistaken. But he said that new construction at present rates may exceed the demand from those who can buy or rent the high-price homes now being built.

THESE ARE beyond the reach of low-income groups, above the carrying ability of lower middle-income families, and even those in the income bracket just over $5000 may have to sacrifice to obtain suitable housing, he said.

"If we are to achieve a two-million-unit annual rate of new housing," Fischer continued, "or even maintain our present high but inadequate rate, new national policies are required with an emphasis on realistic slum removal, construction of new homes for low-income and lower middle-income families and equitable, nondiscriminatory distribution of such housing."

Failure to carry out the 1949 act's public housing program prevents proper housing of low-income families and wide-scale elimination of slums, he continued.

"Yet no practical answer has been found to the problem of the low-income family and the resulting housing of the residents of slums except public housing. Every opportunity has been afforded to private enterprise to develop other solutions.

"There is no sign, however, that any realistic alternative has been found. On close examination, these highly advertised alternatives turn out to be impractical forms of publicly supported housing in which the government takes all the risk but which are far less soundly conceived than the formula provided in the 1949 Act.

"We . . . urge this committee to sharpen its pencils and draft a new bill which will implement the 1949 Housing Act's public housing goals, provide a realistic middle-income housing program, tighten the ban against discrimination and make extensive new housing available to minority families."

ADEQUATE housing program is urged by USWA-CIO Legislative Dir. Frank N. Hoffmann (standing, left) and CIO Housing Committee Dir. Ben Fischer, shown in friendly parley with Sen. Sparkman (D. Ala.) (seated, left) and Sen. Lehman (D. N. Y.) after presenting formal statements at Senate committee hearing.

FEPC Voted In Minnesota

THE MINNESOTA CIO Council and the State AFL spearheaded a successful campaign for a State Fair Employment Practices Act.

Job discrimination because of race, creed, color, religion or national origin is considered an unfair labor practice.

Gov. Freeman (D.-F. L.) said he signed the bill because "it was morally right, economically sound, and because it contributes to our leadership in democracy throughout the world by showing that we live up to what we profess—equal opportunity for all."

Ike's Veto Of Postal Wage Hike Rapped

THE EXPECTED White House veto was slapped late last week on the postal pay raise bill, and CIO promptly called Pres. Eisenhower's action "unwarranted" and "unnecessary."

Approval of the bill, which would have granted an 8.8% average wage increase for 500,000 postal workers, had been urged by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

Chairman Anthony Federoff said the CIO Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee was "appalled at the spacious reasoning" in the veto.

"The action comes with ill grace," he said, "from one who professes conservative policies and liberal personnel attitudes; it smacks instead of a throwback to the industrial czarism at the turn of the century."

Hoover Inquiry Gets 30 Days To Get Out Of Business

THE HOOVER Commission last week issued its latest report recommending that the government get out of business and the House replied by ordering the Commission out of business itself.

HOOVER

The group headed by the former President was given until June 30 to wind up its affairs after its business failed to meet a May deadline. There will be no more such commissions, Rep. Patman (D. Tex.) promised, because its task forces branched into *"policy making."*

The Commission's latest report wants the government to retire from the parcel post business and such activities as running steamship lines, railroads and selling hot dogs in national parks. Private industry could do it better, the Commission argued.

Rep. Holifield (D. Cal.) dissented from the report and revealed he had tried to make public another report dealing with water resources and power. His attempt to release the 2000-page document was voted down.

"The report is completely one-sided which was all that could be expected from a task force composed entirely of proponents of private power and antagonistic to public power," Holifield said.

Rep. Karsten (D. Mo.) clamored for release of the document which may cost taxpayers $400,000 to prepare. He said its message could propose *"the give-away to end all give-aways."*

Senate Unit Ignores NAM, Closes Big Tax Loophole

THE SENATE Finance Committee, acting over loud protests from the National Association of Manufacturers, has slammed shut a tax loophole which was costing the U. S. from $1 to $4 billion annually.

DOUGLAS

The action, taken by a 12-to-0 vote, retroactively repeals a provision which permitted some businesses to reap a "double deduction" windfall last year.

Most of the blame for the loophole must fall on the shoulders of Treasurer Secy. Humphrey, Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) told the committee. GOP spokesmen have tried to shift the blame from the Treasury Dept., which supported repeal after Democratic congressmen had exposed the measure.

AT THE same time, the Senate Committee killed a proposal by Sen. Gore (D. Tenn.) to repeal the special tax credit on dividend income, granted the nation's comparatively few coupon clippers.

Repeal of the "double deduction" gimmick had been vigorously fought by NAM spokesmen, who called the repealer "inherently unsound and unfair."

Humphrey's alibi was that the section was designed "simply to conform tax accounting with business accounting."

In practice, the loophole allowed certain taxpayers to deduct from 1954 income not only actual expenses but certain types of expenses "expected" in 1954 and later.

If the Democrats had not exposed the scheme, favored taxpayers could have gone on deducting actual and "expected" expenses indefinitely.

The repeal measure has already passed the House and is expected to receive favorable Senate action shortly.

'Callous Indifference' By Ike On Civil Liberties Rapped

A CHARGE that Pres. Eisenhower and his Administration have demonstrated "utter complacency" and "callous indifference" to inroads on civil liberties has been voiced by Sen. Lehman (D. N.Y.).

In accepting the annual Stephen Wise Award from the American Jewish Congress for his defense of civil liberties, Lehman asserted the *"right of free debate has been effectively curtailed."* He hit the government's security program and loyalty oaths.

LEHMAN

"The loss of the freedom of public men to speak out, without fear of reprisal or condemnation on the basis of being 'soft' on communism, is not the only loss we have suffered to our liberties, although it is one of the most critical," Lehman declared.

"There is also the infringement of the right to be wrong. The right of government servants—civil servants—to be free in their judgment has been altogether denied."

One of his chief complaints, Lehman continued, against this Administration "and against our President is the utter complacency shown in the face of this situation . . . and the callous indifference to the inroads which have been made and are being made daily in every part of our land . . .

"Pres. Eisenhower has described as a basic principle of American democracy, the right of every man to meet his accuser face to face but his Dept. of Justice recently argued before the Supreme Court that to grant such a right would endanger our national security.

"We need urgently to re-establish the right of free debate and to tear down the curtains of fear which now prevent such debate. I hope the time will come when it will no longer be necessary for every public speaker to prove his loyalty to America by describing how much he hates communism and the Kremlin."

The Senate, meanwhile, approved $50,000 for an investigation to determine whether individual rights guaranteed by the Constitution are being invaded by present U. S. trends. It may extend to wiretapping, due process of law and the freedoms of speech, press and assembly.

The probe will be conducted by the Senate Committee on Constitutional Rights headed by Sen. Hennings (D. Mo.) with Sens. Langer (R. N. D.) and O'Mahoney (D. Wyo.) as members.

The Fight for $1.25 See Page 7

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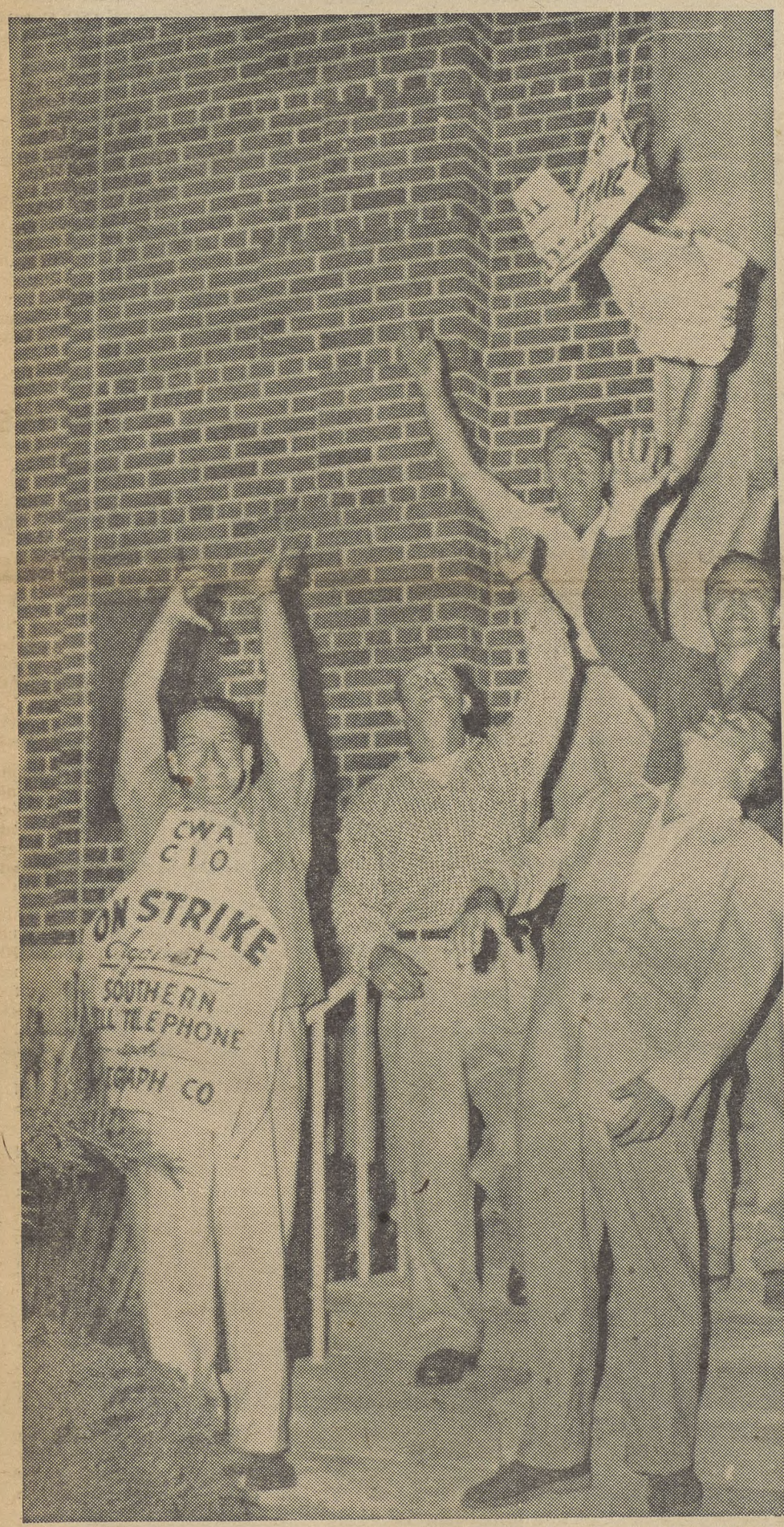
Washington, D. C., May 30, 1955 — 82 — Vol. 18, No. 22

'Unfair, Unjust, Unacceptable'—

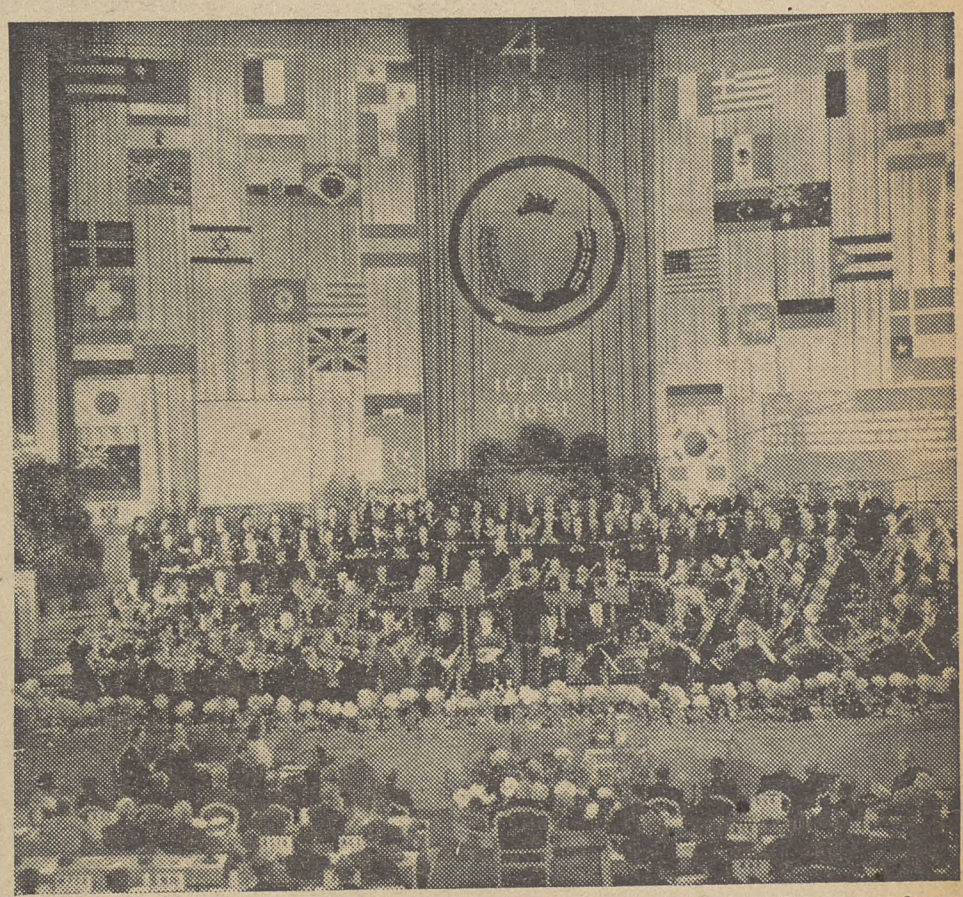
UAW Rejects Ford Offer

—See Page 3



IT'S ALL OVER NOW!—Jubilant members of CIO Communications Workers toss crumpled picket signs in air at Memphis exchange of the Southern Bell Telephone Co. as record-long strike ends with CWA gaining wage increases of $1 to $4 weekly, shorter hours and a satisfactory disputes arbitration clause. **(Story and another picture, Page 2.)**

TALKING WITH "MR. SAM" — Fellow Texans met with Speaker Rayburn as CIO southern delegation came to Washington to support fight for $1.25 minimum wage and broader coverage. **(Stories, pictures on Page 7.)**



ICFTU CONGRESS OPENS—Three hundred trade union delegates from every part of the free world gathered for ICFTU's fourth congress at Vienna, Austria, May 20-28. Scene shows Vienna Symphony Orchestra at opening session. Later, the congress approved a major plan, vigorously backed by U. S. delegates, to build unionism. **(See story on Page 6.)**

CWA Gains 'Ringing Victory' As Long Southern Bell Strike Ends

SIGNING CONTRACT that ended CIO Communications Workers strike against Southern Bell is F. M. Malone (right), company vice president, while Lonnie Daniels (left), chairman of CWA Negotiating Committee, waits his turn. Center, Assistant Dir. Clyde Mills, of Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, who helped reach the settlement.

A "RINGING victory" in the longest strike ever waged against a Bell System operating affiliate was scored by the CIO Communications Workers last week when the Southern Bell Telephone Co. yielded on most of the major points in the union's demands.

The settlement included wage increases ranging from $1 to $4 weekly for the 50,000 workers in the bargaining unit, shorter hours, and arbitration of suspensions, discharges, job vacancy fillings and selections for training.

It was quickly ratified at local meetings throughout the nine-state area in which the company operates. The workers started returning to their jobs in mid-week.

"WE ARE WELL pleased," said CWA-CIO Dist. Dir. William A. Smallwood. "After 10 months of negotiations and a 72-day strike, we have achieved a ringing victory for union principles of telephone men and women here and over the nation.

"This could never have been possible without the unswerving loyalty and determination of each and every member of the union within the South who gave the utmost in sacrifice and devotion to principle."

CWA-CIO Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, who participated in the later stages of negotiating the settlement, hailed the victory as one of "principle for telephone workers over the $13 billion Bell System."

"Workers fought for the simple protection most of us think we automatically have as citizens of the U. S.," he said. "The Bell System sought to take away that protection."

In addition to the general wage increases, the settlement shortened work tours for traffic operators; upgraded 25 cities by at least $1 additional a week, and upgraded the jobs of several hundred assignment men by one step, giving them an additional $3 to $4 weekly.

THE MAIN CAUSES of the strike were the company's insistence on a no-strike clause without an acceptable arbitration procedure, and with no protection for employes who respect the legitimate picket lines of other unions; and exclusion of about 5000 workers from wage increases.

The settlement contains a satisfactory arbitration clause. It gives pay increases to everyone in the bargaining unit, and it spells out the right of employes to respect the bona fide picket lines of other unions. On the last item, Beirne said, the contract language reads:

"The company agrees that it will not discipline an employe for violating any provision of the agreement solely because he refuses to cross an authorized picket line established in connection with a lawful strike at premises where such striking employes are working."

Beirne said that *"buried under Southern Bell's no-strike clause was a demand that we destroy our union—with our eyes open."*

HE EMPHASIZED that the union had been willing to arbitrate the dispute at all times, and had offered to do so before the walkout. The company refused, he added, on the ground that "it isn't in the public interest."

Beirne Says Thanks For Labor's Help

Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the CIO Communications Workers expressed "deep appreciation" for support given the Southern Bell strike by other unions—CIO, AFL and unaffiliated.

Financial aid included a $1.25 million loan from a group of CIO unions which at the time described it as "a down payment on future needs." Beirne said "it shows the full support the CIO was giving the strike."

Southern governors, members of Congress and many civic leaders had urged arbitration.

"To refuse public arbitration of a dispute on this flimsy pretext is the height of irresponsibility," he said. "Throughout this strike Southern Bell management has wanted to eat its cake and have it, too. That's not true collective bargaining."

Beirne said that the strikers and the other CWA-CIO members who supported them are to be "everlastingly praised."

VICTORY SMILES wreath faces of CIO Leather Workers in Peabody, Mass., after routing Communist-run Leather Div. of AFL Butchers in NLRB election. From left, Atty. Samuel Angoff, LWOC Sec.-Treas. Hugh Thompson, Local 21 Business Mgr. Richard B. O'Keefe and Business Agent Arthur Cecelski.

CIO Urges 'Bold' Plan Of Asian Economic Aid

THE CIO urged Congress last week to give serious consideration to a "bold and far-reaching" program of economic aid for free Asia in place of the Eisenhower Administration's limited proposal.

CIO Legislative Dir. Robert Oliver, in a statement filed with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, pointed out that the success of the Marshall Plan in Europe could be partly attributed *"to our boldness in executing it."*

The U. S. allocated $5 billions for economic aid to Europe in the first year of the Marshall Plan, Oliver reminded the committee.

Now, he added, the Administration is proposing only $720 million for the economic development of the countries in "the arc of free Asia—where 770 million people are struggling to maintain independence and conquer their economic and social problems."

This means that although our wealth-producing capacity is $100 billion greater than in 1948, *"we would provide for the 770 million people of Asia only one-seventh of the amount of economic aid that we provided for the 300 million people of Western Europe"* in the Marshall Plan's first year, Oliver declared.

"OUR COUNTRY must be sure that our Asian program is not 'too little' when our resources are so clearly adequate to give enough," he declared.

Oliver said the CIO agreed that much of the funds authorized for Asia "must be spent for military and defense support activities."

Oliver also urged an authorization of $80 million for support of the Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development —a program which was not mentioned in the President's message on foreign aid.

Chester Bowles, former Governor of Connecticut and Ambassador to India, warned the Senate committee against too "narrow" an emphasis on "power" in our foreign policy.

"The world is watching with fascination," Bowles said, "the great economic competition between democratic India and totalitarian China to see which way will accomplish the most in the shortest time."

Sen. Sparkman (D. Ala.) said he would vote against attempts to cut either the military or economic side of foreign aid as "advertising to the world" that we are trimming our efforts to build the strength of free nations.

Chairman George (D., Ga.) favored using a special $200 million Asia-aid fund for loans rather than outright grants.

CIO Leather Union Seeks New Elections

ELECTIONS covering approximately 7000 employes are being planned by the CIO Leather Workers Organizing Committee. They will take place in Peabody, Woburn, Lynn and Winchester, Mass., Gowanda and Gloversville, N. Y.

LWOC-CIO Local 21 won its first NLRB-run election recently, overwhelming the Communist-dominated Leather Div. of the AFL Butchers in the Peabody area.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther congratulated LWOC Sec.-Treas. Hugh Thompson "on a good job well done."

A telegram to the LWOC membership declared:

"This is the first step and many other steps will follow in liberating the leather workers and building an effective union through which they can win a fuller measure of economic and social justice for themselves and their families. All good wishes for continued victory."

BACK ON JOB is Sen. Kennedy (D. Mass.) after seven-month absence, due to an operation for a back injury he suffered in World War II.

URW Ups Pension Pay At Firestone

MINIMUM PENSIONS as high as $152.50 a month, including social security, were won last week by the CIO Rubber Workers in a new five-year pension and insurance agreement with Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

The contract covers some 22,000 URW-CIO members in eight plants and was signed at Cleveland, following six weeks' negotiations.

URW-CIO Pres. L. S. Buckmaster expressed satisfaction with the pact and hoped the excellent example set by Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. and Firestone would establish an industrywide pattern for pension and insurance agreements.

THE MINIMUM pensions for those retiring at 65 will be: 10-15 years' service, approximately $125.50; 20 years, $137.50; 25 years, $143.50, and 30 years, $152.50.

About $10 a month will be added to the pensions of those retiring after July 1, 1956.

Minimum disability payments were increased from $50 to $80 a month. Severance payments for those retiring at 65 with at least five years' service but ineligible for regular pensions will receive 3% instead of 2% of their average earnings. A more favorable basis for determining the average earning also was established.

Life insurance, accidental death and dismemberment benefits were increased by $500 to a maximum of $4500. The pact also increases accident and sickness benefits by $5 a week; and upped hospital, surgical and medical allowances for employes and their dependents.

Staff Named For Civil Rights Probe

Two top staff members have been named for a Senate inquiry into civil rights abuses under Chairman Hennings (D. Mo).

Marshall MacDuffie, New York City attorney and author, will be chief counsel and Benjamin Ginzburg, Norwalk, Conn., social scientist, will be research director.

Auto Workers Reject Ford Pact Offer

By GERVASE N. LOVE

THE CIO Auto Workers late last week got their first over-all contract offer from the Ford Motor Co. — and promptly rejected it.

It contained no proposal on guaranteed annual employment, main goal of the UAW-CIO in this year's negotiations, and made no offer of a general wage increase.

The rejected Ford offer came only a few days before the contract, covering 140,000 workers, expired on June 1. The General Motors contract, covering 350,000 UAW members, expires June 7.

"The National UAW-CIO Ford Negotiating Committee has unanimously rejected the proposal as being unfair, unjust and unacceptable," said Dir. Ken Bannon of the union's Ford Dept.

"It does not meet either the economic or contractual needs of the Ford workers."

The offer had two gimmicks that attracted wide attention. One was a combination savings and stock purchase plan, with the company paying half the cost of the stock.

The other was an "income stabilization plan," much like one General Motors tried and found wanting several years ago, under which laid-off workers could put their future in hock by borrowing against the earnings they would receive when called back to their jobs.

"The stock purchase proposal," Bannon said, "is obviously a smokescreen behind which the company offers crumbs to Ford workers while setting the stage for Ford executives to divide up a huge stock melon when the company makes its stock available to the public.

"The so-called 'income stabilization plan' proposes that Ford workers, during periods of unemployment, mortgage their future wages in order to meet the present needs of their families.

"It does not provide Ford workers protection against the insecurity of unemployment. This is a program of equalizing scarcity by having a worker spend for today's needs wages he may earn in the future.

"This plan is economically unsound and anti-social in character. By the Ford Motor Co.'s own admission, this is a resurrection of an inadequate and antiquated plan which General Motors had in effect in 1939 and had to scrap because it was unworkable and impracticable."

The offer, tied to five-year contract term the union had previously said would be unacceptable, was made by John S. Bugas, Ford industrial relations vice president, at a three-hour bargaining session in which UAW-CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther participated.

REUTHER, who also is CIO president, declined comment pending a detailed analysis of the offer which was to be sent to all Ford locals. Another meeting was being held on May 27, as this edition of The CIO News went to press.

Bugas called the offer "the most challenging and comprehensive" single package of direct wage increases and benefits in the history of the auto industry.

He said it "parallels closely" the offer GM made the union a week ago, details of which have been made public. He added that if the UAW-CIO can make a better deal with GM, "we stand ready to amend this Ford proposal to make it equally favorable to our employes."

Besides the savings-stock purchase program and the mortgage-your-future plan, the offer provided:

- An annual improvement factor increase—now 5c an hour—to 2.5%, pyramided during the five years of the proposed agreement. The maximum, 8c, would go to employes at the top base rate of $3.275.
- Continuation of the cost-of-living allowance.
- Wage increases of 5c to 10c an hour for certain skilled classifications.
- An improved pension plan under which an employe with 40 years service, who now gets $161 a month including his social security, would receive $188.50.
- Increased insurance and medical, surgical and hospitalization benefits, including a new permanent disability provision.
- An increase in the midnight shift premium from 7.5% to 10%, except in steel operations.
- A seventh paid holiday, to be taken as half-days on Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve.
- Time and a half for Saturdays as such, and triple time for hours worked on holidays, except in the steel division.
- Two and a half weeks' vacation, instead of the present two weeks, for hourly employes with 10 to 15 years seniority.
- Severance pay.

The savings-stock purchase plan works this way:

Every employe with at least one year's service would be allowed to invest up to 10% of gross pay in an investment fund. Half would be invested in U. S. Government bonds in the employe's name. The company would match the other half and invest all of it in Ford common stock when it becomes available, as is expected soon.

UNDER the income stabilization program a worker with at least one year of seniority would be permitted to borrow weekly, interest-free, to the equivalent of 32 times his base pay plus the cost-of-living factor—now 6c an hour—less whatever he received in unemployment compensation or outside earnings.

Without unemployment compensation, he could borrow up to 24 times base pay plus cost-of-living, less outside earnings. On return to work, repayment would be made at the rate of half of all earnings above 32 hours at the base rate plus cost-of-living.

Reuther Featured In Newsweek Story

Newsweek magazine has chosen CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther for the "cover story" in its current issue. Reuther's picture appears on the front cover.

The four-page article, in the magazine's business section, primarily deals with current negotiations between the CIO Auto Workers and the major auto companies. Reuther is leading the union negotiators in a fight for the guaranteed annual wage.

NAM Chief To Debate UAW

The National Association of Manufacturers will import their former president, William Grede, to present the NAM position on the guaranteed annual wage in a debate with Vice Pres. Leonard Woodstock of the CIO Auto Workers.

The debate will take place on June 12 before a UAW and Michigan CIO sponsored institute of public and private school social science teachers at the UAW's FDR Labor Center at Port Huron.

Also on the program will be representatives of the Detroit Board of Commerce, Michigan Manufacturers Association and John Feikins, chairman of the Michigan Republican Party.

The debate was arranged when the NAM accepted a challenge issued in the name of the two CIO groups by Brendan Sexton, UAW educational director.

Sexton described how management groups have long sponsored institutes for teachers on a more-or-less regular schedule but that union representatives have never been invited.

One UAW official said that the action in inviting management representatives was "reversing things for a change."

—(PAI)

New Postal Raise Pushed As Senate Upholds Veto

SENATE Democrats began pushing through a new postal pay rise bill last week, averaging about 8% for workers, with bipartisan support suggesting that Pres. Eisenhower's veto of the 8.8% pay increase was almost meaningless.

The Senate Post Office Committee approved a bill sponsored by Chairman Johnston (D. S.C.) the day after the Senate fell short by eight votes of overriding the veto of the original measure.

The Johnston bill seemed basically similar to another 8% bill, sponsored by Sen. Carlson (R. Kan.), who clearly intimated that the 8% figure now is "acceptable" to the White House.

JOHNSTON estimated that the difference in postal pay costs between the 8% bill, now "acceptable," and the vetoed 8.8% bill would be only about $17 million. Sen. Pastore (D. R.I.) charged that the veto would save the Treasury only $8 million.

The 8% figure indicated as "acceptable" to the President marked the Administration's fourth retreat.

Eisenhower last year recommended a 3.5% pay rise for postal workers, vetoed a 5% rise, accepted 5% this year, and then successively allowed Republican spokesmen to endorse 6.5%, 7.6% and finally 8%.

All but two Democrats—Sens. Byrd and Robertson of Virginia—voted to override the veto of the 8.8% bill. Eight Republicans joined them, but 37 Republicans voted to sustain the President.

—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch

"Whatta They Pay Caddies, Jim?"

Coffee Price Drops

The retail price of coffee last week dropped as low as 75c a pound, the lowest in five years.

GM Locals Vote Strike Okay By 93.3% Margin

GENERAL Motors locals of the CIO Auto Workers have voted by a 93.3% margin to strike, if necessary, to win a guaranteed annual wage.

UAW Vice-Pres. John W. Livingston, director of the union's GM Dept., reported that all 103 GM locals have voted and that all reported the necessary two-thirds majority for a strike.

The locals represent more than 335,000 workers in 119 bargaining units.

Livingston reported the vote as follows: For, 129,244; against, 9381; void ballots, 2277.

The UAW noted that 42% of the members involved had voted, a far larger turnout than normally reported in state and local elections. It was the highest percentage of voter participation ever achieved in GM locals.

Another $1 Billion GOP 'Blooper' Uncovered

A RANKING member of the House Ways and Means Committee waited in vain last week for a reply to his letter to Treasury Sec. Humphrey exposing a newly discovered $1 billion "loophole" in the Eisenhower tax "revision" law rushed through Congress last year.

The member of Congress is Rep. Mills (D. Ark.). He wrote Humphrey on May 18 "directing the Secretary's attention" to "possible abuse of the provisions of Sec. 1032" of the new revenue code.

"The possible abuse" of this section by corporations, Mills warned, "might result in losses to the Treasury" much greater than the "loopholes" previously confessed by Humphrey to be "errors" requiring congressional amendment.

The "loophole" discovered by Mills was frankly described by the Journal of Commerce, a New York financial newspaper, as offering a *"hot tip for profit-minded corporation treasurers and comptrollers, one that appears to have been entirely overlooked by students of the new tax code."*

The technique: Stripped of technicalities, all the "profit-minded treasurers" must do is speculate in their own corporation stock, "buy it low, watch it rise, perhaps split it now and then, sell it," and the corporation "cannot be taxed on its profits."

Under the old law, U. S. courts, including the Tax Court, have steadily tended toward interpreting the code so as to force corporations to pay taxes on "profits" earned by speculating in their own stock.

Sec. 1032 of the Eisenhower-Humphrey "revised" code specified that "no gain or loss shall be recognized" out of corporations dealing in their own stocks—and thus wiped out the taxation of speculative stock profits.

Treasury experts testified last year that Sec. 1032 would have little effect on taxes. Mills charged this year that the revenue loss would soar to $1 billion a year or more.

"There can't be any question but that this (section) was deliberately proposed" by the Administration "to provide a windfall for corporations," he added.

Meantime, the Senate approved a measure to plug two other loopholes in the GOP-sponsored revision law. The action, following a previous House vote, ends a $1 to $4 billion dollar windfall Republican draftsmen had provided big business at the taxpayers' expense.

The so-called "technical revision" bill was pushed through last year over Democratic minority protests voiced by Rep. Cooper (Tenn.), now chairman of House Ways and Means, that even committee members *"did not fully understand or comprehend many of the changes proposed"* and that Congress in later years would *"have to spend weeks straightening out the law"* which the Administration railroaded through.

Well Done!

Hats off to the CIO telephone workers in the South, who have won a brilliant victory as the result of a solid strike for basic union rights!

The Communications Workers, by holding firm their ranks in the face of violent attack and provocation, refused to buckle under to the Southern Bell System—which wanted to strip democratic unionism of all its meaning.

Had the union agreed to the company's proposals, it would have been a union in name only—for the guts of the union's power to protect its members would have been stripped away.

Those CWA members fought a battle of high principle, not solely for wages, but for the right to respect a picket line, for the right to have fair, nonpartisan arbitration of grievances and disputes under the contract.

It is hard to appraise the company's position at the beginning of the strike as anything but outrageous. As CWA Pres. Beirne said, the Bell System wanted *"us to destroy our union—with our eyes open."*

The CWA strike was a *necessary* strike, fought on behalf of all labor—and all the CIO is grateful for the splendid spirit of the men and women of the southern telephone industry for the way they fought.

The strike would have been *unnecessary* if Bell had replaced passion with reason and logic, two months earlier than it did. *But we can be thankful that the CWA strikers taught the company—and others that were watching—a solid lesson in free democratic trade unionism.*

How About Housing?

Pres. Eisenhower has asked Congress for only 35,000 public housing units this year. But the Governor of Pennsylvania and the Mayor of Philadelphia have pointed out to Congress what a puny program that is.

"Certainly it is not related to need," says Mayor Clark, "for Philadelphia alone needs 70,000 units just to house the low-income families who were living in slum sections in 1950."

Slums are the blight of America. *Pious slogans about private enterprise haven't cleaned them out. It's time for a real public housing program to do that job.*

Reunion In Vienna

The "reunion" of the world's free labor movement in Vienna, at the world congress of the ICFTU, has been an eventful meeting.

The ICFTU decision to move ahead with a *"bold new program"* of organizing and of fighting Communist infiltration in the free world, is news of major importance. In under-developed areas, strong free unions are a fundamental necessity if political democracy and economic progress are to be insured.

The ICFTU has stepped up to its responsibility with plans for this great program. It can count on the help of American democratic unions, and on the support of free people everywhere, in the effort to make this great global organizing campaign a resounding success.

A Step Forward

It's gratifying that Rep. Barden (D. N. C.) has finally ordered hearings by the House Labor Committee on the minimum wage improvement bill. Barden says the committee will discuss only the question of lifting the minimum pay rate at this time. But labor will not be satisfied to have the question of broader coverage abandoned. The Labor Committee chairman has an obligation to consider coverage questions soon. *He has no mandate to bury that big problem.*

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Wouldn't This Burn You Up?

In Other Words—

Ike's Words vs. GOP Deeds

(There's a world of difference between the words and deeds of the Eisenhower Administration, said Sen. McNamara (D. Mich.) in a recent address to the Young Democrats of Akron, O. Excerpts from his talk follow:

By PATRICK V. McNAMARA

THE PRESIDENT of the United States, Dwight Eisenhower, is a well-meaning man with a fine war record. He was successfully urged to run for President at the request of Big Business. *His record in office on domestic affairs is a payment of the debt then incurred.*

McNAMARA

George Humphrey of Cleveland, the Secretary of the Treasury, and Sinclair Weeks, the Secretary of Commerce, are the two most potent members of his Cabinet of millionaires. They speak and act for the most reactionary elements of America's biggest business, and they are running this country.

They are running it without interference from Pres. Eisenhower. He has neither the desire nor the knowledge to act decisively in domestic affairs.

It is your duty as you value the future of your country, it is your duty as Americans who can see beyond the end of your nose, to tell all the people what is going on in this Eisenhower Administration.

Tell the people the pious talk that comes from the White House is pious talk only.

Tell the people that we have a President who talks well about federal aid for school construction, and then in a great national emergency, comes out with a bill designed to hamstring that aid.

Tell the people that we have a President who talks about more than $100 billion for interstate highways—and then comes out with a bill which proposes to give the bankers about $11.5 billion in interest on a $23 billion loan.

Tell the people about a President who talks charmingly about free international trade, and then moves too slowly and too late to support his legislation on foreign trade, so that it is being chopped to pieces all along the way by Republicans.

Tell the people about a President who sincerely desires peace, but surrounds himself with warmongers and saber rattlers as his advisers, with people so dangerous that he has to reassure the country that he really won't let them pull the trigger on the atomic bomb.

Tell the people about a President whose Secretary of the Interior moves steadily toward wrecking the conservation policies and program begun half a century ago by a Republican President—Theodore Roosevelt.

Fair Words And Unfair Action

Tell the people about a President who is so fearful of the dissident elements within his own party—the Knowlands and the Brickers—that he does not even fight back against their mutinous activities. On some things he does not give in; that is the best that can be said for him.

This is an Administration of fair words and unfair action. This is an Administration that provides special tax advantages to the very rich, and crumbs for all the rest.

This is an Administration that has tried to load the departments of government with the party faithful who are dedicated to returning the control of this country to the rich. FOA, the dying Foreign Operations Administration, is a good example of a government department being ruined by completely destroying proper government functions.

Tell the people that the off-shore oil give-away, which was part of the price that Gen. Eisenhower paid for the support of Texas, is now about to be matched by the second installment of that payment—the freeing of natural gas from Federal Power Commission regulation so that the price of gas to the consumers of the North can be raised as quickly as possible to the highest level. That level, of course, is where it is as high as or higher than oil or coal heating.

It is the job of the Democrats to play a great part in awakening the American people completely. If that job is well done, we will win in 1956 and so let the clock start moving forward again. *It has been turned backward too long by the Republicans.*

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE FEDERAL TRADE Commission report on corporation mergers is a classic document revealing the manner in which the Eisenhower Administration operates.

When an Eisenhower-named agency wants to destroy federal public power, or federal regulation of natural gas prices, as Interior Sec. McKay and the Federal Power Commission wish, it has no difficulty in expressing itself clearly.

Thus McKay announces himself as frankly opposed to federal development of the Hells Canyon dam and the FPC has insisted twice that it wants Congress to override the Supreme Court and relieve the commission of responsibility for protecting natural gas consumers from exorbitant prices that may be charged by producers.

Worst Mess

Asked at a Philadelphia press conference about the polio vaccine program, Adlai E. Stevenson replied:

"That must be the worst mess down there of all time.

"I hope the confusion has at least convinced the Old Deal in Washington that government planning isn't all bad."

The Hoover Commission, appointed by Eisenhower, has had only one serious problem in dealing with the report of its "task force" recommending the dismantling of the Tennessee Valley Authority. This problem was how far the commission dared go in underwriting the "task force's" proposals.

The situation is entirely different when an Eisenhower-appointed agency feels itself forced to issue a report on some subject in which lawful protection of the American system of competition and lawful protection of consumers against monopoly are involved.

The FTC, with very large responsibility in enforcing the anti-trust laws, has issued a solemn report based on a solemn two-year study of corporation mergers.

But No Recommendations

But the FTC has no recommendations to make as a result of this study. It has no flaming proposals to Congress for a tightening of the laws to prevent corporation mergers that may increase monopoly.

The FTC simply issues its report, which it cautiously announces as containing "facts needed to determine what corrective action should be taken." But it makes no suggestion for "corrective action." It doesn't ask Congress for "corrective action."

This is a parallel, in its way, to the Labor Dept.'s performance on minimum wages. The Labor Dept. is hotly in favor of *"broadening coverage"* of the Fair Labor Standards Act, and it resents any suggestion that fine phrases make no laws. But it still won't go before a congressional committee and say, *"Pres. Eisenhower has authorized us to say that this is the broadened coverage that he requests."*

Rep. Patman (D. Tex.) flayed the FTC report on corporation mergers as an "astonishing self-indictment."

The FTC "gives us a 233-page report discussing all the theoretical pros and cons of the anti-merger law," Patman said, but in "all this double talk fails to provide any hint" about which mergers are to be considered "socially undesirable."

The FTC admits that a *"few big corporations"* with great assets have *"merged 643 other corporations since 1948, yet at the same time the FTC has not stopped a single one of these mergers,"* Patman said.

Lax Enforcement Charged

Sen. Sparkman (D. Ala.), chairman of the Senate Special Small Business Committee, remarked that at the "end of two years of the Eisenhower Administration, there has been very lax and unsympathetic enforcement of the existing antitrust laws."

The Eisenhower-appointed chairman of the FTC, Edward F. Howrey, used to practice law for business clients before the FTC and he was also a member of Atty-Gen. Brownell's committee to "study the anti-trust laws."

Sparkman suggested that if Howrey's FTC report on corporation mergers was "in the same tone and pattern as the so-called anti-monopoly report of the Attorney General's committee," he would have "a lot of misgivings and suspicion" about it.

All we must do, really, is look at the record. Howrey and the FTC have produced a "report" summing up certain "facts," and Howrey says that after "consultation" with the Justice Dept., the proper congressional committees, and sundry other groups, the commission will "determine" whether there is any need for "corrective action" it should recommend to Congress.

This is a stutter, a stammer, instead of a clear declaration. The FTC under Howrey admits that corporation mergers, tending toward monopoly, have been increasing, but it wants to argue about it instead of recommending specific "corrective action."

LISTEN TO THE CIO RADIO PROGRAM

John W. Vandercook AND THE NEWS

every weekday evening on the ABC Network

Washington Window—

The Coming Squeeze For Jobs Requires More Old Age Benefits

By Public Affairs Institute

WITH UNEMPLOYMENT still one of the major concerns of the American worker, how much easier or harder is it going to be to get and hold a job in the days ahead?

Within the next 15 years a combination of circumstances will take place presenting considerable evidence that unemployment may grow still more serious, unless we do some thinking and working about it now before it is too late.

Here are those circumstances: Between now and 1970 we can expect about 16 million new entrants into the labor force. This is higher than normal because of the crop of "war babies" of the early forties.

During that same period the number of workers who reach the age of 65 and over will increase significantly. At the turn of the century four out of every hundred Americans were 65 or over. Today there are nine out of every hundred. By 1970 the proportion will be higher. *Because of the inadequacies of today's public and private pension systems an increasing number of these older people will want to hang on to their jobs as long as they can.*

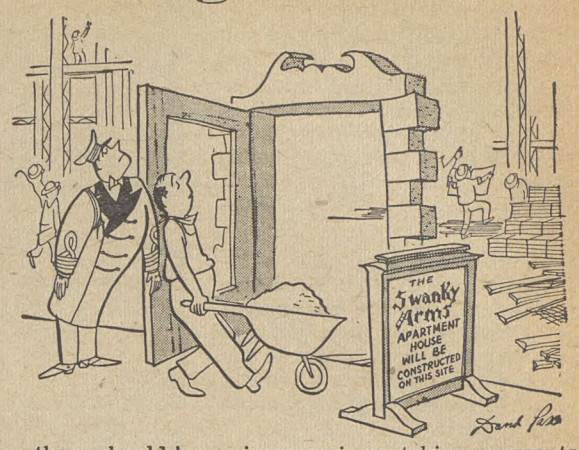
To complicate this squeeze between younger and older workers for jobs is the fact that technological progress in business and industry—automation is today's term for it—is steadily cutting down on the number of workers needed to do a given job. Actually by 1970 we will be able to produce as much as we did in 1953 with 17.5 million fewer workers.

A Study Of Pensions

To find some solution for this coming struggle for jobs between younger and older workers, Stephen Raushenbush, senior economist of the Public Affairs Institute, has prepared a study, *"Pensions In Our Economy,"* designed to so improve our pension system that older workers no longer will find it necessary to cling desperately to their jobs and so compete with younger workers.

After pointing out that average monthly benefits under social security are less than half of what is needed for an elderly couple to live decently in most of our cities, Raushenbush proposes an increase in social security contributions to reach the 1939 relationship to wages, behind which we have now fallen. Protection for those who need pensions because of physical disability before they reach 65 is also proposed.

Raushenbush also recommends that state-federal matching systems should be revised so that the Federal Government would increase its aid to the low income states in some of which benefits are less than $40 a month. He also believes that



there should be an increase in matching payments for relief payments to bring the maximum from the present $55 to $75, plus increased medical care for this group.

Jobs For Older Workers

Another problem examined is the unwillingness of employers to hire older workers, the cost of whose pension payments under industrial pension systems is higher than for younger workers.

The author suggests that the only way to solve this problem is through an incentive system which will call for somewhat lower public and private insurance contributions from companies with high age levels of employment. In addition, the development of reciprocal pension rights among companies having pension plans and development of joint pension plans to cover service industries in whole communities is considered.

Raushenbush also examines the possibility of decreasing unemployment in short critical periods of recession by inducing a temporary and voluntary retirement of older workers with insurance rights.

The older workers would receive short-term "retirement payments" on top of their social insurance to induce them to withdraw temporarily from the labor force. These payments would cease when there were again sufficient jobs. Raushenbush estimates that at the cost of $110 million a year under this system, all unemployment over 4% of the civilian labor force could have been eliminated in 1954-55.

Raushenbush feels that such improvements in our programs to provide adequate pension systems for the aged also have an important bearing on the national economy.

"In case the economy lapses into recession," he says, "an increase in unemployment compensation will probably be one of the most effective ways of meeting the need for improved purchasing power."

Labor's Stake In Power Rates

Reasons why city workers are interested in cheaper electric rates were given by Sec.-Treas. James Davis of the Missouri CIO Council in a speech marking the recent 20th anniversary of the Rural Electrification Administration, which is digested here:

By JAMES DAVIS

THE FULLY-ELECTRIFIED home is the high standard of living home. And that means constantly expanding home use of electricity. It is impossible for city workers or country workers to achieve this kind of a home unless electric rates are as low as possible.

The figures show that in seven cities in the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Bonneville (Wash.) Dam areas, workers used from 443 to 589 kilowatt-hours (of electricity) per month, with a straight average use of 519 kilowatt-hours. For this monthly use they paid bills ranging from $5.58 to $6.39, for a straight average of $6.09.

This compares with bills for 250 kilowatt-hours use of electricity in 20 large cities, ranging from $5.58 in Houston, Tex., to $9.51 in Boston, Mass.

The city worker has another interest in a power policy which will bring large increases in the use of electricity by the homes of the land and this applies to both city and rural homes. *For, as a producer concerned with every possible stimulus to employment, he is interested in the tremendous market for electrical equipment and electrical appliances which will result as residential use goes up.*

High standards of living on the farm mean better markets for the goods and services produced by city workers, just as high standards of living in city homes mean better markets for farm products. Furthermore, prosperous farms, with all the equipment which electrification makes available, provide better quality farm products on a more economical basis.

As a spokesman for city consumers of electricity, I would recommend that all organizations make every effort to secure the following key measures:

1. Enactment of the bill sponsored by 30 senators to authorize the federal Hells Canyon project as a clear expression of government intent to go forward with the Columbia Basin program;

2. Enactment of the bill introduced by Sen. Lehman (D. N. Y.) and other senators for public development of Niagara power subject to conditions safeguarding the preference right of the public and cooperative system to distribution of the power;

3. Introduction and enactment of a bill to enable the TVA to finance the necessary expansion of its power supply facilities and, if this is delayed, provisions for TVA construction of the Fulton steam station;

4. Appropriation of the necessary Southwestern Power Administration funds, with a mandate to the Dept. of the Interior to carry out the power pooling contract between SPA and the generation and transmission cooperatives in the Southwest.

ICFTU Plans Grass-Roots Organizing

(By Cable To The CIO News)

A GRASS-ROOTS organizing campaign by trade unions throughout the world has been voted by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, on the strong recommendation of U. S. and Canadian delegates attending the ICFTU's Fourth World Congress at Vienna, Austria.

The program, adopted by a 16-3 vote of the ICFTU Executive Board, calls for the assignment of skilled free-union organizers in under-developed areas of the world where no unions now exist —or where existing unions are weak.

Purpose of the campaign is to reach a two-fold objective:

1. To help workers in these areas raise their wages and living standards.

2. To prevent infiltration by Communist or Fascist totalitarians of workers' organizations.

Organizing Chief

The program for the ICFTU activity was initiated by delegations of the CIO, AFL, United Mine Workers, the Canadian Congress of Labor and the Canadian Trades & Labor Congress. These groups functioned informally at Vienna as a North American delegation, with AFL Pres. George Meany as chairman and Jacob S. Potofsky, chairman of the CIO Intl. Affairs Committee, as secretary.

Meeting as a joint delegation at the start of the World Congress, they drew up a proposal to seek the appointment of a director of organization "responsible to the ICFTU Executive Board" for directing the work of building union organization.

The American proposal suggested the new organizational director would also be responsible for:

1. "Planning, encouraging and assisting the formation of labor unions in areas where they do not now exist.

2. "Strengthening affiliated organizations where they are weak.

3. "Planning for concerted, continuous activities to combat and eliminate the totalitarian menace, and to promote the influence of free trade unionism as an organized world movement."

In adopting this program, the ICFTU Executive Board empowered the new official—not yet named, as this paper went to press—to appoint such assistants as may be necessary to carry out the responsibilities given to him.

AFL Pres. Meany, who hailed the program as *"most important,"* said that as soon as the ICFTU's organizational work gets under way, his organization will integrate its overseas activities into those of the ICFTU. *(At present, the AFL has full-time staff people working in Europe and the Far East.)*

On behalf of the North American delegation, the CIO spokesman, Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the Clothing Workers, pledged financial support for the new program, through an increase in dues paid to the ICFTU.

Potofsky hailed the decision as "splendid, since it will integrate all union activities in the field under the ICFTU banner. Secondly, it will enable us to raise necessary funds. Thirdly, it will make possible a more constructive record of accomplishment in fighting communism, since hitherto no such effective mechanism has existed."

He added that the *"world situation calls for peace through strength,* democracy through organization and education. We must all unite to carry on the work of raising living standards and protecting democratic institutions. We must fight the infiltration of totalitarians of the left or right.

"I am confident that delegates will leave this Congress imbued with labor's solidarity in furthering the ideals and aspirations of the ICFTU."

Speaking on the same theme of aid to workers, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey praised the courage of workers in Vienna and throughout Austria in their 10-year resistance to Communist dictatorship in the Soviet-occupied zone of that country. *(Soviet troops will soon be leaving, under terms of the recently-signed Austrian State Treaty.)*

Combat Totalitarians

Addressing a meeting of Viennese union leaders and members held in conjunction with the ICFTU Congress, Carey hailed the Austrian unions as "the world's leading experts in combatting totalitarianism."

He said that "if we could spend the vast sums now devoted to military objectives for projects to raise the people's living standards, we would attain a living standard such as the world has never known before, and a civilization in which war would be unthinkable."

He told the Austrians of American unions' efforts to win a guaranteed annual wage and higher living standards. The impact of CIO-AFL merger can be expected to make both the Republican and Democratic parties "more responsive to the people's needs."

The ICFTU convention opened with speeches of greeting from

(Continued on Page 11)

U. S. AND CANADIAN delegates to the ICFTU world congress in Vienna meet in joint AFL-CIO session before opening of convention. AFL Pres. George Meany and CIO Sec. Treas. James B. Carey are in center of front row. Other delegates included ACWA Pres. Joseph Potofsky and OCAW Pres. Jack Knight, seated at left, and Victor Reuther, assistant to CIO Pres. Reuther, behind Knight. Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers was another CIO delegate.

Carey, Potofsky Head Delegation

Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and Chairman Jacob S. Potofsky of the Intl. Affairs Committee headed CIO's delegation at the ICFTU congress in Vienna, Austria.

Others in the Austrian capital for the world labor meeting included Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers, Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers, Pres. O. A. Knight of the Oil Workers and Pres. Michael Quill of the Transport Workers, Dir. Victor Reuther of the Intl. Affairs Department; Harry Pollak, his assistant; Michael Ross, CIO representative in Europe, and Elmer Cope of the Steelworkers.

Negotiations with big auto firms kept CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther from attending.

METAL WORKERS MEET—IUE Pres. James B. Carey (left) addresses session of Intl. Metalworkers Federation. Also at table are Victor Reuther, representing the CIO Auto Workers, and Rudy Faupl of the AFL Machinists.

ICFTU Okays CIO Plan For World Labor Atomic Parley

CIO PROPOSALS for a special ICFTU conference on the impact of atomic energy on labor throughout the world has been approved by the international labor group.

An ICFTU parley on the subject will be called at some date prior to the UN Conference on the Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy, which meets Aug. 8 in Geneva, Switzerland. In addition, the ICFTU will seek the right to attend and address the UN meeting.

The proposal for the ICFTU atomic session was submitted by Chairman Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO Intl. Affairs Committee, along with a memorandum from Victor Reuther, committee director.

"It has become clear that a policy advocating peaceful use of atomic energy for raising the standard of living is an effective answer to the misrepresentations about atomic energy by the Soviet Union," the CIO document said.

The proposed agenda for the ICFTU meeting includes a discussion by technical experts about the use of atomic energy for peaceful civilian purposes; the impact of the use of atomic energy on unions; exchange of information about union policies on the use and development of atomic energy; the development of union programs for protection of workers and communities adjacent to atomic energy plants; and the formulation of ICFTU programs and policies for presentation to the big UN meeting.

IN OTHER ACTIONS, the ICFTU Executive Board hailed the liberation of Austria through the new state treaty; voiced indignation over the expulsion from South Korea of an ICFTU representative and that government's interference with free trade union activities; hit the expulsion from Venezuela of a Dutch oil union leader, during the recent ILO petroleum meeting there; praised the successful efforts of democratic Costa Rica to repel aggression; and hailed progress towards an agreement between the French and Tunisian governments.

IUE-CIO Affiliates With World Metalworkers

FORMAL affiliation of the CIO Electrical Workers to the Intl. Metalworkers Federation was announced last week by IUE-CIO Pres. James B. Carey in Vienna.

Carey was in the Austrian capital to attend the fourth congress of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. He told the Central Committee of the IMF—the world's largest international trade secretariat, with seven million members—that he had been empowered by the IUE Executive Board to affiliate.

The committee immediately voted by acclamation to accept the application. The CIO Auto Workers, CIO Steelworkers, CIO Marine & Shipbuilding Workers and AFL Machinists have been IMF affiliates for some years.

Carey told the IMF Central Committee that the establishment of contacts between U. S. electrical workers and those of other countries is of prime importance because of wage differentials between different countries.

Another reason for the IUE-CIO's affiliation, he said, is the international scope of many of the large electrical manufacturing companies with which it has contracts, such as General Electric, Westinghouse and General Motors.

"We want to see wages and working conditions throughout the world," said Carey, who also is CIO secretary-treasurer, "raised through the establishment of unions in underdeveloped countries, as well as by levelling wage differentials between our country and those countries where trade unionism flourishes."

He urged the IMF to call a conference looking to the establishment of an electrical manufacturing department, similar to those already existing for steel, the automotive trades and shipbuilding.

Fight For $1.25 Wage Moves To House

By EUGENE A. KELLEY

THE FIGHT for a higher minimum wage shifted to the House side of the Capitol last week.

A major obstacle to improvement of the Fair Labor Standards Act was removed when the House Labor Committee announced it would open hearings—probably this week—on bills to raise the wage floor. Senate hearings have been concluded.

Chairman Barden (D., N. C.) said, however, that his House group will consider only one section of the FLSA, the amount to which the federal minimum should be raised. He ruled out for the present at least any consideration of extending the coverage provided by present legislation.

CIO AND AFL in the Senate hearings have advocated a wage minimum of $1.25 and just as strongly argued for removing some of the exemptions which exclude thousands of workers from the protection of the Act.

The first assurances that the House committee would move came when Barden talked with a group of delegates from AFL and CIO unions in the South who visited Washington to lobby for revision of FLSA. He assured them that hearings would take place *"at an early date"* but put no actual time limit on the duration of the hearings.

At the same time, Speaker Rayburn (Tex.) expressed confidence that a minimum wage bill would be acted on by the House but was reluctant to discuss further coverage.

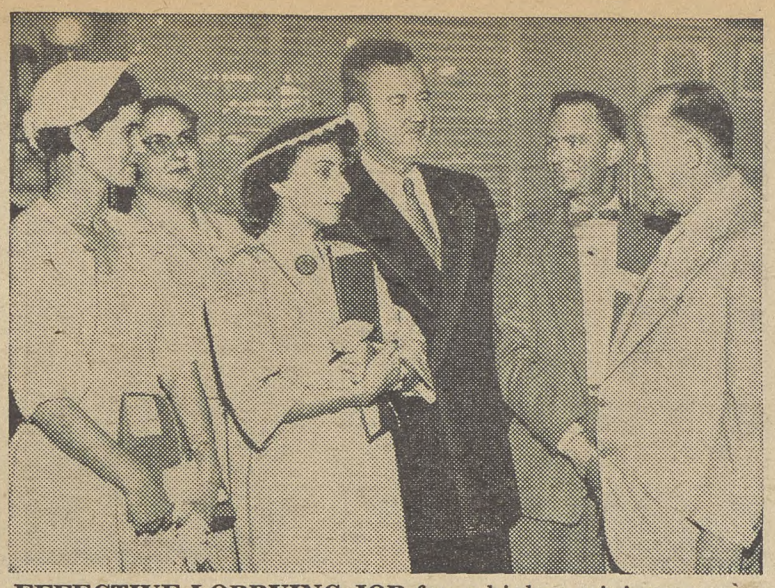
Indirectly, he implied that any bill to come up for a vote will be substantially higher than the 90c recommended by the Eisenhower Administration.

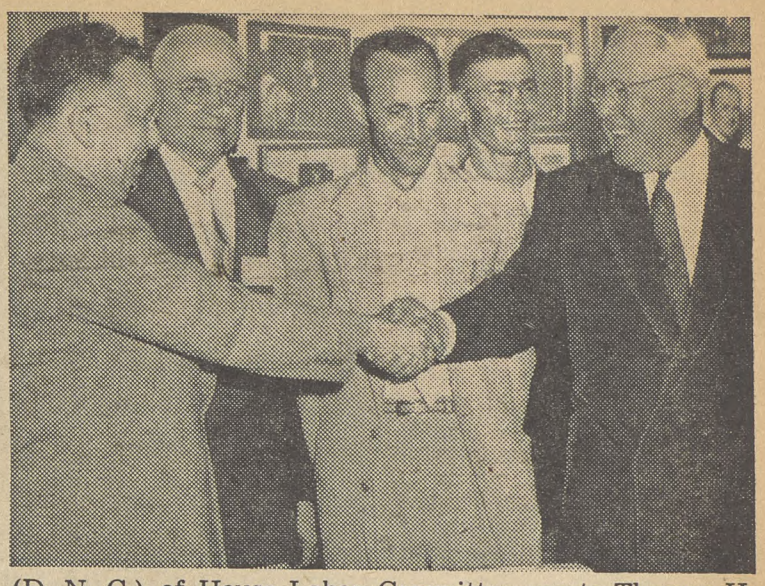
THE ENTIRE House Committee will hear witnesses for wage-hour revisions, instead of assigning the matter to a subcommittee as was done by the Senate. It was believed that if the bill reported out by the committee is subject to floor amendments for extending coverage, testimony for this phase might be heard.

Before his public announcement that hearings would open, Barden took issue with some committee members over reports of a "revolt" against further delay. He denied any attempts to bottle FLSA revisions.

The decision to start minimum wage hearings came as Barden's group voted to end months of hearings on proposed federal aid for school construction to ease the critical classroom shortage. A unanimous vote instructed a nine-member subcommittee to begin drafting a school construction bill.

Rep. Kelley (D. Pa.) heads the subcommittee. He planned to call a meeting of the group this week to start work on the legislation.





EFFECTIVE LOBBYING JOB for a higher minimum wage was done by CIO-AFL groups from 12 southern states last week. Left photo shows delegation with Sen. Sparkman (D. Ala.) in dark suit. At right: Chairman Barden (D. N. C.) of House Labor Committee greets Thomas H. Burke of CIO Legislative Dept., left, and promises speedy hearings. The committee starts hearings this week on the $1.25 minimum.

Wide Exemption Gets Narrowed Slightly

The U. S. Supreme Court ruled last week that workers in the processing plant and village of the Waialua Agricultural Co., a sugar plantation in Hawaii, are covered by the Wage-Hour Act. Workers on the plantation railroad and repair shops are exempt, the Court held, in a 6 to 3 decision.

The minority upheld an Appeals Court decision that although the employes were mechanics, welders, chemists, etc., they were still subject to the exemption in the law covering "agricultural" workers.

Dividends Climb

Corporations reported dividend payments of almost $3 billion during the first four months of this year which was 7% higher than during the same period in 1954, according to the Commerce Dept.

Southern Workers Get Results In Capitol Visit For Higher Minimum

THE SOUTH—the section of the U. S. which would benefit most from an increased minimum wage—sent a delegation into Washington last week to convince members of Congress that the Wage-Hour Law needs improving.

Nearly 200 delegates from a dozen southern states spent a highly profitable three days lobbying for a $1.25 minimum and broader coverage. They were joined by a group from Indiana who set out to prove that the Midwest can campaign every bit as effectively.

The delegation, most of them from the rank and file, came from the CIO Textile and Clothing Workers and the AFL Ladies Garment Workers and Hatters.

THEY HAILED from Alabama, Georgia, Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas, Oklahoma, Kentucky, Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina.

If the rebel yell echoed and re-echoed over Capitol Hill it was at the success of their interviews with senators and representatives. It was the largest delegation brought to Washington under joint CIO-AFL auspices since the current battle to raise the wage minimum began several weeks ago. It was as efficient and effective as any.

Some of the anticipated opposition from old-line reactionaries melted in the tide of arguments for a higher minimum based on actual cases of hardship known to the delegates. Summing up shortly before they left the capitol the group found that the vast majority of congressmen favored an increase to somewhere between $1 and $1.25.

Only one representative thought that the 90c figure described as a "good, round" one by Pres. Eisenhower in his recommendation for congressional action was enough. Only three or four members of Congress were noncommittal about their position.

THERE WAS, however, more reluctance at discussing extension of coverage and reducing the number of exempted industry groups in the present Act.

Some of the delegates interrupted a busy round of visits to congressional offices for a press conference. They reported on the attitudes of those with whom they had talked and discussed the benefits which would come from a higher minimum in their area.

One delegate reported that some organized plants in Georgia and the Carolinas were circulating higher minimum petitions with the consent and assistance of management. The owners, it developed, felt the pinch from unorganized competition paying the legal 75c minimum as the going wage.

FIGURES on her jersey told Congress the minimum wage favored by Isabell Jones, ACWA Local 363, Atlanta, Ga.

Poppy Sale Gets Support

SALE of Poppies by the Veterans of Foreign Wars has received the hearty endorsement of CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and AFL Pres. George Meany.

Money derived from the sale is used to aid disabled veterans throughout the country, and their widows and orphans at the National VFW Home at Eaton Rapids, Mich.

"The welfare and rehabilitation of the men who have served their country well in time of great danger certainly deserves widespread public support," Reuther said. "Your work in this field is splendid and rightfully deserves the assistance of all."

Archbishop Lucey Urges Wage Floor For Migrants

MIGRANT workers' "wretched conditions" are a "disgrace to the nation," Archbishop Robert E. Lucey of San Antonio, Tex., wired the Senate Labor subcommittee studying amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act.

He urged that about two million migrants, who follow the harvest season around the country and now are exempted from the wage-hour legislation, be covered, saying "they are defenseless against the greed and injustice of dishonest employers."

"On the one hand we have powerful organizations of growers and farm groups; on the other hand unorganized and inarticulate workingmen and women who wander across our country seeking employment by which to live," the churchman said.

"Some employers of migratory labor are honest—others are barbarians. Minimum wage legislation would tend to equalize production costs and compel primitive employers to act live civilized human beings.

"These exploiters of honest working people seem not to be impressed by God's commandments of justice and love of neighbor, but a federal law and the shadow of retribution will command their respect. . . ."

This Is News: Big Southern Daily Backs Pay Minimum

IT'S REALLY news when a southern newspaper urges a higher minimum wage and extending coverage of present legislation.

Yet that is what the influential Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer advocated. Part of the editorial follows:

"Just about the best possible modern example of 'cutting off the nose to spite the face' is the opposition of North Carolina merchants to minimum wages.

"No people would so quickly profit by the increased buying power decent minimum wages would provide. Yet in this state many merchants have opposed the enactment of a state minimum of as low as 55c an hour. Now their association secretary is opposing the application of the federal minimum wage to the mercantile business.

"How much the merchants have profited by the application of federal minimum wage laws to the workers of other employers in North Carolina nobody can estimate. In opposing such wages for their own employes they are engaged in opposing the program which has blessed them.

"Neither the South nor the merchants of the South will get rich by joining in an effort to keep people poor."

CIO Urges More Funds For Labor, HEW

A SUCCESSION of CIO witnesses last week requested more money for the Labor and Health, Education & Welfare Depts. so they can perform more efficiently the roles for which they were created.

In a tiny, crowded room in the Senate wing of the Capitol, where a Senate Appropriations subcommittee conducted its hearings, the witnesses backed up informal summaries of their desires with a hefty mass of documentary evidence for its necessity.

IN THE MAIN, they showed admirable forebearance in criticism of Administration cuts in the two agencies directly charged with the welfare of workers and the great mass of American people.

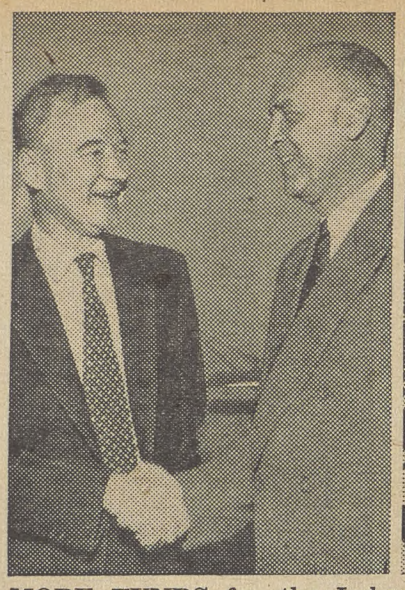
Mrs. Katherine P. Ellickson, CIO associate research director, put it this way:

"We in the CIO strongly favor adequate appropriations in the broad field of health, education and welfare and special programs relating to labor. It is wrong ethically and shortsighted financially to curtail sums for these purposes as part of a rigid effort to limit the federal budget."

In the health field, Mrs. Ellickson recommended expanded sums for hospitals, for research and for assistance to state and local public health services.

The Labor Dept., she said, *"today falls far short of being the kind of department that would adequately provide information and action on the many types of problems vital to the laboring men and women of the nation."*

It should again have, Mrs. Ellickson declared, "in high positions persons from organized labor and should have sufficient funds. It should also be permitted to take leadership in developing labor policy for the Administration without being overruled by persons in other agencies who represent business."



MORE FUNDS for the Labor Dept. and Health, Education & Welfare Dept. were urged by CIO witnesses. At left: UAW Legislative Rep. Don Montgomery greets Sen. Hill (D. Ala., on right). Among CIO witnesses (right photo) were UAW Legislative Rep. Paul Sifton, Milton Plumb of the CIO Legislative Dept. and Mrs. Katherine P. Ellickson, CIO associate director of research, who hit "shortsighted" cuts.

LEGISLATIVE Rep. Paul Sifton of the CIO Auto Workers told the Senate group that "unfortunately, the Labor Dept. does not do some important things that it should be doing, and does undertake other things which are inconsistent with the responsibility and functions assigned . . ."

He urged the committee and the Congress to require the Wage-Hour and Public Contracts Div. to submit a budget based on a program of "real enforcement, one that will permit enough inspections and prosecutions to get violations down to the usual 10% and restitution of unpaid wages up to at least 90%."

Sifton had some hard words for the Bureau of Labor Statistics, declaring that while it was set up to defend and promote the welfare of workers, "it is devoting time, manpower and money to (the) kind of study which serves the employers' partisan advantage while it neglects other types of studies which labor needs and has asked for."

CIO Legislative Information Dir. Milton Plumb said the U. S. labor movement was "shocked" when the House cut $137,000 from the Mexican farm labor program. Speaking also on behalf of the U. S. section of the Joint U. S.-Mexican Trade Union Committee, he said the Labor Dept. compliance staff in this field will be cut by that action.

This, he predicted, "would be exploited by small but active anti-U. S. elements in Mexico, who have already been making effective use of the conditions along the border which have developed during the past two and one-half years."

Later, the House Agriculture Committee approved a bill extending until June 30, 1959, the Mexican farm labor recruitment program. The CIO had opposed extending it for more than a year beyond its expiration next Dec. 31.

THE COMMITTEE approved one amendment sought by organized labor—a requirement that the Labor Dept. consult with both employe and employer groups before determining that imported farm labor is needed, and the local level of prevailing wages they must be paid.

Legislative Dir. Gerald Fitzgerald of the CIO Government & Civic Employees urged the deletion of the Taber Amendment providing that unemployment benefits shall not be paid to anyone who voluntarily quits employment with the U. S. government. Such a blanket disqualification, he said, "is grossly unfair."

Extra $28 Million For Polio Vaccine Is Urged

AN EXTRA $28 million was asked by the CIO last week to enable the states to administer polio immunization shots to children.

Dir. Donald Montgomery of the CIO Auto Workers' Washington office urged the Senate Appropriations subcommittee to make this amount available for vaccinations with Salk vaccine. His statement led Chairman Hill (D. Ala.) to promise that his group will provide whatever money is necessary to do the job.

"Almost from the beginning of public health services," Montgomery said, "the protection of children against contagious disease has been their first responsibility. This has become, through the years, a major reason for the existence of public health services and a major source of strength to the states."

Montgomery declared the states have been doing a good job and that "they know how to reach children." The additional $28 million recommended by CIO, he went on, "will enable the states to live up to their traditions and achievements in this field."

HE SAID the amount was suggested by Health Sec. Hobby on May 16. But CIO's own calculation of the cost of the vaccine is $34 million. He decided the difference was the estimate of the child population, ages one through nine. As of July 1 that is two million less than the preliminary estimate for Mar. 1.

The higher figure also, Montgomery asserted, "includes the cost of vaccine for the third inoculation of nine million children in the National Foundation program, all of whom the Secretary excludes from her calculation."

Automation Job Training Fund Urged

THE CIO last week called for approval of a $29.3 million appropriation for vocational education authorized by the George-Barden Act, and pointed out that vocational retraining programs will need expansion *"as the techniques of automation become more widely applied."*

Robert Oliver, director of the CIO Legislative Committee, said in a letter to Chairman Hill (D. Ala.) of the Senate Subcommittee on Labor and Health that present vocational training programs are "insufficiently financed, and many Americans are still deprived of training opportunities which should be theirs."

With automation taking a role of growing importance in industry, Oliver said, the problem is more than one of "merely . . . keeping this service in step with the needs of our expanding population . . . Each day, this need becomes greater as the techniques of automation become more widely applied."

In addition, the CIO official suggested that re-training needs of workers in distressed areas and lower-income farm families require a broadened vocational educational program.

Listen To Vandercook Every Night On ABC

CIO Asks Action To Help Youth

A statement expressing the deep concern of the CIO with the importance of a comprehensive program to aid the nation's children to grow into "healthy, secure men and women" has been presented to the Senate Subcommittee to Investigate Juvenile Delinquency.

CIO Legislative Dir. Robert Oliver told Chairman Kefauver (D. Tenn.) that a 1954 CIO convention resolution on children and youth "summarizes action directed toward aiding children and youth." The resolution was attached to the statement.

'Unctuous' Butler Bill Rapped By Capital Daily

THE BUTLER Bill's title—Defense Facilities Protection Act—is a misnomer, the Washington Post & Times Herald said editorially last week.

CIO Associate Gen. Counsel Thomas E. Harris, the editorial said, was "quite justified" when he testified before a Senate committee that the bill would confer upon the government a degree of control over private employment which this country has not found necessary, even in the darkest days of war.

"The danger of the bill is not relieved by its unctuous phrasing," the editorial continued.

"The Butler Bill would make the government security standards and procedures applicable to millions of workers in private plants engaged in normal civilian production and handling nothing whatever of a classified nature. It would subject them, as the government security program subjects federal employes, to the possibility of dismissal and stigmatization of disloyalty on the basis of mere doubt engendered by anonymous accusation.

"In other words, it would spread the insecurity and chance of injustice that now affect the governmental program."

"You do not beat communism," the editorial quoted Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., who testified for the CIO Auto Workers, *"by adopting its standards of immorality and its methods of destroying the rights of the individual, but by implementing democracy's standards through methods compatible with our Constitution."*

Restore $100,000 For Labor Work Overseas, CIO Says

RESTORATION of $100,000 slashed by the House from the Labor Dept. budget for international labor activity was sought by CIO last week from the Senate Appropriations subcommittee.

A statement from Victor G. Reuther, director of the CIO Intl. Affairs Dept., said the increase would provide for a few more highly essential employes.

"If the U. S. government is going to back up its words about the importance of improved working conditions and free labor abroad to our foreign policies," the statement declared, "we have got to do a great deal more than we are now doing. The Labor Dept. can play a vital role in this field and must be equipped to do its job."

Reuther, who is assistant to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, drew on his own experience to report "that the whole program of the U. S. government in this field could be improved if the people in Washington had sufficient personnel to give adequate attention and cooperation to the requests and the problems faced by their own field personnel."

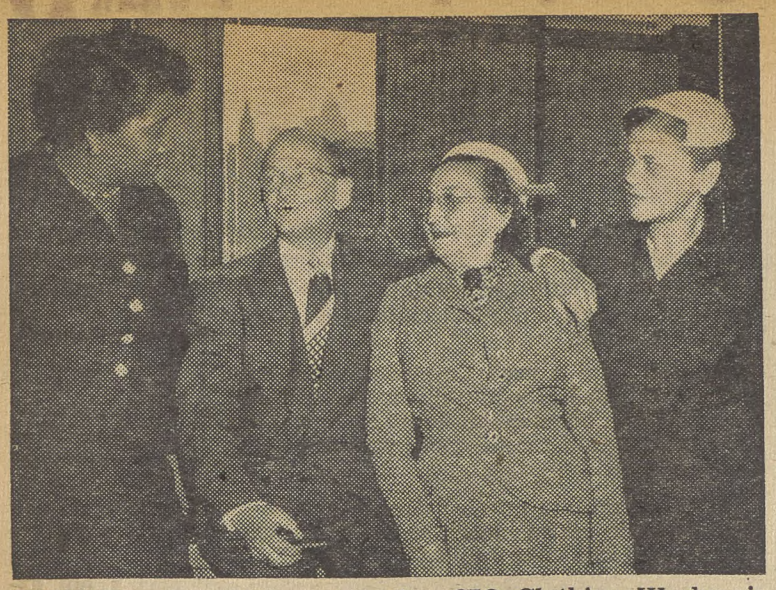
LABOR SEC. Mitchell asked for the $100,000 to enable his agency "to discharge its responsibilities," adding, "international discussion of fair labor standards, trade-union rights, forced labor, international trade, opportunities for productive employment, all have basic implications for the well-being of American workers."

Reuther urged that a budget of $185,000 for international labor activity in the next fiscal year be adopted.

Public Housing Bill Introduced

Sen. Lehman (D. N. Y.) last week tagged the Administration's housing program "a cruel and heartless joke" as he introduced a bill to authorize the construction of 135,000 public housing units a year for the next two years.

He is a member of the Banking & Currency Committee, which CIO witnesses recently urged to draft a bill to implement the 1949 Housing Act's public housing goals.



PRIDE in the achievement of a CIO Clothing Worker is shown by ACWA Vice Presidents Bessie Hillman and Gladys Dickason (at right) visiting with Mrs. Dollie Lowther Robinson, a veteran Amalgamated official and new Secretary of the N. Y. State Labor Dept. Industrial Comm. Isador Lubin looks on.

ACWA Veteran Appointed To N. Y. Labor Dept. Post

A VETERAN official of the CIO Clothing Workers, Mrs. Dollie Lowther Robinson, has been sworn in as secretary of the New York State Dept. of Labor. She is the second labor official to hold the post.

Mrs. Robinson, a native of Elizabeth City, N. C., came to New York as a very young child and now resides in Brooklyn, where she attended school. She holds degrees from Brooklyn College and New York Law School.

Her rise from the ranks of organized labor began in 1941 when she was named as assistant to Mrs. Sidney Hillman, as educational director of the Laundry Workers Joint Board. She also spent several years in organizing work in the South.

In 1947 she served as a member of the New York State minimum wage boards for the laundry and cleaning industries and was also a member of the U. S. Labor Dept. Women's Advisory Committee and Children's Advisory Bureau.

Among her new duties will be liaison work between her department and various civic, labor and community groups.

Surplus Food Crippling Fought By Pennsy CIO

THE PENNSYLVANIA CIO Council last week got congressional support to oppose crippling of the federal program for supplying surplus food to more than a million persons in the State.

The U. S. Agriculture Dept. planned to put in effect June 1 a new and drastically reduced schedule of income, which Council Pres. Harry Boyer said would virtually wreck the surplus food program in Pennsylvania.

"This ruling," Boyer said, "would reduce by 25% the number of persons eligible to receive the food, and all single persons or families of two persons would be ineligible for surplus commodities."

The House last week passed and sent to the Senate a bill to process some of the government's surplus grain into flour and cornmeal for distribution to needy persons in areas of heavy unemployment. This would be an addition to the present federal program.

Boyer and Sec. Charles Ferguson of the Council's Community Services Committee came to Washington to meet with a score of the State's congressmen. At that meeting, Boyer reported, the congressmen said:

- An effort would be made to have the date for putting the proposed schedule into effect postponed until July 1.
- A committee would call on Agriculture Sec. Benson to retain the present schedule, or—that failing—to accept a compromise proposed by the Council and the State.

Two-thirds of the food being supplied under the program goes to Pennsylvania. The Council CSC spearheaded the drive to put the plan in effect.

Forty-nine of the State's 67 counties are receiving the food. Three other counties — Buck, Philadelphia and Delaware — have acted to get food for an estimated 300,000 more persons.

'Sock-The-Consumer' Drive Is Halted

Gov. "Goodie" Knight's "sock-the-consumer" drive, fought bitterly by the California CIO Council, suffered a major setback when both Houses dropped his proposed 3c a pack cigaret tax.

This was the heart of his $74 million consumer tax program and would have boosted revenues by an estimated $50 million. A similar fate appeared to be in store for the Governor's request for $3.6 million in taxes by redoubling the beer levy.

The Legislature turned down the cigaret tax after some 200 CIO members at Sacramento for a legislative conference told the lawmakers they opposed it. In addition they were against increasing beer, liquor and horse racing taxes, also sponsored by the Governor.

In The Legislatures—

PAC Gag Killed In Michigan, Signed By Wisconsin Governor

THE MICHIGAN CIO Council scored a resounding victory last week when the Republican-controlled House Elections Committee lost its nerve and buried a measure designed to muzzle union political activity.

The action was a sharp rebuff to the GOP state chairman, John Feikens, who had fought for passage of a bill which would outlaw political liberties for union members.

In Wisconsin, Gov. Walter Kohler (R.) signed the Catlin "muzzle-PAC" bill prohibiting union contributions to political campaigns.

An immediate test of the contitutionality of the law was promised by the Wisconsin CIO Council. Max Raskin, counsel for the State CIO, said the bill became law "because of the actions of a power-mad Legislature and a pusillanimous governor."

In Ohio, united labor opposition to another political gag measure forced Republicans to recall the Kile Bill and tone it down.

THE OHIO CIO Council immediately pointed out that "no matter how the GOP leaders dress up the Kile Bill, it is still class legislation and anti-labor and its objective remains the same—to silence labor's political voice."

"In other words," the Ohio CIO emphasized, "it's like putting a pink ribbon around a skunk's neck."

In a letter to all House members, the Ohio CIO, Ohio AFL, Mine Workers and Railroad Brotherhoods promised to wage an all-out war against "this kind of oppression."

"We say categorically that history records . . . that when political and economic dictatorships arise . . . the first step taken is that of silencing and rendering ineffective the trade unions of that country," they said.

The Michigan victory came after a sharp attack on the State GOP boss by Michigan CIO Pres. August Scholle. Scholle had labeled Feikens' testimony as the Hitler "big lie" technique, pointing out it wasn't the first time the Republican chairman had twisted the facts and figures to suit his own purpose.

Democrats had joined in the attack on the measure, with Lieut.-Gov. Philip Hart calling the bill a "desperate, defensive, political maneuver designed to achieve publicity, not destined to become a law."

The Republican-controlled committee, facing almost certain floor defeat, buried the bill with a weak excuse that the legislative agenda was growing crowded.

The Wisconsin "muzzle" bill had been passed by strict party-line votes, reports from Madison showed. All Republicans had voted for the measure. All Democrats had voted against it.

In hearings on the measure, more than 500 persons had appeared in opposition. The only witness urging passage was the sponsor, Mark Catlin, GOP Speaker of the Assembly.

31 Break Drug Act

The Food and Drug Administration during April prosecuted 31 violators of the Food, Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 18 of them for illegal sales of prescription drugs.

FEPC Bill Passed By California House

THE CALIFORNIA Assembly voted 48 to 27 for a Fair Employment Practices Commission bill which was endorsed by the California CIO Council, the State AFL, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and several church groups.

CIO Council Sec.-Treas. John Despol spoke for the measure before a House committee, which bitterly debated the bill three hours before reporting it favorably. Opposing it were the Chamber of Commerce, Associated Farmers, and the Merchants and Manufacturers Association.

This is the first time an FEPC bill has passed either house of the California Legislature. The measure went to the ultra-conservative Senate Labor Committee.

The Senate passed and sent to Gov. Knight a bill to boost maximum weekly unemployment benefits from $30 to $33. It also increased from $300 to $600 the minimum the applicant must earn in the previous year to qualify for benefits.

Sen. Richards (D. Los Angeles) said that unless the $300 minimum were restored, many thousand seasonal workers would be ineligible for the insurance and be added to county relief rolls.

Michigan

The Michigan Senate last week passed a much-diluted version of the House-approved Fair Employment Practice Commission bill. The Senate bill fails to provide a general penalty for violations or any appropriation for commission expenses; increases the number of commissioners from five to six, and would have the commission, instead of the Governor, pick the chairman.

Ohio

The Ohio CIO Council has taken the first formal step to place the question of adequate unemployment compensation befor the voters next November.

It acted because the Legislature has so far ignored the CIO's unemployment compensation bill, which the council initiated last year by obtaining the signature of thousands of Ohioans on petitions.

Only legislative action to date has been a recommendation of the Senate Commerce and Labor Committee to hike the $30 weekly maximum benefit to $33, and to increase dependency allowances 50c to $3 for no more than two dependents.

The CIO's bill seeks an increase in the weekly maximum to $50, and a hike in the dependency allowances from $2.50 for two dependents to $3 for three dependents. It also would lengthen the payment period from 26 to 39 weeks, and eliminate the harsh disqualifications of the present law.

Council Pres. James P. Griffin called on all CIO officers and members to "display the same crusading spirit in obtaining additional signatures that they displayed so admirably last year."

Once an initiated bill has been before the Legislature for four months—as the CIO measure has—the sponsors have 90 additional days to obtain the signatures to place the issue on the ballot at the next general election.

Texas

The Texas House passed an anti-labor bill, which, according to State CIO Council Sec.-Treas. D. Roy Harrington, provides that "a union must represent a majority of all employes—not just a majority in one department—before it can picket." The measure also sets up complicated juridical machinery directed at strikes and organizing.

It went to Gov. Shivers, who endorsed the measure and is almost certain to sign it.

Missouri

The Democratic-controlled Missouri Legislature ignored the plea of Democratic Gov. Donnelly to extend the law against utility strikes to other industries. Instead, it removed some of the teeth from the law.

Bricker's Hamstringing Bill Gets Subcommittee Approval

THE BRICKER Amendment to the Constitution, aimed at hamstringing the President in his right to negotiate international treaties, was approved by a 3 to 2 vote by a Senate Judiciary subcommittee last week.

The proposal—a pet of the isolationists, super-patriots and foes of the United Nations—now goes to the full committee. Sen. Kilgore (D. W. Va.), the chairman, who opposes it, has not set a date for hearings.

The amendment is slightly revised from the form in which it tied up the Senate for five weeks last year before being defeated by one vote. However, it still sets forth the objective of the Ohio Republican who has led its sponsors—to keep any treaty from becoming effective as domestic law in the U. S. except by act of Congress.

Voting for it in the subcommittee were Republicans Dirksen (Ill.) and Langer (N. D.) and Daniel (D. Tex.). Opposing it were Chairman Kefauver (D. Tenn.) and Sen. Hennings (D. Mo.) .The latter said it *"would cripple the presidential office and prevent the President from effectively carrying out the nation's foreign policy."*

You And Your Money—

'Ghost Riders' Of Big Oil Firms Pressure For Gas Rate Runaway

By GERVASE N. LOVE

ALL THE LITTLE independent natural gas producers the Big Boys are fighting so zealously to protect are *"ghost riders in the sky"* conjured up by the giant oil companies, investors' groups and pipelines, according to Rep. Vanik (D. O.).

Vanik, from Cleveland, won with CIO backing in the last election. He is one of many members of Congress who, with the mayors of large cities and spokesmen for a number of states, testified against the bill exempting natural gas producers from federal regulation at hearings before the Senate Commerce Committee.

The ghost riders, he charged, were created by the Big Boys for "pure and selfish profit," and freedom from "federal regulation, federal scrutiny and public calculation."

Congress is considering two companion bills aimed at destroying the well-head price protections consumers now enjoy. Sen. Fulbright (D. Ark.) sponsored one in the Senate, Rep. Harris (D. Ark.) another in the House.

The big oil interests and their satellites have never distinguished themselves for unselfish devotion to the interests of the small independents—nor to those of their consumers.

Big Firms Predominate

Naturally, it isn't surprising to find that it is the big firms, not the little fellows, who produce 87% of all the natural gas piped to the country's homes, industries and other consumers. That's about 3% of all producers. One-sixth of the total reserves are owned—again not by the little fellows—but by two of the Big Boys, Phillips Petroleum and Humble Oil. *The latter is a subsidiary of Standard Oil of New Jersey, which is so big it is commonly regarded as a symbol of size.*

Chairman H. Lester Hooker of the Virginia State Corporation Commission pinpointed the problem in his testimony before the Senate committee.

"Natural gas is a public utility," he maintained. "If, at any point, unregulated profit is permitted, at that point excessive profit will be sought and found."

Mayor David L. Lawrence of Pittsburgh put it another way. The proposed bill, he said, in effect would "destroy the regulatory processes over the distributing and pipeline companies, thereby placing the consumer at the mercy of the producers in the Southwest."

Flood Of High Prices

His neighbor, Mayor Joseph S. Clark, Jr., of Philadelphia, predicted the bill would *"drive a hole through this dike of consumer protection"* and *"drown the consumer in the flood of high prices."*

He pointed out that gas companies arguing for the bill end their statistics with 1953. The reason, he added, is quite simple: *There have been "very marked and steep price increases" since then.*

Clark's testimony brought a typical threat of reprisal from an industry spokesman. Pres. R. F. Windfohr, of the Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association, bluntly warned that if Clark "really does want Philadelphia consumers to continue getting their gas at reasonable prices he had better join up with our side."

"He's playing on the wrong team now," Windfohr said menacingly.

The whole fight to protect the public from another gouge at the hands of an industry which has demonstrated its skill at that art seems a little strange. As late as 25 years ago, natural gas was more of a nuisance to oil producers than anything else.

They Ballyhoo Competition

Now they think so highly of it that they take two-page advertisements in national magazines ballyhooing "competition," when none exists in fact, as the Real Solution and the True American Way.

The Natural Gas and Oil Resources Committee, which says it is made up of "individuals and companies concerned with natural gas and the broader basic issues of a free economy," recently took one such spread in U. S. News World Report.

"Competition serves consumers best in the production of natural gas or any other product," the ad says. Controls are unnecessary and shortsighted, it proclaims, because they would end competition and stifle development of new sources. They are unfair and dangerous, it also says, because they single out one industry, and might spread to others.

The mere idea of competition among oil barons requires liberal salting before it can be swallowed. The lure of the almighty dollar, helped by the income tax depletion allowance, seems pretty likely to keep the oil explorers from sulking in their tents.

The complaint that natural gas controls are unfair and might spread to other fields is a sitting duck. *When the cost of gas to a consumer goes up, he has to take it. When the price of coal or oil or lumber or grain goes up, he can shop around for a lower one.*

Those industries don't have monopolies. Natural gas does—*in all but name.*

—Herblock in Washington Post & Times Herald
"Don't Peek—It's Sort Of A Surprise."

'New Low' In Lobbying

The natural gas lobby, "trying to bolster a bad case," hit a "new low" in attempting to influence a Senate Commerce subcommittee considering the bid to end federal regulation at the well-head, Sen. McNamara (D. Mich) charged.

He accused the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association with circulating a mimeographed "scandal sheet," which he called "scurrilous and slanderous," attacking testimony against the bill by Assistant Corporation Counsel James H. Lee, of Detroit. He described it as "an attempt to influence the subcommittee improperly" financed "by the lobby's $1.5 million slush fund."

How Much Will It Cost?

How much will consumers' gas bills go up if Congress decides to end federal regulation of natural gas at the well-head?

Vice Pres. Joseph W. Childs of the CIO Rubber Workers estimated $800 million a year in testimony before the House Commerce Committee. Leland Olds, former chairman of the Federal Power Commission, arrived at the same figure in a recent study published by Energy Research Associates-PAI. Mayor Donald H. Mead of Syracuse, N. Y., told the Senate Commerce Committee that consumers in his area would have to pay at least $1 million more a year. Chairman H. Lester Hooker of the Virginia State Corporation Commission testified that a modest increase of 1c per 1000 cubic feet would cost consumers in his State $343,000 a year.

If the past is any guide to the future, Mayor Joseph S. Clark, Jr., of Philadelphia, offered some rather ominous testimony. His city, which owns its own gas distribution company, is paying $3.5 million more a year for gas at the pipeline than it did in 1948.

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

JUNE IS ONE of the best months to shop for good buys in household equipment. Manufacturers and stores are now offering early-summer reductions on refrigerators, washers, driers, gas ranges, sinks and cabinets and other major appliances.

Buying Calendar

June is also a good time to shop for next winter's storm doors and windows. Factories and installers are between seasons now and offer lower prices than they'll quote you in October and November.

Car dealers are offering discounts of as much as 20% on new models as the spring buying season tapers off. Look for a drop in tags on used cars after July 4.

MAJOR APPLIANCES: In shopping refrigerator sales this month, look for the really valuable features, such as full-width freezer compartment and automatic defrost, rather than such gadgets as special compartments for eggs, butter, cheese, etc. Full-width freezer compartments not only store more food, but maintain low temperature more efficiently than the small U-shaped compartment. Refrigerators with so-called "true freezing" compartments, which hold frozen foods at 0 degrees, cost more than those which maintain the temperature at around 15 degrees, but are considered preferable for rural or small-town dwellers who may not shop as frequently as city families.

More of the compact "apartment-type" automatic washers are available at reasonable prices. These are eight-pound capacity, compared to the nine or ten-pound standard washers, which means you can really do about six or seven pounds of wash at a time. This size, however, is suitable for a small family and convenient for a small home.

STORM WINDOWS, DOORS: Many building-supply firms now sell aluminum storm doors for as little as $40 for a standard-quality heavy extruded aluminum door, to install yourself, and under $20 for triple-track combination storm-screen windows, if you install. If you want them professionally installed, a reasonable price for doors is $50-$55, and for combination aluminum windows, about $25. Floating or expansion type storm windows which can be squared up snugly against the frame, are preferable to the type which overlaps the frame.

If finances don't permit equipping the entire house, buy storm windows first for rooms that are hardest to heat and that are used most, and for the colder side of the house. Note, too, special prices offered on insulation by building-supply firms in June.

CARS: Competition is sharpening up in the car business as dealer inventories accumulate, trade experts report. Price competition is especially keen in the larger cities, while in smaller towns there has been an increase in "car bootleggers"—used-car dealers who sell new cars bought from franchised dealers.

Few dealers are asking full list price, and some offer discounts of as much as 20% from the "list" or suggested retail price. However, there is a good deal of exaggeration of the amount of discount offered. Some dealers first "pack" the purported list price by increasing the claimed cost of various items, and then offer what seems to be a sizable percentage discount, or an unusually high-trade-in allowance.

It's necessary to compare prices among dealers in the same make as well as competing models, all with the same equipment, to see what the actual delivered price is in dollars. The more accessories you buy, the bigger discount you can get—but not necessarily the more value, since dealers get a 40% markup on accessories (compared to the 25% they get on the car itself).

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BLS Price Index Dips Slightly

DECLINES in the prices of new and used autos, and a slight cut in average rents, resulted in a drop of one-tenth of 1% in the Consumers Price Index for Apr. 15, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported last week.

The minor downward shift, to 114.2, was the first movement of any kind in the index since 114.3 was chalked up in December. The BLS said auto prices dropped an average of 4%, reflecting price cuts by dealers rather than changes in list prices.

The rent drop, while slight, was the first decline of any kind since rents were rolled back by government action in 1942, and the first in an uncontrolled market since 1938.

Here are the cumulative figures for the BLS index:

Period	Index		Period	New Index
1939 monthly average	99.4	1954	Jan. 15	115.2
1943 monthly average	123.6		Feb. 15	115.0
1944 monthly average	125.5		Mar. 15	114.8
1945 monthly average	128.4		Apr. 15	114.6
1946 monthly average	139.3		May 15	115.0
1947 monthly average	159.2		June 15	115.1
1948 monthly average	171.2		July 15	115.2
1949 monthly average	169.1		Aug. 15	115.0
1950 monthly average	171.2		Sept. 15	114.7
1951 monthly average	185.9		Oct. 15	114.5
1952 monthly average	190.6 (old index)		Nov. 15	114.6
1953 monthly average	114.4 (new index)		Dec. 15	114.3
1954 monthly average	114.9	1955	Jan. 15	114.3
1955 monthly average	114.3		Feb. 15	114.3
			Mar. 15	114.3
			Apr. 15	114.2

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

I AM SURE many of our readers were happy to learn of our smashing victory among the leather workers in the Peabody, Mass., area. This victory means that the Leather Workers Organizing Committee acquired better than 3800 members.

This was CIO's first major triumph over the Fur and Leather Workers Union. It was achieved through the local people themselves with able direction from CIO. This was truly the first time people in the plants had complete freedom to vote and in so doing they expressed their resentment against the Communist leadership of the Fur and Leather Workers Union.

These people indicated their desire for real trade unionism, and by so doing have opened the doors to other leather workers all across the country to become members of a leather workers union that will strive for better wages, working conditions and security.

Since our victory, 16 petitions for elections have been filed that cover 4800 workers. *Our beginning has been good, but it is just a start. We intend to bring CIO to the leather workers all across this country.*

THE TELEPHONE STRIKE IS OVER. The workers fought hard and long to win justice over a company that applied every anti-union tactic to defeat the union. Throughout the many weeks that the strike was going on in eleven southern states, the telephone workers remained firm in their conviction that their cause was right.

The strike was effective because the union remained strong. Congratulations to the officers and members of the Communications Workers of America on the victorious settlement of the strike.

CIO Reg. Dir. George DeNucci reports that the CIO Retail, Wholesale Union won an election at the Wiseman Dairy, Crooksville, O. The CIO Paperworkers also were victorious at the Marine Box Co., Dayton, O.

Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett of the CIO Electrical Workers reports the following election victories: Meenan Oil Co. servicemen, Mineola, L. I., N. Y.; Sylvania Electric, Fullerton, Calif.; Nickel Cadmium Battery Corp., Easthampton, Mass.

THE CIO GLASS WORKERS won a representation election at the Streed Fabricating Co., Gadsden, Ala., by a large majority, reports CIO Rep. Miles Sweeney.

CIO Reg. Dir. Michael Mann reports that the CIO Textile Workers were chosen as the bargaining agent by the workers of the Ernest Chandler, Inc., New York, N. Y.

Sec.-Treas. T. M. McCormick of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers reports the following election victories: Amarillo Helium Plant, U. S. Bureau of Mines; Deere & Co., Pryor, Okla.; Montana Power Co., Shelby, Mont.; Standard Oil, Chillicothe Dist., Ind.

1800 Steel Strikers Are Fired By Copper Firm

MORE THAN 1800 members of CIO Steelworkers Local 4312 were fired by the Calumet (Mich.) Div. of the Calumet & Hecla Copper Co. last week on the alleged ground that the strike they started on May 2 is illegal.

Discharge notices sent to 1848 individual strikers called the walkout illegal because, the company claimed, proper notice was not given under the Taft-Hartley Act.

The USWA-CIO promptly claimed the discharges were "discriminatory" under T-H and filed charges to that effect with the NLRB.

In addition, the firm has filed unfair labor practice charges against the union with the NLRB. It also has filed a federal court suit asking for a ruling on the legality of the walkout, but no date has been set for a hearing.

The strike stemmed from the union's effort to improve its wage scale, which runs 40 to 50c an hour under rates for iron ore miners 100 miles away, and to better the insurance and pension plans. It is seeking a 25c an hour general pay increase.

The company has offered 6c. It claims it cannot give more unless the government gives it price relief under a contract to provide copper for stockpiling. The agreement was entered into when the world price of copper was considerably lower than it is today. Both mines and smelters have been closed by the strike.

10c Hike Asked At U. S. Smelter

Some 300 members of the CIO Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers asked for a 10c an hour pay increase at a government-owned tin smelter at Texas City, Tex., as negotiations were begun under a wage reopener in the contract.

Probe Urged In Hotel Strike

THE AFL has called for a Senate investigation of 12 Miami Beach, Fla., luxury hotels, where some 3000 members of the AFL Hotel & Restaurant Workers have been on strike more than six weeks.

Pres. Walter P. Reuther recently pledged CIO support for the strike.

The AFL asked the Senate Labor Committee to conduct the probe, charging that "the hotel owners have combined in a tight association which threatens sanctions against any hotel which signs a contract with the union." The AFL also wants the NLRB to take jurisdiction in the strike.

IUE Pact Ends Sperry Strike; Settlement Reached With RCA

NEW CONTRACTS containing substantial wage increases sent 9300 striking members of the CIO Electrical Workers back to their jobs at the Sperry Gyroscope Co. and fattened pay checks for 14,000 employes of the Radio Corp. of America.

The Sperry settlement, ending a month-long walkout, was reached after an 11-hour bargaining session presided over by Federal Conciliator Sidney Sheiner. It was ratified by employes at Lake Success, N. Y., and at two smaller plants also on Long Island.

The immediate result is a 6c average wage increase, plus about 5c an hour by the end of the year for many employes as a result of the company taking over employe pension contributions. An additional 5.3c hike is effective next year.

In addition, the union gained concessions on seniority, promotions and job security. Some 45 minor contract changes were made at the union's behest.

The IUE-CIO won a 10.5c an hour package after two months of negotiating with RCA for employes of its main plant at Camden, N. J., with 8000 production workers, and other plants in Moorestown, N. J., Cincinnati, O., and Los Angeles.

The settlement included a 5.5c average wage increase, and a boost of 3c an hour in the company's payment to the pension plan.

MINIMUM PENSION benefits were hiked from $125 to $135 a month, including social security. A new clause guarantees a retired employe a minimum of five years of benefits, with payments going to his survivors should he die within that time.

Another proviso calls for double time after the first three hours of overtime. Health and hospital benefits were improved, and the vacation schedule was bettered. The contract extends to June 1957, with a wage reopener next spring.

Separate contracts covering plants in Philadelphia and Baltimore ended a one-week strike by 700 IUE-CIO members employed by the Proctor Electric Co.

The settlement yielded a 13c an hour package for Philadelphia members, and 11c for those in Baltimore.

A pension plan covering workers in both plants was broken down on an equable basis into two parts covering each, the company agreeing to consult with the IUE-CIO Pension Dept. as it effectuates the agreement.

Life insurance coverage was increased by $500 at both plants, while Baltimore workers also won an improved hospitalization plan and establishment of a fund for elimination of inequities.

5c General Hike Won At Atomic Plant

THE CIO Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers have won their first contract with the Goodyear Atomic Corp., covering 1200 workers at the Waverly, O., plant.

The two-year agreement calls for a general 5c wage increase, shift differentials of 10 and 15c an hour, and wage rates ranging from $1.70½ to $2.60¼.

While exact figures are classified, due to the highly secret nature of the atomic industry, the OCAW now represents more atom workers than any other union.

THE CONTRACT provides for maintenance of membership and dues checkoff; seven paid holidays; job security through seniority; grievance and arbitration procedure; up to three weeks vacation for 15-year men; company-paid life, accident and dismemberment insurance; hospitalization and surgical insurance with the company paying 50% of premiums; plus pensions and sickness and accident benefits ranging from $20.85 to $50 a week.

The contract provides a wage reopener on Oct. 31, 1955 and another on Oct. 29, 1956.

TWUA Strikers Get Wamsutta Contract

THE SOLID front of employers in New Bedford, Mass., broke last week as the CIO Textile Workers and Wamsutta Mills reached agreement on a contract following a 41-day strike.

Nearly 700 of the mill's 1300 workers jammed a hall where they ratified a proposal which effects only minor changes in the pact previously in effect.

Wamsutta and other New England cotton-rayon mill owners precipitated the strike with a demand for wage cuts of at least 10c an hour and stiff reductions in fringe benefits.

George E. Carignan, TWUA's New Bedford Joint Board Manager, declared "this renewed contract is a well-earned victory. It is a lesson to the entire labor movement in this area in solidarity and brotherhood."

AFTER ratifying the new agreement and agreeing to return to work immediately so as to earn premium holiday pay, members of the Wamsutta Local voted to increase their dues by $1 a week until a strike at the Berkshire Hathaway Mills in the same city has been settled.

Some hope was expressed that the Wamsutta agreement would result in quick settlements by the three other firms whose plants remain on strike in New England.

Berkshire Hathaway is the largest of these, followed by the Pepperell Chain and the Luther Mills. About 13,000 TWUA members are still on strike against demands which one official said "would reduce New England wages below those of the South."

TWUA Cotton-Rayon Div. Director Victor J. Canzano said the Wamsutta settlement was "entirely satisfactory from the union's point of view. It safeguards all our past gains."

HE RECALLED that Wamsutta's demands before the strike were more excessive than those of other mills in the area. Wamsutta, he said, asked for a 10% wage cut and threatened to close if the demand was not met.

In signing a renewal of the agreement, Canzano said, Wamsutta became the 40th New England mill to reach a settlement with the union.

Other speakers listed original demands of the firm which if achieved, they said "could mean a serious blow to the region's economy."

They cited wage increases being won in other major industries while New England textile workers fought to stave off cuts.

More About ICFTU Meet

(Continued from Page 6)

Pres. Theodor Koerner of Austria and Pres. John Boehm of the Austrian Union Federation.

ICFTU Pres. Omer Becu told delegates the world is in a "race against time" and said the "fight against poverty in an awakening world is a fight against communism and every other type of dictatorship."

Gen. Sec. J. H. Oldenbroek emphasized the goals of the ICFTU for peace, bread and freedom. He lauded the Austrian workers and said the liberation of the country is a lesson for other lands still occupied by foreign troops.

The 300 delegates at Vienna represented an estimated 54 million workers in 75 countries.

(Editor's Note: Next week's CIO News will carry additional stories on the final days of the ICFTU Congress.)

Picket Ban Is Challenged

STRIKES against two Louisana sugar refiners, involving 1450 members of the CIO Packinghouse Workers, continued into their sixth week last week with a back-to-work movement at one of them a flop and the union fighting off a ban on picketing.

The back-to-work move collapsed at Godchaux Sugars, Reserve, where only four of the 950 members of UPWA-CIO Local 1124 broke ranks. Maintaining their strike were 500 members of Local 1167 at Colonial Sugars, in nearby Colonial.

Both walkouts started Apr. 14. They grew out of the companies' refusal to match the cut in the North-South wage differential, now 41c, the union won in a new contract covering 1000 employes of the American Sugar Co., New Orleans. The differential between that plant and eastern refineries is still 38c.

Under a temporary restraining order, the strikers are restricted to two pickets at each of four posts. Previously pickets had been maintained at 12 points.

Kohler Is An Example—

Defense Contract Ban To Scab Firms Urged

THE NATION'S basic labor policy is being seriously undermined by Defense Dept. procurement policies that reward violators of basic labor laws, the CIO told a special Senate subcommittee last week.

CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg urged the Senate to approve S. 1780, sponsored by Sen. Neely (D. W.Va.), to prohibit government agencies from awarding lucrative contracts to companies found by the National Labor Relations Board to have been guilty of unfair labor practices.

Unless Congress passes the Neely Bill, he said, a situation will continue in which "one arm of the government becomes a silent partner of the anti-union employer whose violations of federal law" another arm of the government is seeking to punish.

William Schnitzler, AFL secretary-treasurer, said in a letter read by Goldberg that the AFL is "wholeheartedly in favor" of the bill and urged its "speedy enactment."

Three employers in recent years, Goldberg testified, who have "committed flagrant unfair labor practices" and "forced extremely long strikes" nevertheless have been awarded government contracts by Defense Dept. procurement agencies.

He named them as the Buffalo Arms, Inc., division of Frontier Industries, Inc.; Kohler Co.; and Reed and Prince Manufacturing Co. All three firms were found guilty of unfair labor practices by the NLRB yet were granted defense contracts without being required to correct these practices.

The CIO Auto Workers are in the second year of a strike against Kohler and the company has refused—although the union accepted — arbitration proposed by Gov. Kohler of Wisconsin, nephew of the company's president. The CIO Steelworkers are still on strike at Buffalo Arms.

PROVISIONS of the Neely Bill are "moderate," Goldberg told the special subcommittee, and considerably less stringent than the government sanctions that can be imposed against violators of other labor laws, such as the Walsh-Healey and Bacon-Davis Acts.

It would prohibit award of a contract to a company only when the company has been found guilty of unfair labor practices by the NLRB, has refused to comply, and the NLRB order has not been overruled or denied enforcement by a competent court.

It would apply, even in such cases, only when the contract would be performed by workers in the bargaining unit actually affected by the unfair labor practices—not to other plants of the same employer.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE problem with which the Neely Bill deals "goes to the conscience and moral fiber of democratic governmental administration," Goldberg said. He continued:

"If valid laws democratically arrived at are breached or not properly enforced, respect for law and order will be corroded.

"The public's respect for law and order will be corroded if those found by one government agency to be law violators are rewarded by another government agency by the award of a contract."

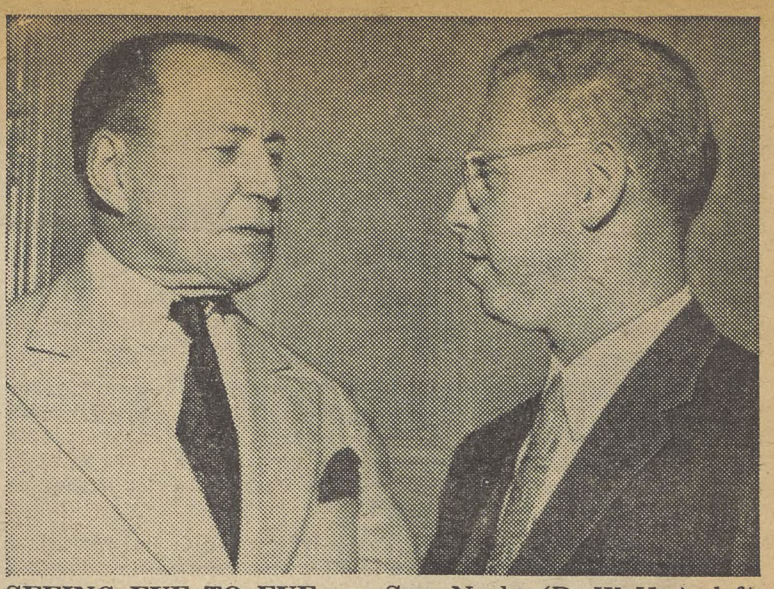
The "neutrality" concept proclaimed by the Defense Dept. in regard to labor disputes should not apply, Goldberg said, to *"an avowedly anti-union employer who flagrantly breaches the labor act" and has been found to have breached it by the NLRB.*

'This Bill Shouldn't Be Necessary—'

"The Neely Bill should not be necessary to compel the Defense Dept. to correct its procurement policies and refuse contracts to firms found in violation of the National Labor Relations Act," CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg told the Senate hearing.

"The statute requiring award of a contract to the lowest bidder surely means to the lowest responsible bidder," Goldberg said.

"Would they award a contract to a subversively controlled employer who happened to be low bidder? Would they give a contract to an employer who flagrantly refused to pay his taxes?"



SEEING EYE TO EYE are Sen. Neely (D. W. Va.), left, and CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg on a bill introduced by the Senator which would ban government contracts to firms—such as Kohler—found guilty by the NLRB of unfair labor practices.

Social Security Drive Set By House Demos

A CAMPAIGN to increase social security benefits for disabled workers and women, along lines advocated by the CIO, is being shaped by House Democrats.

They are thinking along these lines:

- **Immediate payment of social security benefits when a worker becomes totally and permanently disabled.**
- **Reduction of the age at which women become eligible for benefits from 65 to 60 or 62.**

The CIO urged these amendments to the Social Security Act in testimony before congressional committees as far back as 1949.

UNDER THE 1954 amendments, which increased basic benefits by $5 a month, Congress voted to "freeze" a disabled worker's average wage at its level when he becomes disabled. He receives no benefits until he is 65, but when he becomes eligible because of age, the fact that he may not have had any income for years is not counted against him in computing his benefit.

"What is a man of 30 to do if he is disabled and has dependents?" Vice Pres. Joseph Childs, of the CIO Rubber Workers, asked the Senate Finance Committee last year when he testified as a member of the CIO Social Security Committee.

"He must wait 35 years for a pension, yet his needs are great. He will have to turn to charity unless benefits are paid as a matter of right. Public assistance for the permanently and totally disabled is better than nothing, but it carries the means test with it and payments are pitifully low in many cases . . .

"CIO unions in many cases have included disability benefits under their pension plans. Much good has resulted, with little significant difficulty in administration. Combined with an extensive program for rehabilitation of the disabled, cash payments will speed their return to productive employment and will aid their families in rising above the hardship."

THE DEMOCRATIC plan to lower the eligibility age for benefits to women—the CIO has supported moves to reduce it to 60—is based on several factors.

For instance, there is evidence that women workers naturally tend to retire earlier than men, often need to do so, and require their benefits sooner.

Then, a working man may retire at 65, but if his wife is younger he will not get his full benefit until she reaches 65. Payments thus are lowest when the shock of the transition to reduced income is greatest.

Another factor is that a widow under 65 receives benefits only so long as she has children under 18. She gets no further payments until she is 65, often a long gap when help may be badly needed.

Reaction

House Democratic Leader McCormack (Mass.) said he "enthusiastically" favors the proposed social security improvements. From Sec. Hobby of the "Dept. of Not-Too-Much Health, Education & Welfare" came only "no comment." Ditto from the Social Security Administration.

Kohler 'Captive' Cops Tote 3 Machine Guns

THE KOHLER Co.'s "captive police department" in the village of Kohler, Wis., is in possession of three Thompson machine guns, registered to the department since Aug. 3, 1934, Wisconsin officials disclosed last week.

Leaders of the CIO Auto Workers promptly announced that their strike against the Kohler Co., now in its 14th month, would be continued "despite this flagrant and uncalled-for gun-toting" until the workers win "negotiations and a decent contract."

Local 833 Pres. Allen J. Graskamp said that the Wisconsin Dept. of State, on request of the union, furnished the information on the machine guns, and that the local would continue its inquiries "into the machine gun and tear gas arsenal at Kohler."

"JUST WHAT is a small village, with a population of less than 1800, doing with such an arsenal? Is this a part of the Kohler Co.'s tear gas, guns and clubs policy of handling its labor relations?" Graskamp asked.

"Tear gas, machine guns and clubs are about as un-American an approach to labor relations as can be found. Here in America we sit down at the bargaining table and resolve our differences. Kohler Co. has been unwilling to do that."

A 1934 strike at Kohler Co. was featured by gunshots when the company's private forces fired on a crowd, killing two persons and wounding 46.

Herbert V. Kohler, company president, who has rejected arbitration, was on policy-making levels during the 1934 strike. During the present strike he admitted under oath that the use of tear gas against strikers had his approval.

Kohler workers feel that the company's resistance to a new contract was encouraged by a Dept. of the Army award of a $2 million shell contract.

Killing Of NAACP Leader Investigated

THE "ACCIDENTAL" death of a Mississippi Negro leader, which actually turned out to be a killing, was being investigated by the U. S. Justice Dept. last week on the possibility that the victim's civil rights may have been involved.

Slain was Rev. G. W. Lee, a leader of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Belzoni, Miss., a civil rights crusader and the moving spirit in a drive to register Negroes to vote.

He was found dead in the wreckage of his auto near his home. A coroner's jury first called it an accidental death, then later reported he died of wounds prior to the crash. The evidence is that three shotgun blasts were fired into his car.

The clergyman was murdered on May 7. That day he told another Negro minister that *"someone at the court house"* had warned him to remove his name from the voting rolls.

Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, in a wire demanding federal action to Atty.-Gen. Brownell, said a campaign of intimidation in Belzoni has reduced the number of registered voters from 400 to 91.

In asking Brownell to investigate Patrick Murphy Malin, executive director of the American Civil Liberties Union, said that "there is a distinct possibility that Rev. Lee was murdered due to his intention to use his constitutional right of franchise."

Arthur Caldwell, chief of the Justice Dept.'s Civil Rights Div., said the Federal Bureau of Investigation was called into the case when an autopsy revealed that Lee had been shot.

"We have not received a complete report from that agency," he said, "and it may be some time before we do."

Missing from her home in Belzoni is a Negro woman who saw the shooting and indicated she recognized three white men who fired them from a speeding auto.

Give A Buck To PAC —The Job You Save May Be Your Own

The CIO News

Official Weekly Publication, Congress of Industrial Organizations

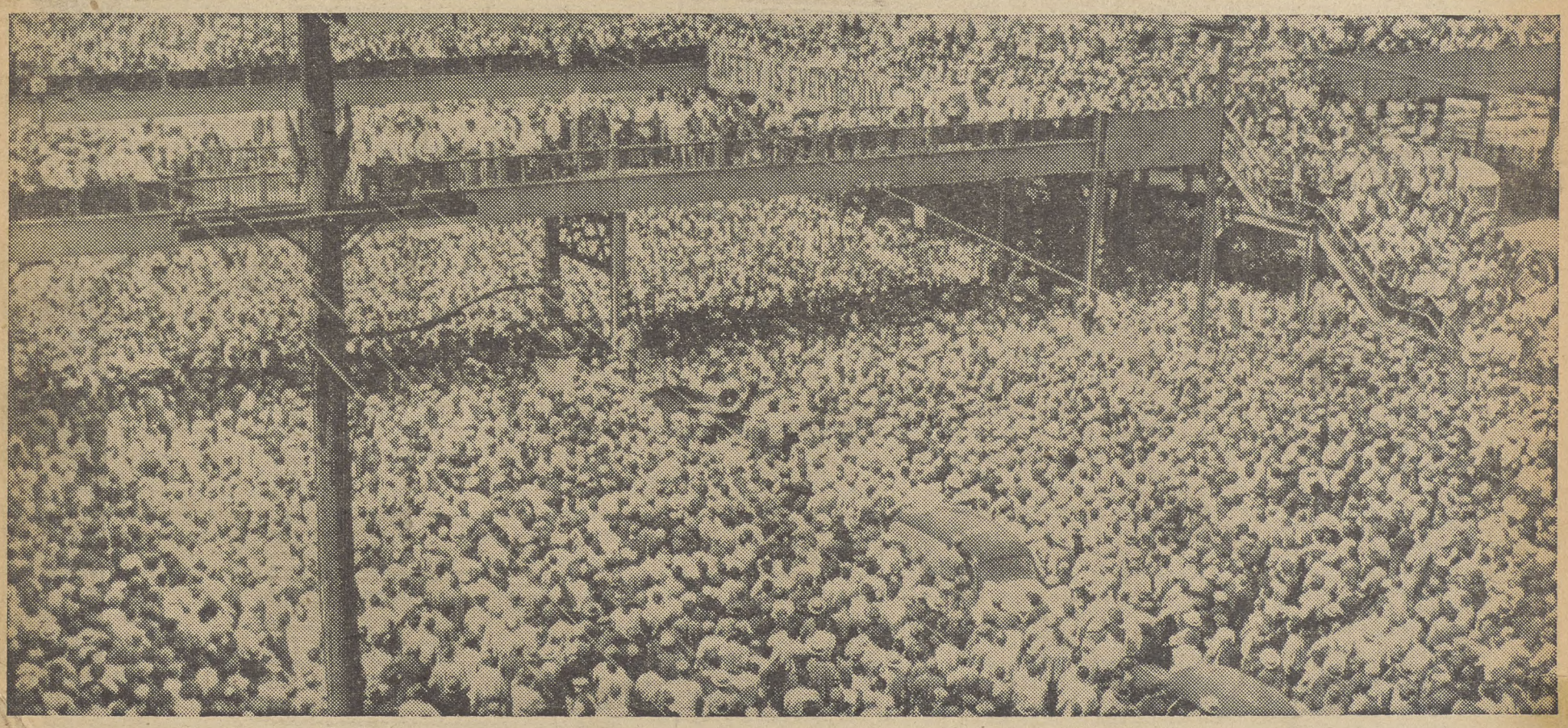
Washington, D. C., June 6, 1955 — Vol. 18, No. 23

The ICFTU meets See Pages 6 and 7

Auto Pacts Are Running Out

'Settle Or Else—' UAW Warns Ford

—See Page 3



The Showdown On Auto Pacts— Time is running out on the key contracts of the CIO Auto Workers with Ford and General Motors. With both contracts expiring early this week, most of the attention has been on bargaining with Ford, illustrated in these photos. At top left: UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther (on right) and Dir. Ken Bannon of UAW Ford Dept. arrive at Detroit hotel for bargaining session. Top right: Members of the UAW National Ford Council met at Solidarity House, ratified strike action voted overwhelmingly by Ford workers in 51 locals. Immediately above: Here are just part of the thousands of River Rouge workers who met at the overpass—scene of the Ford goons' attack on Reuther and UAW organizers 17 years ago—outside Gate 4 to hear bargaining report shortly before talks were extended.

Here's What You Can Do To Make It A Fair Law—

IT'S CALLED the Fair Labor Standards Act—most of us call it the Minimum Wage Law . . .

It was a wonderful law back in 1938 when it was first passed. It did a lot to help the people—and a lot to help the country. *But, it's not fair any more—and it won't be unless we make some important changes in a hurry.*

It's NOT Fair! It says you must be paid at least 75c an hour. That's only $1500 a year, *if* a man has work for a full year. Could you live on $1500 a year?

It's NOT Fair! The President, after much delay, says it should be raised to 90c an hour. That's only $1800 a year, *if* a man has work for a full year. Could you live on $1800 a year?

It's NOT Fair. The law applies to only 22,000,000 U. S. workers. Another 20,000,000 workers aren't protected at all.

MAKE IT FAIR! CIO has asked that the minimum be raised to at least $1.25 an hour—$1.25 to provide better meals, better housing, better clothing, better health care, a more decent way of life.

Help raise the standards. Help make the Fair Labor Standards Act fair!

Write your senators, at the Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

Write your representatives, at the House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

- **Ask them to vote for a $1.25 minimum wage.**
- **Ask them to make it apply to more workers.**

Do it today—time is short!

CWA Hits Bell Firm For Harassing Suit

A HARASSING suit for $5 million was filed by the Southern Bell Telephone Co. against the CIO Communications Workers last week, only a few days after CWA ended—with a victory—its 72-day strike against the company.

The company's allegations and its demands for punitive and compensatory damages are spun out through 150 pages of the complaint filed with the Tennessee Circuit Court in Nashville.

CWA retorted swiftly to the suit, not only denying the Bell unit's charges but claiming a violation of the terms which ended the longest strike against a Bell operating affiliate.

It was also noted that Tennessee was selected for trial of the suit although the company's headquarters and CWA's district offices are both located in Atlanta, Ga.

CWA DIST. DIR. W. A. Smallwood declared "we not only deny the allegation in the suit but we consider the suit a clear violation of the 'back-to-work' agreement in which both parties agreed to take all steps to restore harmonious relations.

"It is clear that in this suit the company is making a feverish effort to find an alibi for their failure to cripple the union through a 10-week strike. It was of course a bitter pill for the company to have to swallow, being forced through legal strike action to face up to the necessity of writing an equitable contract covering wages and working conditions of telephone workers in the South.

"Now the company is trying to harass and punish striking workers who had the courage to stand up for their convictions. It shows poor judgment as well as poor taste.

"THIS SUIT will be met in court. The company's bad faith in taking this action brings a black cloud over employe-management relations that it will take years to erase."

Southern Bell's suit accused CWA of a "pattern of violence" on four counts, which the union has denied.

CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne has called the strike settlement a "ringing victory" for the union. Besides wage increases, CWA won shorter hours and arbitration rights never before spelled out.

In addition, CWA got a provision giving CWA members the right to respect picket lines of other unions, a "first" in Bell contracts.

This is considered important because several thousand CWA members not covered by the Southern Bell pact work in the same area, often in the same buildings. They are employed by other Bell units, Long Lines, a segment of the parent American Telephone and Telegraph Co., and the sales and installation units of Western Electric, an AT&T subsidiary.

FDR Memorial Urged By Lehman

Sen. Lehman (D. N.Y.) last week introduced a joint resolution calling for creation of a commission to plan a memorial in Washington to the late Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The memorial near those for Washington, Lincoln and Jefferson is deserved, Lehman said, because FDR "has certainly won his place in history along side these immortal men for what he did for the welfare of the people of the U. S. and of the world."

Roosevelt, Lehman added, "saw what was needed and he acted—not by speaking fine words or fancy platitudes—but firm and decisive steps."

House Begins Hearings On $1.25 Wage

A BATTERY of Democratic congressmen plugged for an increase in the minimum wage to $1.25 last week as the House Labor Committee opened hearings.

Chairman Barden (D. N.C.) expressed concern that some small industries might begin layoffs if the wage floor is pegged too high and said he was *"pretty satisfied"* with the 90c figure recommended by Pres. Eisenhower. Some GOP representatives joined him in his caution.

Rep. Bailey (D. W.Va.) favored $1.25 but said he might consider a lesser amount before hurting a small industry "struggling along." He stated flatly he would not settle for less than a $1 figure.

REP. DAVIDSON (D. N.Y.) argued for $1.25 and said figures show a family of four needs $2 an hour to live.

The present 75c minimum, stated Rep. Lane (D. Mass.), "is a law without a friend—because every sincere American is ashamed of it. Those who take advantage of it to avoid paying labor its just compensation don't qualify as citizens or as human beings."

Unless workers' purchasing power is maintained, Rep. O'Hara (D. Ill.) forecast, the country will have the greatest depression of all time.

Steel Union Purchases Washington Property

THE CIO Steelworkers have purchased a large plot of land near the White House in Washington, Pres. David J. McDonald announced last week.

The four lots—at 17th Street and New York Ave., N.W.—were acquired for investment purposes and as a possible future building site, McDonald said.

DAVID McDONALD

The land adjoins property owned by the union for more than a decade and adds approximately 13,500 square feet to the USWA's present holdings. Title to the property was taken in the names of McDonald and Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel as trustees for the union.

In the purchase, the union acquired two buildings—one a private residence and the other presently occupied by the Allies Inn—which date back to the period of the American Revolution. The purchases were made from the Emma T. Ham Properties, Inc., and from members of the Scherer family.

The Steelworkers union, whose headquarters is in Pittsburgh, maintains a Washington office at 1001 Connecticut Ave.

In making the purchase, McDonald said:

"The United Steelworkers of America is gratified at this opportunity to purchase an important plot of land in our nation's capital. We are making this purchase because we believe it to be a sound investment for our union, and as a tangible demonstration of our belief in the continued expansion of our union's activities. We have, however, no immediate plans for the building."

Legal aspects of the transaction were handled for the Steelworkers by General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg and Associate General Counsel Elliot Bredhoff. Tighe Woods, former federal rent control director and now a partner in a Washington real estate firm, handled the transaction for the USWA.

College Awards M'Donald Degree

The labor education program of the CIO Steelworkers was highly praised by Pres. David J. McDonald at commencement exercises of Alliance College, Cambridge Springs, Pa., which conferred on him an honorary degree of Doctor of Letters.

The degree was conferred because of McDonald's activities in the labor movement and civic affairs.

GOP Boycott Stalls Action On Vaccine Controls

A "BOYCOTT" by Republican members of the Senate Labor Committee blocked four successive efforts by Chairman Hill (D. Ala.) to get action last week on a Democratic proposal for standby controls on distribution of the Salk polio vaccine.

The proposal also would guarantee that the vaccine goes free to children without a "means test."

Pres. Eisenhower reiterated at a news conference his faith in "voluntary" controls and promised that enough vaccine would be released "within 60 days" to provide two shots to all first-grade and second-grade school children.

The President said that he had received no resignation from Sec. Oveta Culp Hobby, of the Health, Education and Welfare Dept., who supervises the Public Health Service.

He did not repeat his praise of Sec. Hobby's work as "magnificent." Reports circulated widely that Mrs. Hobby would be replaced by Marion Folsom, a businessman now serving as Undersecretary of the Treasury.

Adlai E. Stevenson, 1952 Democratic presidential nominee, assailed Administration handling of the vaccine program in a New York City speech, saying it required *"no special clairvoyance"* to estimate the demand for polio shots.

Sen. Morse (D. Ore.) denounced the President's statement as a "poor apology" for failure in the vaccine program and a "very convenient cover-up" for the Administration's negligence in adopting sound vaccine tests, an advance priority system and free vaccine.

In an angry wide-open debate that followed, Sens. Douglas (D. Ill.) and Johnson (D. Tex.) revealed the following facts about Sen. Hill's repeated attempts to get committee action on the Democratic bill:

- Meetings were called for May 26, May 27, May 31 in the morning and May 31 in the afternoon.
- Four or five Democrats were present at each meeting, waiting as long as an hour for enough Republicans to show up to form a quorum of the 13-member committee. (Two of the seven Democratic members were out of town on official business or because of illness.)
- One Republican showed up for the first meeting, none for the second, one at a time for the third, none for the fourth.

Sen. Purtell (R. Conn.) charged that the fourth meeting was not "official," because an official request had not been filed for the committee to meet when the Senate was in session.

Johnson, Democratic floor leader, replied that the reason he had not requested permission was that Sen. Knowland (Calif.), GOP leader, three times refused to agree.

The effect of the GOP boycott was to prevent any action on the Democratic bill—either informal discussion, an agreement on formal hearings, or a favorable report for a Senate vote.

Auto Talks Pressed As Pacts Run Out

By GERVASE N. LOVE

KEY CONTRACTS in the auto industry were to expire early this week as negotiators acting for nearly 500,000 members of the CIO Auto Workers and their employers headed for the climax of two feverish weeks of collective bargaining.

The union's contract with the Ford Motor Co., covering 140,000 members, expires Monday, June 6, following a last-minute, four-day extension. The pact covering some 350,000 General Motors workers runs out the next day.

UAW-CIO negotiators headed by Pres. Walter P. Reuther concentrated most of their time and attention—but not all—on the Ford agreement. There were these developments:

1. The union's National Ford Council, meeting in Detroit, backed up its Negotiating Committee's rejection of the company's first counter-proposal, which featured a "Ford partnership prosperity program" in answer to the UAW-CIO demand for a guaranteed annual wage.

2. The UAW-CIO Intl. Executive Board unanimously approved the Ford Council's request for a strike any time after June 2. This action was based on a 96.2% vote for a walkout by Ford workers.

3. Henry Ford II, company president, urged the union to reconsider its rejection of the Ford offer and hinted broadly that Ford employees might prefer it to the guaranteed annual wage.

4. The union countered with a challenge that the company agree to abide by the results of a referendum vote among Ford workers as to which plan they preferred.

"Henry seems to think the workers prefer his plan to mine," Reuther observed. "So let's have them vote by secret ballot and see who's right."

5. The union offered to compromise its original guaranteed annual wage demand so that it would give laid-off workers 80% of their pay instead of 100%. Later, it scaled down the proposal still further.

6. After meeting in marathon bargaining sessions over the Memorial Day week end, the union and the company clamped two successive 24-hour news blackouts on themselves.

7. In a brief interval between the blackouts, the union disclosed it had received a modified offer from management, had extended the contract to June 6, and announced there would be a strike that day if no agreement were reached.

Reuther and Dir. Ken Bannon, of the UAW-CIO Ford Dept., gave no details of the new Ford offer in the statement they issued between the two blackouts.

THEY SAID, however, that there had not been enough time to explore it fully, and that many important issues in addition to the guaranteed annual wage remained unresolved. The contract extension was authorized to provide additional time to explore the new offer and work out a settlement, they said.

"The National Ford Negotiating Committee and the international union, UAW-CIO, have advised the Ford Motor Co. and the Ford workers that the contract will not be extended beyond Monday, June 6," they concluded.

"If agreement has not been reached between now and that date, a strike will begin."

The union's first modification of its guaranteed annual wage plan was given the company at an all-day Sunday meeting on May 29. Presented in writing, it read:

"THE UNION is withdrawing its original proposal that the guarantee to laid-off workers under the union's guarantee plan be 100% of take-home earnings.

"We propose that the guarantee be 80% of straight time weekly earnings for a 40-hour week.

"We are prepared to bargain on other aspects of our guaranteed annual wage proposals and to make such modifications in them as, in the light of our discussions, may appear to be necessary for a peaceful settlement on an equitable and satisfactory basis."

The key factors in the company's "partnership prosperity program" are a stock purchase plan with the company paying half the cost—when, as and if Ford stock becomes available; interest-free loans to laid-off workers, and severance pay for workers who leave.

In the union challenge to the company president to let Ford workers decide if they prefer the guaranteed annual wage or the "partnership prosperity program," Reuther pointed out that management was willing to spend "upwards of 12c per hour" on these three items.

That was the minimum cost estimate made during negotiations by John Bugas, Ford industrial relations vice president. Bugas added, Reuther recalled, that the union and the company were in agreement on achieving greater security for Ford workers, and disagreed only on the way to get it.

"THE UNION is prepared to agree further to modify its guaranteed annual wage demand," Reuther continued.

"If the company is willing to accept the proposal (for a vote among employes to be binding on union and management), the union will agree, in accordance with that proposal, to accept a modification of its guaranteed annual wage plan that can be financed with the 12c per hour that the company has offered to finance its stock participation, income stabilization and separation allowance plans.

"Since this would mean that we are agreed upon both the objectives and the costs, there would remain only the question of method."

THE FORD workers' vote, under the proposal, would answer "the question of method."

If they picked the company's program, the union agreed to incorporate it in the new contract—first in five years. If they voted for GAW, the company would agree to write it into the contract on the basis of the cost of the "partnership prosperity program."

The union also held several meetings last week with General Motors. The self-imposed publicity ban which had been maintained at previous sessions remained in force, and there was no announcement of what progress, if any, had been made toward a new contract.

Meantime, 30,000 members of the CIO Electrical Workers employed by GM announced they were ready to join the UAW on the picket line—if a satisfactory contract had not been offered by the June 7 deadline.

In Washington, Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett announced wholehearted support of the IUE in the event of a UAW strike against either Ford or GM. The announcement came after a meeting of IUE international vice presidents.

'A Contract By June 6 Or We Strike Ford' UAW Says

The following statement extending the Ford contract to June 6 was issued on June 1 by UAW-CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Dir. Ken Bannon, of the union's Ford Dept., on behalf of the UAW-CIO Ford Negotiating Committee.

On Tuesday, May 31, the Ford Motor Co. made a new proposal to the union. Obviously there has not been sufficient time to explore fully the details of the new proposal.

The union and the company are still far apart on many important issues, in addition to the question of the guaranteed annual wage. Still unresolved are such matters as the working agreement, the duration of the agreement, wages, seniority provisions, pension improvements and numerous other matters relating to the working conditions and the welfare of Ford workers and their families.

However, the union has stated and still states that it is determined to do everything humanly possible to avoid a strike if we can arrive at a just and honorable settlement that will give full equity to Ford workers.

Therefore we are extending the contract to Monday morning to give both the union and the company negotiators additional time to explore the company's new proposal and to try to work out our differences on all resolved issues.

Union representatives are prepared to spend as many hours at the bargaining table as the company is willing to between now and Monday in an all-out effort to reach agreement on a new contract.

The National Ford Negotiating Committee and the international union UAW-CIO have advised the Ford Motor Co. and the Ford workers that the contract will not be extended beyond Monday, June 6.

If agreement has not been reached between now and that date, a strike will begin.

Taking The Air From Ford Offer

Estimates that the Ford Motor Co.'s original contract proposal to the CIO Auto Workers—exclusive of the privilege of buying stock that is not available—amounted to as much as 37c an hour were quickly cut more than two-thirds by Dir. Ken Bannon, of the union's Ford Dept.

Bannon said the pension improvements were worth 2c an hour; the health and welfare changes 1.1c, and all other items, including the improvement factor, 7.8c. Total, 10.9c.

Ford Locals Voted 96.2% For Strike

Workers at the Ford Motor Co. voted by a 96.2% margin to strike if necessary to support their demands for contract improvements which include guaranteed annual employment, Dir. Ken Bannon of the CIO Auto Workers Ford Dept. reported.

Returns from all 51 Ford locals, representing nearly 140,000 workers in 65 plants with 85 bargaining units, showed 96,541 members voting in favor of a walkout and 3828 against. The required two-thirds majority was polled in every local, Bannon said.

Ike Doubts Intervention

THE FEDERAL government will not project itself into contract disputes in the auto industry while collective bargaining is going on, Pres. Eisenhower told his news conference last week.

The Executive Dept. would not be justified in stepping in, he said in reply to a question, unless a possible strike should have economic repercussions that would create a "national emergency."

The President declined to discuss in any detail the efforts of the CIO Auto Workers to obtain guaranteed annual employment in current negotiations with the Ford Motor Co. and General Motors.

Reuther Challenges Ford To Vote On Company Offer vs. GAW

The CIO Auto Workers' challenge to the Ford Motor Co. to put the union's guaranteed annual employment plan and the company's "prosperity partnership program" to a binding vote of Ford employes was made in a letter to Henry Ford II, company president, on May 30.

Excerpts from UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther's letter follow:

THE CURRENT Ford negotiations have reached a critical stage. With time growing short, the positions of the union and the company are still far apart. The UAW-CIO and the Ford workers whom we represent are most anxious to avoid a strike if at all possible.

While there are a number of important contract and economic matters still unresolved, it is generally agreed that the nub of the current dispute is the difference between the union's demand for a guaranteed annual wage and that part of the company's counter-proposal composed of the stock participation, income stabilization and separation allowance plans.

If this issue were removed from the area of controversy, we believe that the other issues, important as they are, could be resolved.

In response to specific questions raised by the union, Mr. John Bugas (Ford industrial relations vice president) said . . . the company is willing to pay upwards of 12c per hour for these three parts of your counter-proposal.

The guaranteed annual wage was advanced by the union for the purpose of achieving a greater measure of security for Ford workers and their families against the hazards and hardships of layoffs and unemployment.

Mr. Bugas stated that the company agrees with the union on the desirability of achieving this objective. The only disagreement, he said, is on the method of achieving that objective . . .

The union is prepared to modify its guaranteed annual wage demand. If the company is willing to accept the proposal below, the union will agree to accept a modification of its guaranteed annual wage plan that can be financed with the 12c an hour that the company has offered to finance its stock participation, income stabilization and separation allowance plans. . .

Specifically, we propose that a democratic secret ballot be conducted among all Ford workers represented by the UAW-CIO on this proposition:

"Do you favor achieving security against unemployment and layoffs: Through the UAW-CIO Guaranteed annual plan; OR through the Ford stock participation, income stabilization and separation allowance plans?"

We propose further that:

1. This vote be conducted within the next two weeks by the Honest Ballot Association or some similar reputable organization mutually agreed upon.

2. Both the company and the union would agree in advance to be bound by the democratic decision of the Ford workers.

If the company accepts this proposal, the parties will have an opportunity to concentrate on bargaining out the remaining contractual and economic issues.

Decision for Democracy

For the second time, a unanimous decision of the U. S. Supreme Court has struck at racial segregation in the nation's schools. There can be little doubt that segregation policies have a dim future under the law.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is *"gratified"* by the decision. CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, who was a member of President Truman's famed Committee on Civil Rights, has noted a *"basis for solid satisfaction"* in this latest decision.

Some die-hard Dixiecrats have tried to fool the public into believing that the court had backed down from its earlier decision, since it declined to order an immediate integration of school systems in the segregated states. But theirs is an unconvincing argument.

The court has ruled that every school segregation law is without legality and constitutionality. The pressure, the burden of the Supreme Court directive, is on the states and local communities to end their segregated school policies.

The CIO, which strongly supported the efforts to declare unconstitutional the old *"separate but equal"* doctrine (and in all too many cases, it was a doctrine of *"separate and unequal"),* will continue the campaign to win state and local action necessary to conform with the law.

Beyond our borders, the Supreme Court's decision has gone far to counteract the Communists' propaganda picture of America as a land of lynchings and race-baiting. *The court's words must be supplemented by action to knock out, once and for all, this false totalitarian picture of American democracy unable to give meaning to the words of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.*

The final battles against school segregation will be good for American kids and American communities. They will be equally good for America in the war against Communist ideas and propaganda.

'A Test Of Progress'

Franklin D. Roosevelt once said: *"The test of our progress is not whether we add more to the abundance of those who have much. It is whether we provide enough for those who have too little."*

That is the spirit which is guiding CIO and AFL unions in their battle to improve the minimum wage law.

Few union members would benefit directly from a minimum wage increase to $1.25 an hour, for union contracts generally provide for more. But our concern cannot, of course, be only for our own members.

Those at the bottom of the economic ladder must have a higher minimum; they would benefit directly. *But even more important, our entire economy would be improved—and that's the key reason why Congress must act promptly to raise and broaden the federal minimum wage.*

The Stock Market

The CIO Research Dept. has completed a thorough, hard-headed look at the stock market and its "move-with-caution" advice merits serious consideration.

We must not be misled into a period of phony prosperity based only on a spectacular rise in stock prices.

Real prosperity must be based on a broad, steady increase in consumer purchasing power. That means we must achieve a high wage policy—the goal all unions seek in collective bargaining.

That kind of real prosperity is good for America—her workers, her industries, her farmers and her consumers.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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President

JOHN V. RIFFE
Executive Vice President

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The Fourth 'R' Clarified

In Other Words—

I Remember The Arguments

Sen. Lehman (D. N.Y.) recently appeared before a Senate Labor subcommittee to speak for the bill, which he co-sponsored, to raise the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour and extend coverage of the law. The statement of the Senator in digested form:

By HERBERT H. LEHMAN

I REMEMBER the arguments that were made against the first minimum wage bill back in the 30's. These same arguments were heard again every time proposals were under consideration by the Congress to raise the minimum wage, or to expand its coverage.

LEHMAN

The cry was heard, in the first place, that the establishment of the minimum wage constituted regimentation and worse. *That it would drive many, if not most of the business of America into bankruptcy, that it would result in economic ruin and devastation.*

Those arguments were without foundation in fact when they were made 20 years ago, and again six years ago. They are without any real basis today.

The figure of 75c an hour was too low when it was approved in 1949. It is, of course, far too low today. Since the time the first minimum wage bill was passed, our economy, far from faltering, zoomed ahead with giant strides.

An Impetus To Progress

Never was progress greater than in the years immediately following 1949. The increase in the minimum wage level in 1949 gave a new impetus to the national economy.

It is now more than five years since the time the 1949 amendments to the Wage-Hour Act went into effect. During these five years, the gross national income has increased from $218.9 billion to more than $303 billion—an increase of over 38%.

In these five years, the gross national product expanded from $265 billion to more than $362 billion—or almost 37%. Finally, corporations profits after taxes increased from $16.1 billion to $18.8 billion at the end of 1954—or 16.8%.

Most of this expansion took place between 1949 and 1953. The expansion of our economy has proceeded at a slower pace during the last two years. If we are to have a dynamic and expanding economy to keep pace with our expanding population, the rate of expansion must be greater than it has been in the last two and a half years.

The passage of the minimum wage bill I have introduced—increasing the minimum wage to $1.25 per hour and expanding the coverage to include about five million workers not now covered—would be a step in the right direction. *It would help restore a dynamic quality to our economy. It would be a shot in the arm—a much needed shot in the arm.*

In speaking of the desirability of increasing the minimum wage, I don't want to neglect those provisions of the pending bill providing for increased coverage. They are equally as important as the increase to $1.25 an hour.

GOP's Timid Excursions

I have heard it said, even in these subcommittee hearings, that the Administration's 90c-an-hour recommendation and its timid excursions into the field of expanded coverage does not really represent its desires, but is dictated by political considerations and the need for the passage of legislation, however meaningless, in this area.

If such is the case, this represents one of the greatest abdications of leadership on an issue affecting the health and the welfare of the American people that has ever come to my attention.

Congress, I am convinced, if given the proper leadership would approve a bill raising the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour and increasing coverage.

I hope, therefore, that this subcommittee, realizing the seriousness of the legislation before it and the overriding need for prompt action in this field, will report to the full committee a bill to raise the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour and to increase coverage, substantially as outlined in S. 662.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

LABOR SEC. MITCHELL, just before sailing for Europe for an International Labor Organization meeting, told the United Press that union leaders in this country ought to "support" his programs instead of showing "avowed opposition."

Switch

Rep. Yates (D. Ill.) suggests that Pres. Eisenhower should switch jobs for Sec. of State Dulles and Agriculture Sec. Benson.

"What we need," said Yates, "is a flexible rather than a fixed foreign policy, and a fixed rather than a flexible farm policy."

"We should be getting at least their neutrality," said Mitchell.

Mitchell made this point in complaining that union leaders didn't give him credit for trying to get the various states to repeal state "right to work" laws and to raise unemployment benefits.

"Unions say this is a dastardly thing," Mitchell added. "They say we should get everything through Congress instead of the states. Well, they've been trying to get everything through Congress for years but they've failed."

If an outsider may be permitted a comment, all Mitchell has done is to take a plea of what used to be called confession and avoidance.

It would be news, indeed, to be told that union spokesmen up and down the land haven't been trying "for years"—to adopt Mitchell's own term—to get the several states to defeat or repeal the mislabeled "right to work" laws.

Union spokesmen have also been trying to get the several states to raise jobless compensation and accident compenation.

The field hasn't been neglected, and Mitchell shouldn't pretend that it has been neglected by everyone but him.

The nub of the question is: *Do we depend on the states exclusively or do we also think that Congress has a proper function and responsibility in labor law?*

The country didn't get the Wagner Act, labor's *"magna carta"* which even Sen. Taft didn't dare try to repeal in its entirety, by sitting around and waiting for 48 state legislatures to act.

We didn't get old-age insurance and aid to dependent children by arguing in 48 state capitals.

We got the basic unemployment compensation system when Congress passed a law taxing employers to pay for it and told the several states they could get most of the tax money back only when they adopted their own state jobless insurance systems.

The state legislatures acted when compelled to act by Congress—not when it suited their 48 individual notions.

Function Of Congress

What Congress granted in the Wagner Act, moreover, Congress partly withdrew in the 1947 Taft-Hartley Law. Congress in passing Taft-Hartley gave the several states the legal power to pass mislabeled anti-union "right to work" laws that previously were invalid under the Wagner Act.

Is it nonsensical to think that Congress has a proper function and a very real duty in regard to basic national labor law and in regard to laws for the general welfare?

Mitchell is right in saying that unions have failed to get Taft-Hartley repealed and to get better national standards of unemployment compensation through Congress.

It might be added that the reason they have failed is that an overwhelming majority of Republican congressmen join with Southern Dixiecrats in rejecting justice and equity in national legislation.

A proper function for the Secretary of Labor in a Republican Administration—a secretary as well-informed as Mitchell—might be in educating GOP anti-union congressmen.

Another function would be the education of Pres. Eisenhower, who was originally supposed to look upon Mitchell as his "chief of staff" for labor affairs. Eisenhower relies, instead, on the anti-union advice of Commerce Sec. Weeks and repeatedly refuses to support positions that Mitchell has publicly taken.

This is a democracy, and the force of demand from groups is an intangible to be taken into account by democracy's leaders.

When Mitchell, despite his own intimate knowledge of labor affairs, cannot persuade Eisenhower and cannot persuade Republican congressmen, he has little warrant for claiming that "union leaders" make things "more difficult for me, both within the Administration and with Congress."

He is able, likeable, efficient—but if he isn't serving as "convenient window-dressing" for a self-proclaimed "businessmen's administration," what is his purpose in the Cabinet?

CIO Lauds Tercentenary

THREE HUNDRED years of "tremendous constructive contribution to American life" by the Jewish people have been hailed by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

In a letter to Ralph E. Samuel, chairman of the American Jewish Tercentenary Celebration, Reuther expressed "great pleasure" at the opportunity to greet American Jewish people on this anniversary.

"The future of the Jewish people, like all the American people," he said, "is dependent upon the strengthening of our fundamental democratic liberties and of our security—personal, economic and national.

"Liberty and security—greater than the world has ever known—are available to us through the tremendous productive power of our country."

Economic Outlook Says—

'Unhealthy Lack Of Balance' Lies Behind Stock Market Boom

EXAMINATION of the facts behind the spectacular rise in stock prices "reveals the development of an unhealthy lack of balance within the economy," the CIO Dept. of Education and Research says in the current issue of its monthly publication, the Economic Outlook.

The Senate Banking Committee, which recently investigated stock market speculation, has criticized the Federal Reserve Board for failing to increase trading margin requirements to more than the present 70% level. They were boosted recently by 10%.

The economy is a lot stronger now than it was in 1929, when the stock market crash heralded the depression, the Outlook says.

It attributes this to two factors. One is New Deal legislation which helped inject new strength into the economy by such things as social security, unemployment insurance, farm price supports, housing enactments, some control of stock market speculation, the federal minimum wage, and federal insurance of bank deposits.

Similarities To 1929

The second is the growth of a strong labor movement in the last 20 years by means of which workers' earnings "have been protected and advanced to a much greater extent than was possible in the 1920's."

"Nevertheless," the Outlook warns, "there are many similarities between the recent development of economic inequities and trends that preceded the 1929 crash.

"It was not excessive speculation and booming stock market prices, in themselves, that caused the Great Depression. There were reasons for excessive speculation in the 1920's, and these reasons were connected with a developing lack of balance throughout the economy . . .

"This serious lack of economic balance during the 1920's—that undermined the basic framework of the economic system—bears an unfortunate resemblance to a number of recent economic trends."

In both the late 1920's and since about the middle of 1953, the CIO economic study noted these trends:

- The personal income of upper income groups increased, those of lower and middle income groups dropped.
- Labor income and farm income sagged, while income from rentals, dividends and personal interest, which go largely to upper income groups, increased.
- Industrial productivity increased more than industrial hourly wage rates.
- Big corporations earned an increasing share of all corporate profits.

Blame GOP Policies

The Outlook, citing statistical information in support of the findings, bluntly lays the blame for the current situation on the Eisenhower Administration.

"The growth of inequities and imbalances in personal income," it says, "was, in part, the result of the economic downturn which the Administration failed to combat. But it was also the result of the success of the Administration's policies and actions.

"For over two years, the trickle-down economic philosophy of the Andrew Mellon era of the 1920's has been the outspoken view of Sec. of the Treasury Humphrey and other leading Administration spokesmen.

"The economic policy, philosophy and programs of the Administration have consistently emphasized the need to protect and advance the income position of the top income groups—the investors—while doing little or nothing for the benefit of the great mass of American families in the low and middle income groups."

The net result of these policies, the Outlook says, is to give the upper income groups—and also insurance companies, banks and investment companies—more and more cash, with the effect in turn of "boosting the demand for stocks and making it easier to speculate in the stock market."

"The excellent financial condition of corporations in general—and the large corporations in particular—has been another attraction to upper income investors to boost the demand for stocks," it continues.

"Many corporations, especially the large ones, presented profits up-sales down reports for 1954 . . ."

Despite the reduced tax burden and increasing output per man-hour, the Economic Outlook notes, the big corporations did not pass on any great portion of their savings either to consumers or employes.

"Prices in general remained stable and profit margins rose," it notes, "despite the decline in sales, employment and general economic conditions.

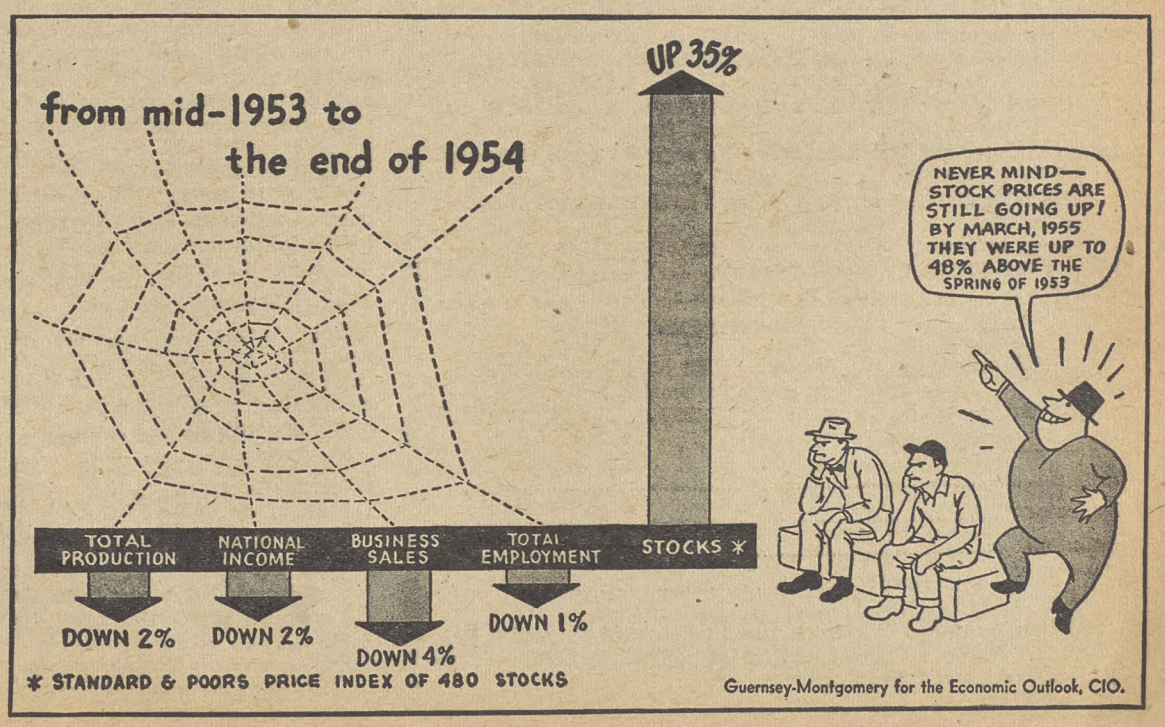
They All Add Up

"These conditions—increasing dividend payments, high profits and large liquid holdings of big business and corporations generally—helped to attract upper income families, banks, insurance and investment companies to invest in stocks, especially the stocks of the huge corporations."

The Outlook suggests that in addition to increasing the stock purchase margin requirement, four additional steps be taken to restore the economic balance and keep speculation within reason:

1. "Revitalizing the Securities & Exchange Commission, and much more effective government regulation of corporate stock issues.
2. "The wage-price-profit-investment policies of corporations need a public airing—the practices of corporations with assets of $100 million and over in particular."
3. "The buying power of labor and farm income must be lifted considerably, in order to achieve a more proper balance."
4. "A new look at the tax structure is likewise required."

The Outlook was based largely on CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey's testimony during the Senate Banking Committee's investigation of the stock market.



Results Of ICFTU Convention Hailed By Free World Unionists

(By Cable to the CIO News)

LEADERS of the CIO joined with trade unionists from other nations in hailing the accomplishments of the Fourth World Congress of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, which ended its meeting at Vienna, Austria, on May 28.

They saw the eight-day meeting as foreshadowing a new day for the cause of free unionism throughout the world.

Principal theme of the sessions was a strong determination to institute a grass-roots organizing campaign throughout the free world, in order to raise living standards and strengthen democracy against the threat of totalitarianism.

The CIO delegation was in the forefront of all the ICFTU convention's major activities and decisions. Of equal importance was the minute-by-minute cooperation among all the North American delegates—CIO, AFL, Mine Workers, Canadian Congress of Labor and Canadian Trades & Labor Congress.

AFL Pres. George Meany was chairman of the group, while Chairman Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO Intl. Affairs Committee was its secretary.

Unity Significant

It was this unity which brought together major delegations in the congress—the British, Germans, French, Italians, Scandinavians, Asians and Africans—to endorse the sweeping organizing program mapped out for the ICFTU.

In addition, the congress adopted a strong position in support of rearmament as a protection for democracy against the threats of totalitarian dictatorships.

The arms resolution called on the democracies "to continue their vigilance, enhance their unity and improve their efforts to attain collective security."

It urged them to "strengthen their capacity to deter and prevent aggression and war through adequate defense measures," as well as through "economic, social and diplomatic efforts to assure peace and the advancement of freedom and human well-being."

The resolution called strongly for a sound system of international controls and inspection over the manufacture of A-bombs and H-bombs, and blamed the Soviet Union for blocking progress toward this goal.

Voting on the resolution was all but unanimous. It represented a swing by West German and Japanese unions from an earlier pro-neutralist position.

In another action, the congress voted a "keep out" sign for the unions of Tito's Yugoslavia, on grounds that they are government-dominated and do not qualify as free labor organizations.

It urged two international trade secretariats—those for the mining and the construction industries—to oust Yugoslav unions which have become affiliated to them in recent months.

During the congress, delegates worked hard to compromise differences of approach on a number of subjects, through a process of give and take.

This was the story of the congress: uncompromising adherence to the basic principles of free trade unionism; willingness to contribute whatever necessary to make the ICFTU bigger and better; acceptance of decisions reached by the democratic process; and above all, a strong realization that freedom is indivisible, that there must be a determination to bring all mankind the opportunity to taste and enjoy the fruits of their toil.

Major Accomplishment

The major accomplishment was the world wide organizing campaign set up by the ICFTU as a direct responsibility of the organization's Executive Board.

As Meany described it, "the delegates faced up to the Soviet threat in a realistic way."

"They revised the structure of the ICFTU so it could do a real job, and provided adequate funds to carry the job through," he said.

The ICFTU organizing plan, as described in The CIO News, last week, calls for the appointment of a special director to supervise a number of organizers to be sent to various underdeveloped areas of the free world for the job of building democratic unions.

The goals are to raise wages and living standards, and to halt or prevent infiltration of workers' organizations by Communists or Fascists.

Dues Increased

The ICFTU Executive Board, backing up that decision, voted to increase sharply the dues of its affiliated national trade union centers. U. S. unions will pay about $320,000 a year into the ICFTU. No appointment of an organizing director has yet been made.

The inspiring force of the Fourth World Congress of the ICFTU came not alone from its meeting and achievements—but also from the atmosphere of Vienna, the capital of the newly-liberated Austrian Republic.

When the nearly 300 ICFTU delegates arrived, they found a flag-bedecked city, its famed boulevards thronged with hundreds of thousands of Viennese celebrating their country's imminent freedom from the forces of military occupation which had been there since the end of World War II.

Previous ICFTU congresses had been held in London, Milan and Stockholm, where the air of freedom is unpolluted—but in Vienna the joy of liberation was evident on every person's face.

Much Hospitality

The Austrian government, the people and the labor unions welcomed the ICFTU with tremendous hospitality. There was a memorable reception at the Schonbrunn Castle, the magnificent home of the old Hapsburg emperors, with its breathtaking formal gardens.

There was an equally festive reception given by the mayor of Vienna—a superb outdoor pageant celebrating labor's causes and crusades. A dinner for all the delegates was given by the Austrian unions, at the huge Kahlenberg restaurant, atop the highest hill overlooking the city. There, late in the evening, all the lights were extinguished and, far below, Vienna shone, its lights ablaze like strings of brilliant jewels.

Then came the haunting words of Vienna's favorite song, *"Wien, Wien, nur du allein"*—and hundreds of trade unionists' voices swelled in, whether they knew the words or not, in a melody that has become a song of freedom for the Austrians.

In the emotion of Austria's new-found freedom, the ICFTU delegates found new inspiration to carry on their work—and the Vienna congress was a resounding success. *It could not have been otherwise.*

Carey, Potofsky Predict 'Great Forward Move'

CIO leaders at the ICFTU Congress in Vienna hailed its accomplishments.

Said Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey:

"The ICFTU Congress can boast of a tremendous number of achievements which CIO members will particularly appreciate.

"The history of the CIO is that of an organization which resulted from the spontaneous and enthusiastic upsurge of American workers to win for themselves, and quickly, a new deal. The sacrifices many CIO members and officials underwent led to historic developments in America.

"In the same way, the ICFTU stands at the beginning of a great forward movement of world labor, particularly in Asia and Africa, where free trade unionism is moving in.

"The ICFTU Congress provided the means, the finances, the structure and the program to make possible the greatest organizing program of the workers in world history.

"It will be the job of strong unions to help weaker ones —and together, under the banner of the ICFTU, not independently, we will be able really to put the ICFTU show on the road."

Said Chairman Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO Intl. Affairs Committee:

"There is no greater movement than the ICFTU for the promotion of peace, freedom and security. The organization of workers must come first because that is the basis of labor movements all over the world.

"We abhor totalitarianism of any description. To fight totalitarianism, we have the instrumentality to carry on the battle for freedom and democracy.

"We leave Vienna united, determined and inspired to carry on the work of the ICFTU."

Am I My Brother's Keeper?

In the trade union movement we call each other brother—but we do not keep each other. Instead we try to help when a brother is worse off than ourselves. Perhaps you do not fully realize how many millions of your trade union brothers in other countries need your help. FREE LABOUR WORLD will tell you.

FREE LABOUR WORLD is the organ of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. Keep posted on how ICFTU carries out the decisions of its recent Vienna Congress, especially its worldwide campaign to organize the workers of underdeveloped countries, by reading FREE LABOUR WORLD every month.

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Ike Commends Work Of WHO

Pres. Eisenhower has commended the World Health Organization as a prime example of the UN in action.

Meeting briefly with 70 representatives of the WHO, the President called their campaign for health improvement "one of the finest going on in the world."

Scenes From The

FREE WORKERS MEET—Gener congress of Intl. Confederation of CIO delegation seated at table in

REUNIONS IN VIENNA—Shak Gen. Sec. J. H. Oldenbroek (left) ICFTU Pres. Omer Becu (left) a

HANDCLASP by Russell P. Drak and Gen. Sec. Fotis Makris of Gree marks new bargaining law. TWU

ienna Congress

ew of opening session of fourth
Trade Unions in Vienna shows
oreground.

hands, left photo, are ICFTU
d CIO's Victor Reuther;. right,
ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky.

(center), FOA chief in Greece,
General Confederation of Labor
Paul Schuler is at right.

ILO Conference Opens In Genvea

THE 38TH general conference of the Intl. Labor Organization opened last week in the Palace of Nations in Geneva, Switzerland, with development of a program of better industrial and human relations high on the agenda.

In his report to the conference, Dir.-Gen. David A. Morse suggested that worker and employer delegates look at the state of labor-management relations in both underdeveloped and industrial countries.

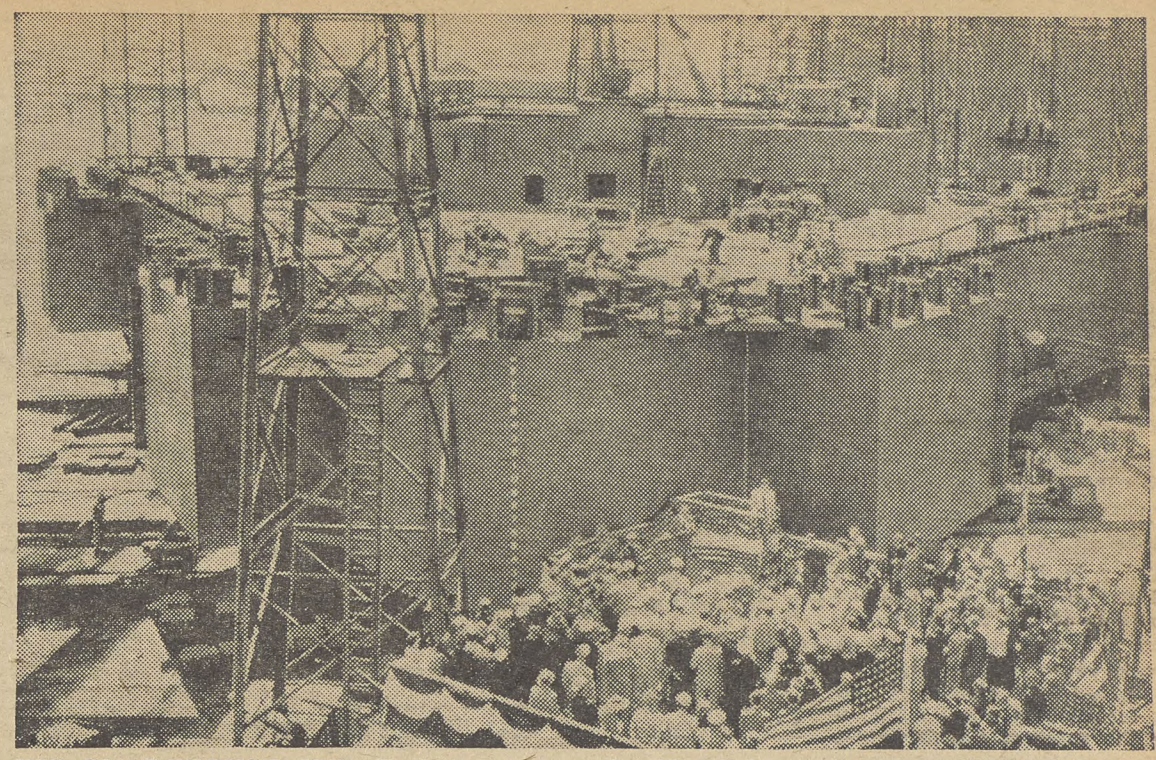
WORKER, EMPLOYER and government representatives from nearly 70 countries are attending the conference.

Present from the CIO are Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers; Chairman John M. Callahan of the IUE-CIO's General Electric Conference Board; CIO European Rep. Michael Ross, and Assistant Dir. Harry Pollak of the CIO Intl. Affairs Dept.

Sec. of Labor Mitchell, a conference speaker, praised the ILO for its continuous airing of issues concerning working conditions and living standards. Through its technical assistance programs, he added, it "can contribute greatly to the development of strong, free and independent countries."

DURING THE SESSIONS, which continue for three weeks, the delegations also will consider adoption of international standards for vocational rehabilitation of the disabled, protection of migrant workers in underdeveloped countries, abolition of jail terms for breaches of work contracts by native workers, welfare activities for workers, and agricultural vocational training.

The delegations in addition will examine the manner in which member-nations are honoring their obligations under ILO treaties and recommendations.



BIG CIO DEFENSE JOB—Built by members of the CIO Shipbuilders, a 6000-ton "radar island" is inched toward water at Bethlehem yard in Quincy, Mass. The "island" will be anchored on 200-foot legs on Georges Bank 100 miles off Cape Cod and serve as an offshore radar station. Members of IUMSWA Locals 5 and 90 worked on it.

McDonald Lauds Czech Workers

The spirit that led Czech workers to revolt against the Communists two years ago was a "first step toward achieving freedom (that) was not in vain," Pres. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers said last week in a Radio Free Europe broadcast from Germany to steel workers in Pilsen, Czechoslovakia.

McDonald, in Germany after attending the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions congress in Vienna, spoke on the anniversary of the June 1953 uprising.

Vic Reuther Urges ICFTU Take Lead In Organizing

TECHNICAL advances in the most highly industrialized nations are widening the gap in wages, working conditions and living standards between workers in those nations and in the underdeveloped countries.

That development confronts the ICFTU with a "tremendous organizing problem," the ICFTU's World Congress at Vienna was told by Victor Reuther, director of the CIO Intl. Affairs Dept.

He told the 300 delegates that the organizing activity necessary to raise living standards everywhere must be done by the ICFTU. Such regional work should not be conducted independently of the ICFTU, he said, as in the case of the British colonies by the British Trades Union Congress; the French in North Africa, and by certain American labor representatives.

"SUCH INDEPENDENT activity is wasteful," Reuther declared. "Just as we wouldn't welcome self-appointed labor advisers in the U. S. or Britain or France, so workers in other countries resent self-appointed advisers in their countries when they are not from the ICFTU."

He urged the delegates to consider strengthening the ICFTU organizational structure by "taking out of the mothballs" an already established policy of the ICFTU calling for teamwork through coordination of all activities under the world organization and "an end to 'go-it-alone' policies."

AFL Pres. George Meany told the ICFTU delegates that the coming CIO-AFL merger would "create a more effective instrument to help workers everywhere and that we expect through this merger to make a greater contribution to the ICFTU because we will be united."

Meany also lashed out against neutralism by saying that "we cannot afford to be neutral because there is no compromise between slavery and freedom, totalitarianism and freedom.

"We didn't compromise with Nazism," he said. "We weren't non-Nazi; we were openly anti-Nazi. The free labor movement wasn't non-Fascist, it was openly and militantly anti-Fascist.

"Today, we must recognize where the threat to world peace is and whence it comes. We musn't make the mistake of being just non-Communist because we can't afford the luxury of being non-Communist."

'Liberalize' Refugee Law, Ike Pleads

PRES. Eisenhower asked Congress to enact a 10-point program to "liberalize" the failing 1953 emergency refugee immigration law.

CELLER

The plan was promptly hailed by 14 Republican senators (out of 46 Senate GOP members) but was greeted cautiously by Republican right-wingers and was criticized by Rep. Walter (D. Pa.), chairman of the powerful House Immigration subcommittee.

Rep. Celler (D. N. Y.), a critic of administration of the existing law, called the proposed changes "appropriate" although long delayed but assailed the White House for "failure to make Scott McLeod bite the dust."

The amendments, said Celler, would "properly leave wide discretionary authority in administration" of the law, but said "McLeod, who is a glorified cop and nothing else, has neither the mental equipment nor the human sympathy to entitle him to have that discretion."

THE 1953 LAW, scheduled to expire Dec. 31, 1956, was intended to provide emergency immigration rights to 209,000 refugees, mostly victims of Fascist or Communist persecution.

Only 21,000 had been admitted as of early in May, a total of 30,000 visas had been issued, and almost 85,000 "applications" were in various stages of processing, Eisenhower told Congress.

The 10 changes he proposed, Eisenhower said, would "greatly aid in the success" of the program and "again reaffirm that the great tradition of sanctuary lives on in America."

Principal changes proposed included repeal of the requirement for a two-year "security history" for applicant refugees; waiver of the demand for individual sponsorship of each applicant by an American citizen; a new system allowing the breadwinner of a family to migrate ahead of his dependents; and authority for the Administration to transfer unused portions of some quotas to other categories, such as orphans.

CIO Delegates Served On Key Groups

CIO DELEGATES at the ICFTU world congress held these important committee assignments:

Regional Activities: Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers, Pres. O. A. Knight of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers.

Economic & Social Programs: Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers, Elmer Cope of the Steelworkers.

Standing Orders: Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the Clothing Workers; Michael Ross, CIO European representative.

Education & Publicity: Pres. Michael Quill of the Transport Workers; Harry Pollak of the CIO Intl. Affairs Dept.

Organization, Finance & Constitution: CIO Sec.-Treas. James Carey, Dir. Victor Reuther of the CIO Intl. Affairs Dept.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, who was unable to attend the ICFTU meeting because of contract negotiations in the auto industry, was re-elected to the ICFTU Executive Board. Potofsky was again named as his first substitute, and Michael Ross as second substitute.

Give A Buck To PAC

'A Dead Whale Or A Stove Boat'—

Textile Workers Solid In Long Walkout

By EUGENE A. KELLEY

ON THE TIDY lawn of the New Bedford, Mass., public library a heroic bronze figure stands poised in the bow of a whaleboat ready to thrust home his harpoon.

He typifies the courage of the whalers who made New Bedford's name famous around the world a century ago when cruises of a year and more took them to polar seas in pursuit of whale oil and fortune.

His determination is summed in the monument's inscription:

"A dead whale or a stove boat."

Today in New Bedford, men and women—some of them descendants of the hardy whalers—are fighting just as grimly. A mile or so across the city from the library little clumps of CIO Textile Workers stand vigil beside the gates of the Berkshire Hathaway Mills, closed by a strike since Apr. 15.

A good many years have passed since the harpoon and the lance were supplanted by the spindle and loom as the symbols of New Bedford's prosperity. It calls itself the Whaling City but there are few outward reminders beside museums to recall the bustling wharves and sea traffic that once marked it as one of the nation's busiest ports.

Some Have Run Away

Instead, vast, almost gloomy, piles of brick house the textile firms which supplanted the stout ships as the area's largest industry. Some of these now stand all but deserted, for parts of the textile industry have taken their profit, liquidated and moved on.

Harbor waters lap the shore within a few hundred yards of the Berkshire Hathaway Mills. Last summer, when Hurricane Carol ravaged the coast, a tidal wave swept up from the sea to engulf part of the mill's first floor and basement and leave hundreds of workers' cars several feet deep in water.

Mention of the hurricane brings bitter memories to the strikers. Apart from their own losses, they recall the emergency meeting called the following week by Seabury Stanton, mill official, who pointed to the mill's damage and insisted that workers share his loss.

Unless, he promised, there was *"cooperation"* to absorb the $750,000 damage, he would have to close the plant's cotton division. *Although it cost 85 jobs and more work for those remaining, members of TWUA-CIO Local 590 voted to help in every way and instituted changes which have saved an estimated $250,000.*

This spring, although the union was content to leave its contract unchanged, Stanton and other New England cotton-rayon employers demanded further concessions. They set as their price for continued operation wage cuts up to 10c an hour and reductions in fringe benefits.

This, TWUA officials said, would depress New England conditions below those of the South. They pointed to the nation's other industries with a steady rise in wages and contrasted it with textiles where workers have had to give ground steadily since 1951. Pushed beyond endurance, 25,000 TWUA members voted to strike.

13,000 Are Still Out

Some strikes were over quickly but 50 days later some 13,000 are still on the picket lines. Three firms are still without contracts.

Berkshire Hathaway, with 10,000 employes in a dozen mills in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Vermont, is the largest of these. The Pepperell Manufacturing Co. has 2500 workers in Massachusetts and Maine and the Luther Manufacturing Co. has 700 employes in Fall River, Mass.

New Bedford is the key to the situation for Stanton makes his headquarters there. As one employer after another broke from his ranks to deal with TWUA he railed bitterly in public statements, seeking to blame the union for *"destruction of jobs and job opportunities."*

"I've been through the strikes of 1928 and 1934 and I've never seen such solidarity before," said Manuel Caetano, president of Local 590 since 1948. "These people are determined to win no matter how long it takes or what it costs.

"New England employers will have to learn that New England textile workers are human too."

He looked into the mill yard where masons are bricking up windows at ground level against any future invasion of the sea.

"We're people, with families to feed, not bricks and stone," Caetano said.

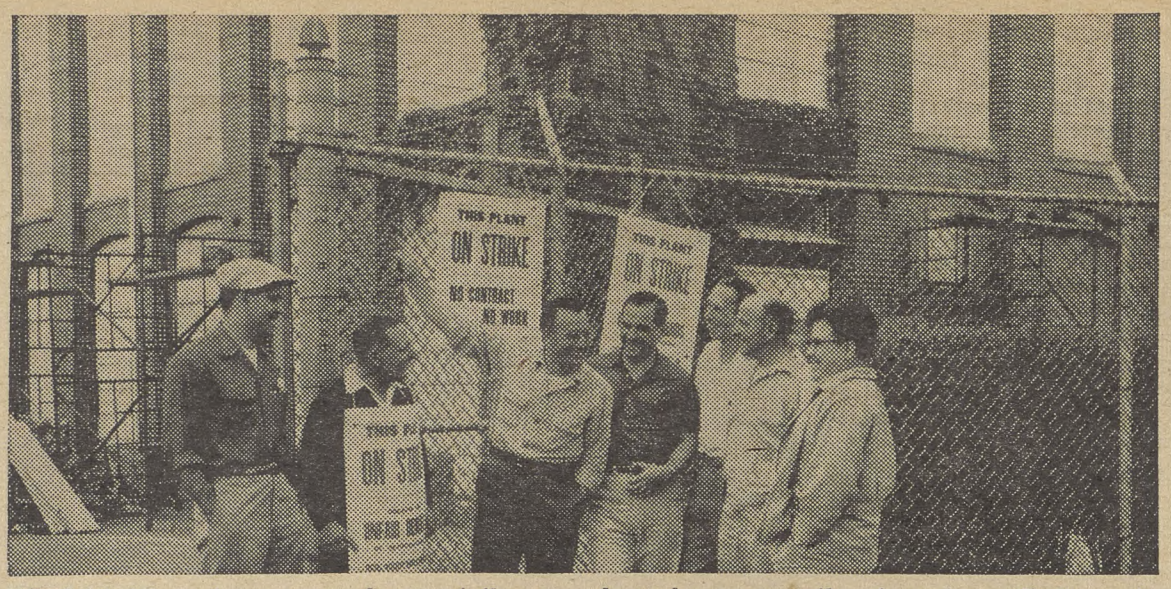
Gilbert Perry, the local's vice president, with 17 years of service with Berkshire Hathaway interrupted by a wartime hitch with the Combat Engineers, echoed that sentiment.

"I've got a wife and two sons," he said, "and I need a pay check as much as anyone. But tell them in your paper that we'll stay out on the street until we win and they find out we can be pushed too far."

TWUA and other CIO unions in the New Bedford area are assisting the strikers. Everyone in the city knows that the battle with Berkshire Hathaway is the showdown, that both sides are playing for keeps.

Every member of TWUA's Joint Board in the city is paying an extra $1 a week in dues to aid those still on strike. When the Wamsutta Mills' 1300 workers ended their 41-day strike on what Dir. George E. Carignan termed "a completely successful settlement," the cheers had scarcely died when the $1 assessment was voted without a single dissent.

Valor and determination to win are part of New Bedford's legacy from the days when its iron men and oaken ships plowed the far seas.



INFORMAL as it appears above, vigilance never relaxes at picket lines around Berkshire Hathaway Mills in New Bedford, Mass., where 1800 CIO Textile Workers have been on strike since Apr. 15. Scene is typical of nearly a score of New England mills where TWUA is battling management demands for wage and fringe benefit cuts.

AFL Locals Help CIO Textile Strike

AFL unions in the North Adams, Mass., area with a combined membership of 8000 will stage a tag day June 4 to aid striking CIO Textile Workers at a Berkshire Hathaway plant in that city.

Officials of the Bartenders, Bricklayers, Plumbers, Printers, Typographical and Weavers Unions formed the "Civic Groups of Northern Berkshire" to swell the strike fund of 2300 striking TWUA-CIO members.

TERMS of settlement of 41-day strike at Wamsutta Mills are given by TWUA New Bedford Dir. George E. Carignan.

5c Viscose Hike Okayed

ACCEPTANCE of a 5c hourly wage increase by 11,000 CIO Textile Workers in seven plants of the American Viscose Corp. was announced last week by Dir. Wesley Cook of TWUA-CIO's synthetic yarn division.

He added that 1300 top maintenance workers will get an extra 3c and smaller groups will get raises from 2c to 8c, retroactive to May 1. Wages averaged $1.73 an hour before the new two-year contract was approved.

Votes on ratification were taken by TWUA locals in Meadville, Lewistown and Marcus Hook, Pa., Parkersburg and Nitro, W. Va., and Front Royal and Roanoke, Va.

Religion, Labor Foundation Sets Up N. Y. Committee

STEPS were taken recently at a New York City luncheon meeting to advance the aim of the National Religion and Labor Foundation for "the promotion and extension of social and economic justice in the industrial life of the nation."

Some 60 Catholic, Jewish and Protestant clergymen and CIO and AFL leaders, who attended the meeting, authorized establishment of a continuing committee to arrange monthly programs to be started next fall.

Guest speaker was the Foundation's co-chairman, John G. Ramsay, of the CIO Community Relations staff.

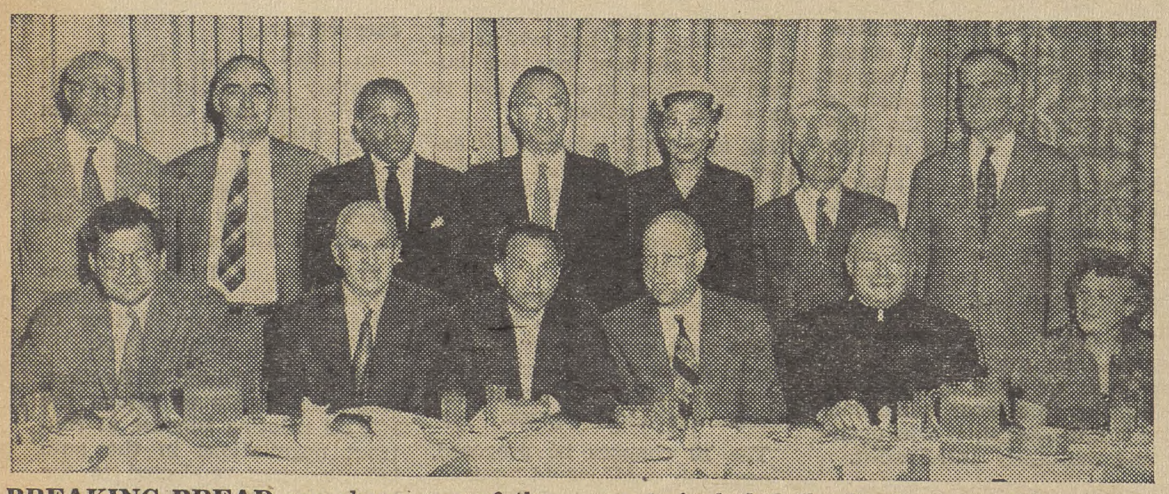
THE COMMITTEE includes a Catholic, a Jewish and a Protestant cleric, a representative of the New York City CIO Council and of the New York City AFL Central Labor Union, with Sec.-Treas. Ellis Van Riper of Local 100, CIO Transport Workers as secretary. He is a member of the National CIO Religion and Labor Committee.

The New York City executive board members of the Foundation sponsored the meeting, which was held in the dining room of Dist. 65, CIO Retail-Wholesale Union.

Rabbi Isidore B. Hoffman, Foundation co-chairman, opened the meeting, and the invocation was given by Msgr. Cornelius J. Drew of St. Charles Catholic Church, New York City. CIO Reg. II Dir. Michael Mann was host and meeting chairman.

The Foundation sponsors similar meetings throughout the country. At Fargo, N. D., it was decided to set up a Religion and Labor Fellowship unit. Principal speakers were Rabbi Schwarzschild and CIO Reg. IX Assistant Dir. Leon Stamey.

The meeting was chaired by Pres. H. J. Rairdon of the North Dakota CIO Council. Present were 12 ministers, two representatives of the Ministerial Association and a number of CIO and AFL leaders.



BREAKING BREAD are clergymen of the three major faiths in the U. S. at a luncheon sponsored by the New York City executive board members of the National Religion and Labor Foundation. Principal participants included (beginning second from left, front row): Foundation Co-Chairman John Ramsay, CIO Reg. II Dir. Michael Mann, host at the meeting, and Rabbi Isidore B. Hoffman, the other Foundation co-chairman.

EQUAL PAY for equal work drive starts as Rep. Green (D. Ore.) announces bill sponsored by National Committee for Equal Pay for Women Workers. Bill is sponsored in Senate by Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.). Rep. Green here meets press. At her right is Mrs. Louella Miller Berg, chairman of National Committee.

'Equal Pay For Equal Work' Bill Backed By Labor, Women's Group

THE FIGHT for "equal pay for equal work, regardless of sex," was revived on Capitol Hill when Rep. Green (D. Ore.) last week introduced a bill to prohibit wage discrimination against women employed in interstate commerce and industry.

An identical bill was introduced in the Senate by Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.).

Mrs. Green announced the bill at a press conference attended by 14 representatives of unions, national women's organizations and religious groups supporting the principle of equal pay for equal work.

Mrs. Green, a freshman Democrat elected last year as an avowed liberal, said that enactment of her bill "would remove a serious injustice to both men and women workers."

The large majority of 18.5 million women workers, she said, "either support themselves or are indispensable supports" to their families.

WHEN WOMEN are underpaid, she said, they suffer *"unjust discrimination"* and the discrimination *"tends to undercut the wage standards of male workers."*

Sixteen states already have equal pay laws, Mrs. Green said, but the standards vary widely and 32 states are totally lacking in legislation. She added:

"National legislation is necessary to prevent unfair employers in interstate industry from gaining a competitive advantage over other employers who deal fairly with women workers."

It's Different From Amendment

The "equal pay for equal work" bill is a simple legislative provision to prevent employers from underpaying women workers solely on account of their sex.

It is not the same as the so-called Equal Rights Amendment, which the CIO opposes because in the guise of "protecting" women it actually would overturn valuable laws safeguarding women workers.

The equal pay bill would take its place with the Wage-Hour Law and other federal statutes that limit the power of unfair employers to play groups of workers against each other or gain competitive advantages over employers who pay fair wages.

The CIO has long endorsed the principle of equal pay for equal work for women. The principle was reaffirmed in a 1954 convention resolution calling for enactment "of effective federal and state laws."

REP. GREEN SAID that she was "hopeful" that the House Labor Committee, headed by Rep. Barden (D. N. C.), would "schedule hearings of the bill this year."

The House committee held hearings on a similar bill during the 80th Congress and the Senate Labor Committee conducted hearings in 1950 but neither reported a bill favorably.

CIO spokesmen at the press conference in Rep. Green's office were Mrs. Katherine Ellickson, CIO associate director of research; Jack Flynn, legislative representative, and David Lasser, research director, CIO Electrical Workers; and Helen Berthelot, legislative representative, CIO Communications Workers.

Year-Long Buffalo Arms Strike Settled At Hearing

A 353-DAY strike of CIO Steelworkers against the Buffalo (N.Y.) Arms Co. ended suddenly late last week when a 30-minute conference in the Capitol in Washington at the suggestion of a Senate Labor subcommittee resolved long-standing differences.

USWA-CIO Dist. 4 Dir. Joseph P. Molony and Pres. Ralph F. Peo of the company had come to Washington to testify on CIO-backed legislation to prohibit government contract awards to firms in violation of NLRB orders.

The arms company has received contracts for aerial cannon for the Air Force despite the fact that it withheld recognition from the Steelworkers after they won an NLRB election 243 to 159. The NLRB found the firm guilty of an unfair labor practice and the issue was heard in a federal court Apr. 7. No decision has been rendered.

Sen. Ives (R. N.Y.) suggested Molony and Peo go to a nearby room and discuss the case since it seemed to him from their testimony they were not far apart.

Thirty minutes later they returned and read an agreement to the beaming senators. Molony said the strike which began last June 14 was suspended.

There were congratulations all around and senators said it was the first time in their memories a subcommittee had mediated a strike in that fashion.

Contract talks will begin immediately. The recognition matter will not be touched; instead, it will run through the court. If the court finds for the union, recognition will be made part of the contract, and if the company gets the decision, the contract will apply only to union members.

CIO Supports Gore Bill On Highways

"DELIBERATE misrepresentation" of CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther's stand on the Eisenhower highway bill was denounced last week by his assistant, Robert Oliver, who also is director of the CIO Legislative Committee.

Oliver wrote Chairman Arthur O. Dietz of the Highways for Survival Committee charging that group's release implied Reuther's endorsement of the Eisenhower program and his opposition to the Gore Bill voted by the Senate.

The CIO, Oliver said, "has not supported and does not support the objective of either the Highways for Survival Committee or the Eisenhower highway proposal. It supports the Gore Bill and will urge its approval by the House of Representatives."

The President's program, the letter added, "would not meet the lofty objectives which his publicists have worked so hard to advertise. It is an unbalanced program, one which would lead to the deterioration of the nation's secondary and rural roads."

Economic Newsletter—

'Jobs Are A Problem, Despite Recent Gain'

DISCIPLES of the Administration's "planned optimism" predict the last half of 1955 will be as *"good as the first half."* But their rose-colored spectacles ignore certain threatening clouds, which make objective observers more cautious. The current issue of Economic Newsletter of the CIO Dept. of Education and Research notes these warnings:

"Employment is still a problem, despite gains. Unemployment is still three million, though production has reached past peaks. Stock market speculation has priced stocks above their real worth. Consumer credit has upped auto sales. Consumer debt, up $2 billion this past year, will have to keep rising or lose its stimulating effect on sales.

"Manufacturers' costs are lower because of automation, but prices to the public stay high. Results: big profits for big corporations with no real price breaks for the public."

Productivity

Rising productivity of American workers, coupled with the trend to automation, is one factor behind continuing high unemployment simultaneous with climbing industrial output.

Last week government economists estimated that factory productivity in the past year rose by 4 to 6%, compared with an annual average of 3% in the pre-World War II years.

Here are some of the economic details:

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT: Total value of goods and services for the first quarter of 1955 hit $370 billion, up a tiny fraction over the record set 21 months ago. But it is still far short of the $400 billion or more needed for jobs for all willing and able to work.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION: April's industrial production index, continuing a steady eight-month rise, reached 136, the level set two years ago. That's a one-point climb from the previous month.

EMPLOYMENT: Total April employment was 61.7 million, a margin of 1.2 million over March, but only a half-million above March two years ago. Broken down, the figures are even less encouraging. Non-farm employment was still 800,000 below two years ago. Manufacturing employment, up a shade from the previous month, was off 1.1 million from April 1953. Production has returned to the 1953 level, but there are nearly two million fewer jobs—clearly the result of automation.

UNEMPLOYMENT: Officially, there are still three million unemployed—a drop from the 3.2 million of March. That's a smaller dip than is normal for the season. There are 1.1 million workers who have been jobless for more than 15 weeks—the total has been climbing steadily since December. A million workers, normally on full-time, were working less than 35 hours a week. Another 800,000 were working less than full-time, but would have worked full-time if jobs were available.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION: Workers who used up their unemployment compensation benefits in March totaled 169,600 —a jump of 20,000 from March 1954 and double the March 1953 total.

LABOR FORCE: Government statistics have gone screwy here. Official figures on the number of people employed or looking for work rise every year—but have now shown a sudden dip. Two years ago, the labor force increased 1.1 million. A year ago, the increase was 1.3 million. This time the increase is a half million. This sudden dip makes Administration statistics on unemployment look better.

PROFITS: The big business press happily reports profits are "snapping back." In the first quarter, the Wall Street Journal says after a survey of 475 firms, profits were up 29.6% over that period a year ago. The Securities and Exchange Commission reports an average 9.8% return on manufacturing investment. But the breakdown is important: Small companies (assets of $250,000) got only a 3.2% return on net worth. Big companies (assets over $100 million) get a whopping 12.1%.

T-H Right-To-Scab Clause Repealer Filed In House

AMENDMENT of Sec. 14(b) in the Taft-Hartley Act, which permits enactment of state right-to-scab laws, is sought in a bill filed last week by Rep. Holtzman (D.-L. N. Y.).

The section in effect bans all forms of union security that may be included in freely negotiated agreements between a union and a company.

Holtzman's bill would protect the rights of both parties and would permit union shop agreements if desired without placing road-blocks and obstacles in the path of collective bargaining.

The New Yorker told Congress that the title "right-to-work" laws "sounds intriguing to the uninformed and creates the illusion that such laws would promote economic progress."

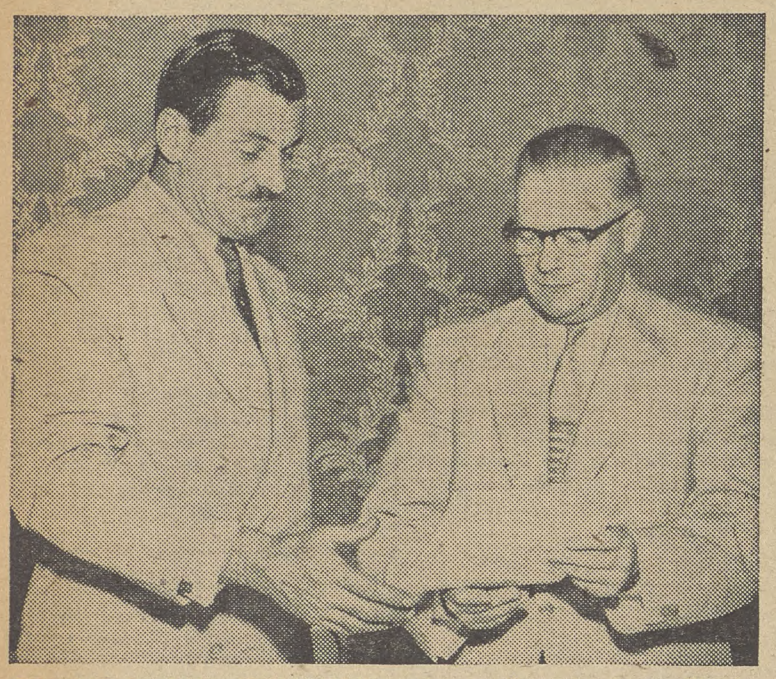
"Such is not the case," he declared, "and the title is a fraud and a flagrant misrepresentation of the real meaning behind the movement to have such legislation enacted.

"These laws give no one the right to a job, nor do they create jobs for all. In effect they ban all forms of union security . . ."

Holtzman declared these laws "encourage the destruction of unions and are actually a menace to society and sound economy in that they tend to weaken and undermine the stability of the trade union movement, and threaten the wages and working conditions of the members of these unions."

You And Your Money—

CIO Urges Square-Cut Decision On Natural Gas Rate Gouge Bills



UNION LABEL HONORED—Mayor Carl Rich of Cincinnati (right) presents official proclamation of union label week to Pres. Karl Feller of CIO Brewery Workers. Feller is secretary of the National CIO Union Label Committee.

THE CIO called on Congress to face squarely the issues in the bills to exempt natural gas producers from federal price regulation.

"A 10-line bill repealing the Natural Gas Act would give the members of Congress" the opportunity to vote on the heart of the matter, Dir. Robert Oliver of the CIO Legislative Committee wrote to members of the House Commerce Committee.

He was critical of committee amendments to H. R. 4560 that "have modified the appearance, but not the effect of the Harris Bill."

Enactment of H. R. 4560, he said, "with or without amendments, would end all effective regulation of natural gas prices, both in the field and in the pipelines' sale for resale. The only effect of the amendments is more effectively to conceal this fact."

DONALD MONTGOMERY, director of the CIO Auto Workers' Washington office, meanwhile gave the Senate Commerce Committee five reasons why the CIO opposes the companion Fulbright Bill.

The committee is considering the bill sponsored by Sen. Fulbright (D. Ark.) which would deprive the Federal Power Commission of its jurisdiction over the price of natural gas in the field where it is produced.

"We oppose the Fulbright Bill," Montgomery said, "because it will:

"Increase the annual cost of natural gas to consumers by as much as $800 million.

"Clear the way for corresponding increases in the cost of fuel oil.

"Increase the cost of electricity in many areas.

"Enhance by as much as $30 billions the value of present natural gas reserves, nearly half of which are owned by a few big oil companies.

"Confiscate the investment which consumers have made in gas heating equipment for their homes."

Montgomery said the goal of the industry is to charge for natural gas all that the traffic will bear — "the principle of monopoly price" and the reverse of regulated price.

HE QUOTED authorities to show that the aim is to get for natural gas the same price as for coal, based on the equivalent heat. This would mean an average well-head price of 25c per 1000 cubic feet in the mid-continent fields, compared to a present average of about 10c—an increase of 150%.

He brought the price picture home to the committee members by showing them that a 15c increase in the well-head price would cost consumers in the 12 states they represent an additional $344 million a year.

Union Label Campaign Gets A Big Push In Cincinnati

"Every dollar spent for union label goods and the use of union services helps raise the living standards of all Americans."

On that keynote in a proclamation by Mayor Carl Rich, labor, consumer and municipal groups in Cincinnati recently observed union label week, spreading the story that the union label means fair wages and conditions and better quality goods to thousands of residents of the big Ohio city.

Labor unity and intensive public relations were emphasized by Cincinnati union groups during union label week.

Among the features were a city-wide suit raffle, a civic luncheon, advertising in the big daily papers, and the use of a specially-built trailer advertising union label goods which toured the downtown shopping area.

THE CIO Clothing Workers spearheaded sponsorship of the week. Also participating actively were the Cincinnati CIO Council, the AFL Central Trades & Labor Council, CIO Steelworkers, and CIO Paperworkers.

More than 50 representatives of every major union local attended the union label luncheon which opened the observance. Mayor Rich said he spoke for officials of 32 cities and towns in the Cincinnati area in supporting the union label drive.

Brewery Workers Pres. Karl Feller, who also is secretary of the National CIO Union Label Committee, was toastmaster. Speakers included Pres. Edward Helkamp and Vice Pres. Edward McDonald of the CIO Council, USWA-CIO Dist. Dir. Al Whitehouse, Marco Meccia, assistant manager of the Cincinnati ACWA Joint Board, and Jack Corcoran, ACWA union label representative. The campaign was directed for the Amalgamated by Jack Kroll, vice president and Joint Board manager, and Meccia.

During the week, more than 50,000 pieces of CIO and ACWA union label literature were distributed. Along with ads in the big dailies, three daily spot announcements were broadcast on local radio stations.

Clothing Firms Praise Union Label

During Cincinnati's union label week, 19 men's clothing manufacturers under contract with the CIO Clothing Workers Joint Board hailed union labels in half-page advertisements in the Cincinnati Post and Cincinnati Times-Star.

The clothing industry ads praised the union label as the symbol of "the remarkable growth of both industry and labor" and as a "community asset."

Pamphlet Issued On Family Aid

The National CIO Community Services Committee has prepared a new pamphlet on Family Service agencies in connection with the Family Service Association of America.

The pamphlet aims at interpreting the work of the agencies to CIO member and their families. It is available at 1c a copy from the Committee at 1776 Broadway, New York City 19, N. Y.

ACWA Laundry Leader Dies

Meyer Bernstein, who helped found the CIO Clothing Workers, has died in New York at the age of 59.

He was manager of the union's Washable Clothing, Sportswear and Novelty Workers Local 169, and in 1937 was chairman of the ACWA's Laundry Workers Organizing Committee which organized 25,000 workers in the New York area.

Catlin To Run

Speaker Mark Catlin, Jr., of the Wisconsin Assembly, author of the recently-enacted "muzzle-PAC" bill, last week announced he will oppose Sen. Wiley in the State's Republican primary election next year.

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

IN THIS PERIOD of record-breaking debts, wage-earners should be extremely careful about getting involved in the new "debt-pooling" services springing up throughout the country.

Beware Of The 'Debt-Poolers'

Through newspaper ads and other devices, the debt poolers seek out families in arrears on their debts. For a fee, the debt poolers try to arrange with a family's creditors to accept weekly or monthly payments.

But there's a catch. You must pay the debt pooler a commission to arrange the payments, and thus are even more in debt than when you started. Even among the more respectable debt poolers the commissions run 6, 7 and 8% of the amount you owe. Some also make you take out life insurance to cover you during the period of repayment.

The fees you pay the debt pooler are deducted first. *Some debtors who got into the hands of the more unscrupulous debt poolers found that, after making payments for several months, they were still almost as much in debt as at the beginning of the arrangement.* There are also cases in which the debtors signed papers for debt poolers which turned out to be wage assignments. In such case, part of a debtor's wage must be paid by his employer directly to the debt pooler, and the debtor cannot withdraw from the arrangement.

DEBT POOLERS can now be found in many large cities. They have been particularly noticeable in Massachusetts and New York and in Ohio and Connecticut industrial towns. Perhaps you may have noticed their ads yourself in local papers. Frequently they advertise that they are not loan companies but help you consolidate and pay off your debts.

When you fall behind in debts, and creditors are knocking at your door, there are several steps you can take to arrange payments without paying additional commissions to a debt-pooler:

1. You yourself can explain to your creditors that you are not able to cope with your present payments, and arrange to stretch them out. *Sometimes the local retail credit bureaus (supported by the merchants) have no-charge pooling facilities which can help you make such an arrangement.*

2. If there is a credit union in your shop, church or housing project, seek out its help in consolidating your debts and arranging payments.

3. If you are hopelessly in debt and creditors refuse to wait, your only out may be to file a wage-earner's petition in bankruptcy. This will enable you to go to the local court and arrange a system of repayment, so your creditors can't hound you.

UNFORTUNATELY, people over their heads in debt are usually confused and panicky, and so instead they go to a high-cost loan company for a consolidation loan, or to a credit pooler, and get further in debt.

Credit unions have often done yeoman service in extricating wage-earners who were heavily in debt—service far beyond their ordinary work of providing a place for members to save and borrow.

Social service agencies like the local community service societies and family bureaus, and union locals, also often help people arrange with debtors for easier payments and get back on their feet.

Credit unions have grown so tremendously in recent years that they are beginning to be subjected to attacks from banks, finance companies and small-loan companies, who are feeling the competition of these cooperative banks.

There are already about 15,000 credit unions in operation, with seven million members. But it is an unfortunate fact that many wage-earners and others still do not know what credit unions are, and how people can use them to control their own money.

Readers interested in learning how credit unions and other cooperative operate can get an excellent booklet, "When People Work Together," for 15c from the Cooperative League of the U. S. A., 343 S. Dearborn Street, Chicago. It contains a directory of state credit union leagues, and explains how credit unions teach thrift and cut costs of borrowing.

Mrs. CIO's Political Role Told To UAW Auxiliaries

THE RESPONSIBILITY of Mrs. CIO in achieving good government was the theme of a conference held by the Women's Auxiliaries of CIO Auto Workers Reg. 3 at Muncie, Ind.

Almost 90 delegates attended the conference, which was held in the new labor center of UAW-CIO Local 187.

All speakers stressed the great need for the participation of the wives of CIO members in political action and urged the delegates to redouble their activities directed at getting better persons elected to office.

At a lively workshop session, Anna May Bond of the UAW-CIO pointed out that many gains for workers are made through active participation in PAC as well as at the bargaining table.

Speakers included Pres. Lillian Sherwood, CIO Women's Auxiliaries; Intl. Rep. Catherine Gelles, UAW-CIO Auxiliaries; Local 287 Pres. Jack Reed, and UAW-CIO Intl. Rep. John Bartee.

Winners in a union label contest were: Auxiliary 57, Fort Wayne, Ind., first prize; Auxiliary 45, South Bend, Ind., second, and Auxiliary 331, Evansville, Ind., third.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

THERE IS A GROWING desire, more than any time in the past, for organizing among the workers in the South. This desire is being expressed by the workers themselves to CIO Organizing Committee Dir. Carey Haigler, as well as to various CIO representatives throughout the southern states.

Haigler's staff now is absorbed in the paper, wood and furniture industries in the various southern states, where great strides forward are being made.

The Organizing Committee has filed petitions for elections with the NLRB for a number of plants, in Texas, Georgia, North Carolina and Florida. *Unfortunately, the board has been extremely slow in processing the petitions.*

In addition to our efforts in the paper, wood and furniture industries, other CIO unions have been winning important elections. As shown below, the CIO Stone and Textile Workers have just concluded successful campaigns.

The job in the South is a tough one and will remain so for some time to come. Our success will be determined by our continued desire to organize the unorganized workers in the South, no matter the odds or temporary set-backs.

THE CIO PAPERWORKERS continued their winning record in two more elections, as reported by Pres. Harry Sayre: Gardner Container Co., Akron, O., with credit for this victory going to UPA Rep. John Gray under the direction of UPA Dir. Herbert Schwenker; and Morraine Paper Box Co., Dayton, O., where UPA Reps. Logan Goff and Kenneth Hendershott handled the campaign.

Sec. Treas. A. Hartnett of the CIO Electrical Workers reports the following election victories: Phillips Electric, Brockville, Ont., Can.; Southbend Fishing Tackle Co., Spencer, Ia.; Narragansett, Centralia, Mo.; GE Service Shop, Appleton, Wis.

CIO Reg. Dir. George DeNucci reports that the workers of the City Ice & Fuel Co. in Columbus, O., favored the CIO Retail-Wholesale Union in a recent election.

The CIO Furniture Workers were victorious in a representation election held at the Custom and Modern Upholstery Co., Gardner, Mass., reports Pres. Morris Pizer.

The CIO Textile Workers won a tremendous victory among the workers of the Aleo Mfg. Co., Rockingham, N. C. With 776 workers eligible, they voted as follows: TWUA-CIO 387, UTW-AFL 242, neither 11, challenged 5, void 3. CIO Rep. Bruce E. Davis participated in this drive and reported this fine victory.

CIO Rep. Jim Touchstone reports that the CIO Stone Workers conducted a successful campaign among the workers of the Cherokee Brick Co., Macon, Ga., where the workers voted for USAPWA-CIO by an overwhelming majority. CIO Rep. B. T. Judd, as well as Stone Reps. Anders, Blaylock and Rumley are to be congratulated for a job well done.

Postal Pay Hike Again Is Voted

THE SENATE last week passed a third-try bill to increase the pay of postal workers, replacing two previous bills vetoed by Pres. Eisenhower last year and this.

Vote on the bill, which provides an average 8% rise for Post Office employes, was 78 to 0.

Next day, the House Post Office Committee unanimously approved the pay boost bill.

Cost of the bill was estimated at $163 million—just $14 million less than the 8.8% bill vetoed this year by the President.

Quick House action was expected to send the 8% bill to the White House again. Assurances were given by both Sens. Johnston (D. S.C.) and Carlson (R. Kan.) that the bill is at last "acceptable."

CARLSON SAID the new bill eliminates certain "unworkable and unfair features" of the vetoed 8.8% bill.

Union officials representing postal employes had said the so-called "unfair" features could have been corrected by administrative action.

Johnston said he was "greatly disappointed" that the pay increase was limited to 8%. "That is the price we had to pay," he declared, to get through a "deserved and meritorious" mere "cost-of-living increase."

GCEOC Sets Joint Board In Panama

TWO LOCALS of the CIO Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee in the Panama Canal Zone have set up a Joint Board to coordinate their defense of "local rate" workers' interests.

They were aided by Daniel Benedict, associate director of the CIO Intl. Affairs Dept., and GCEOC-CIO Intl. Rep. William Sinclair.

Under the leadership of Pres. Edward Gaskin of Local 900 and Pres. Jose de la Rosa Castillo of Local 907, they will concentrate on fighting wage cuts, the adverse effect on local workers of the recent U. S.-Republic of Panama treaty, and mass layoffs.

THEY ALSO WILL WORK for realizing the principle of equal pay for equal work between the local workers, now low-paid, and higher-paid workers brought from the U. S.

Many local rate workers have lost their jobs because the Panama Canal Co., a U. S. government-owned corporation, has contracted their work out to private employers — who have cut wages — instead of giving them equal pay.

While in the Canal Zone, Benedict was consulted by several labor leaders from the Republic of Panama.

Curran Charges GOP With 'Knifing' CIO Ship Unions

THE EISENHOWER Administration, Chairman Bonner (D. N. C.) of the House Maritime Committee and the shipping industry last week were charged with "working together" with the AFL Sailors Union of the Pacific to undercut gains made by CIO maritime unions during the past 20 years.

That charge was made by Pres. Joseph Curran of the CIO Maritime Union, who is chairman of the CIO Maritime Committee.

Contracts of NMU, the Marine Engineers and American Radio Association, all members of the CIO committee, expire June 15.

The NMU president last week told shipowners—represented by the Committee for Companies and Agents, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts—to *"stop stalling and start negotiating."* The talks opened May 16, but were adjourned to be resumed this coming week.

Curran said that part of the move was Bonner's proposal calling for compulsory mediation of shipping labor dispute and injunctions against strikes by seamen.

BONNER ALSO proposed giving the Commerce Dept.'s Maritime Board "power to fix wages and conditions on subsidized vessels —all this in addition to the Taft-Hartley Law which now 'regulates' us in many oppressive ways," Curran said.

The NMU president is scheduled to testify June 8 before the House committee, which started closed hearings last week.

He cited a contract undercutting union standards which SUP recently signed with a West Coast shipping firm. Curran said that the significance of the agreement "was not too clearly seen" at the beginning of current negotiations of NMU with the shipowners.

"Right after SUP Sec.-Treas. Harry Lundeberg signed that contract," he said, "many leaders in government agencies, including chairman of the Maritime Board (Louis S. Rothschild), no less, and the chairman of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, issued statements that were a clear indication they were joining in a pressure move."

This action, he declared, was designed to keep the CIO unions from getting contract improvements.

"SOME OF THE shipowners knew, and the government agents knew," Curran continued, "that American seamen would not swallow the 56-hour week, time-off in lieu of overtime, and cutting off of one-third of ships' crews following the Lundeberg agreement."

He said the shipowners and the government representatives "gambled with creating a 'climate' in which they would be able to say to the rest of us:

" 'Here is a maritime union (the SUP) which is willing to give up everything, while on the other hand such unions as ARA, MEBA and NMU are struggling to improve the wages, hours and working conditions of their members. By so doing, these unions are the basic cause of the shrinkage of the American Merchant Marine.' "

—Photo courtesy of AFL News-Reporter

PIN-UP PICKETS—Members of the AFL Hotel & Restaurant Workers picket the San Souci, one of the dozen Miami Beach, Fla., hotels which their union is striking. Pres. Walter P. Reuther has pledged CIO support for the strike.

Canadian TLC Puts Okay On Merger Plan

By JACK WILLIAMS
CCL Publicity Director

THE FIRST central labor organization in North America to give convention consideration to concrete unity proposals, the Trades & Labor Congress of Canada, last week unanimously endorsed a plan for organic merger with the Canadian Congress of Labor.

The TLC is the Canadian counterpart of the AFL. CIO unions in Canada are affiliated with the CCL.

The 695 delegates to the TCL's week-long convention in Windsor, Ont., rocked the rafters of the local drill hall when a report outlining terms of the merger was adopted.

They demanded that Pres. Claude Jodoin, slated head of the proposed new Canadian Labor Congress (the name has been agreed upon), sing *"Alouette,"* popular French-Canadian song. He complied, and the delegates joined in on the chorus.

THE CCL will consider the merger proposal at a convention in Toronto starting Oct. 10. The CLC founding convention is planned for early next year.

The report adopted by the TCL provides for biennial conventions, with a General Board meeting in intervening years. Per capita payments were set at 7c, compared with the present CCL 10c and TLC 4c.

"Unity is not only desirable but necessary," said Jodoin, who is 41 and a member of the AFL Ladies Garment Workers.

"There are those outside our movement who feel that this is not a good thing. They have suggested that our combined membership will be able to wield so much influence and strength as virtually to control Canada.

"I can assure them that we will wield that strength and influence when it becomes a fact, but not control. Our purpose is not to control. Our purpose, as it always has been, is to obtain the greatest measure of social and economic security for ourselves and for all Canadians as is humanly possible."

Tax Dodge Loses In California

The California Legislature for the fourth time defeated the "millionaires' amendment" which seeks support for a U. S. Constitution change to limit taxes on income, gifts and inheritances.

TWU Board Acts On Unity

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD of the CIO Transport Workers Union has instructed the union's officers "to continue and redouble their efforts to achieve labor unity with honor."

A meeting of the TWU board last month called on the union's representatives "to fight and work for a constitution (of the merged labor organization) which guarantees the principles on which TWU and CIO were founded."

In a speech to the union's board, which was reprinted in the current issue of the TWU paper, Pres. Michael J. Quill renewed earlier criticism of the merger agreement and the proposed constitution of the new labor body. He promised to continue to "fight" to improve the constitution.

High Court Orders 'Prompt Start' On Ending Segregation In Schools

A YEAR and two weeks after striking down the entire segregated public school system as unconstitutional, the Supreme Court last week unanimously ordered that enforcement be administered by lower federal tribunals.

The court did not set a time limit for compliance but ordered a "prompt and reasonable start" toward "good faith" acceptance of the "fundamental principle."

"The vitality of the constitutional principles (stated in the May 17, 1954, decision) cannot be allowed to yield simply because of a disagreement with them," the court said in its decision read by Chief Justice Warren.

General reaction in Congress was one of reserved satisfaction at what was called a *"middle of the road"* decree, although some Southern extremists urged "resistance" and some Northern liberals expressed regret that the court didn't "spell out" details more exactly.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said in a press conference that the NAACP was "gratified."

The NAACP in briefs and oral argument had previously asked the Supreme Court to set a "deadline," no later than September 1956 for desegregation.

The Eisenhower Administration, in a brief filed by Solicitor Gen. Sobeloff, suggested that the court remand the cases to the lower courts, with a requirement that specific plans for desegregation be filed within 90 days.

The court generally followed Sobeloff's suggestions except for the 90-day clause.

DEALING with three specific cases arising in Kansas, South Carolina and Virginia, the high court sent them back to the courts of original jurisdiction.

This means, in each case, a special three-judge "constitutional court" consisting of two federal district judges and one from the Circuit Court of Appeals. Appeals from orders of such three-judge special courts may be taken direct to the Supreme Court again.

A District of Columbia case was remanded to a single district judge, but the Supreme Court took note that D. C. schools had made "substantial progress" in eliminating racial segregation.

A DELAWARE case, arising in the state courts, was remanded to the Supreme Court of Delaware, which already had outlawed segregation.

The lower courts may consider local problems such as the physical condition of school plant, the school transportation system, revision of state and local laws and regulations, and revision of school districts.

The courts have the duty of considering whether, once a school system has made a "prompt and reasonable start toward full compliance" with the decision, "additional time is necessary" to apply the ruling "effectively," Warren said for the court.

But "the burden" rests on the school system *"to establish that such time is consistent with good faith compliance at the earliest practicable date."*

Old South Vs. The New

The Supreme Court's unanimous decision on school desegregation brought this comment from Sen. Eastland (D. Miss.), acknowledged leader of the extremist pro-segregation group in Congress:

"To resist is the only answer . . . Southern people will not surrender their dual school system and their racial heritages at the command of this crowd of racial politicians in judicial robes . . ."

Elsewhere among southerners the reaction was different.

At Atlanta, Ga., Marion A. Wright, president of the Southern Regional Council, called the decision "wise, moderate and workable." "If we choose to make it so, it can be a great opportunity to enrich and benefit southern life."

Mrs. Ruby Hurley, southern regional secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said the ruling will "work if the politicians and the white Citizens Councils will leave it to the people instead of ranting and raving."

Commenting on the U. S. Supreme Court's latest decision against school segregation, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey issued this statement as chairman of the CIO Civil Rights Committee:

THE U. S. SUPREME COURT'S ruling that every statute requiring segregation in the schools is now null and void, is a major victory for Americans who want the practice as well as the preaching of democracy in our educational institutions.

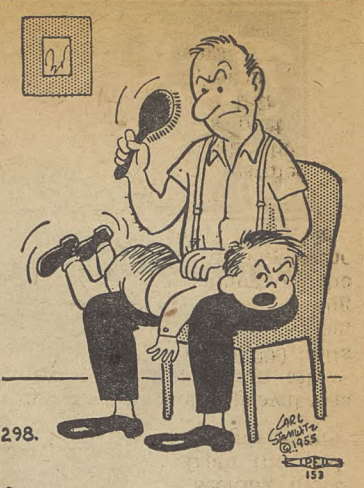
Similarly, there is a basis for solid satisfaction in the Supreme Court's directive that the various states must make a "prompt and reasonable" start toward the integration of their school systems.

Some anti-integration forces will try to pervert the meaning of the court's unanimous decision into a do-nothing policy. But they have no judicial justification for any such last-ditch opposition. As the Memphis Press-Scimitar so aptly put it, *"the Supreme Court has given us time. It is not time in which to do nothing, but in which to do something."*

The Congress of Industrial Organizations, which has stood staunchly for the integration of our schools, congratulates the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and other citizen groups for their brilliant and effective legal battle against school segregation.

The CIO pledges itself to carry on this campaign for school-room democracy in the various states. Together with other democratic organizations, we will seek to translate the words and spirit of the court decision into action.

We are confident that the Supreme Court decision has spelled the death-knell of segregation in the schools—and we believe its decision is one of the most important and valuable in recent years for strengthening American democracy and resisting the propaganda challenges of Communist totalitarianism.



"I thought you said your Union didn't believe in resorting to physical violence, Pop!"

Low-Rent Housing Act Gets Boost

THE SENATE Banking Committee rejected Pres. Eisenhower's limited housing program in favor of a Democratic substitute to revive the basic principles of the Wagner-Ellender-Taft Law of 1949, authorizing at least 135,000 units of public housing a year.

Sen. Byrd (D. Va.) said he would support GOP efforts to undercut Democratic plans for more public housing units when the bill gets a floor test this week.

The Senate committee also removed many of the accumulated amendments, limitations and legislatively defined "criteria" that had crippled administration of the 1949 law.

Pres. Eisenhower proposed that Congress authorize a mere 35,000 public housing units each year for two years.

This reaffirmed the position he took in 1953 and 1954, when he showed doubt about the desirability of low-cost public housing but finally recommended 35,000 units per year as a "middle of the road" approach.

THE 1949 housing law authorized 135,000 units per year and allowed the President discretion to increase this to 200,000 units per year. Its principles had previously been supported for several years by the late Sen. Taft.

The Senate Banking Committee last week rejected the Eisenhower-approved limit of 35,000 public housing units and then adopted the Democratic substitute expanding to 135,000 units, plus a total of 50,000 new units for elderly couples.

The committee also voted to repeal a 1954 amendment that heavily increased down-payment requirements on cooperative housing ventures seeking mortgage guarantees from the Federal Housing Administration.

THE 135,000-UNIT approval was tied to a new provision allowing construction of 300,000 units of military personnel housing, with the Defense Dept. running the program but paying off the FHA mortgages through the "quarters allowance" of servicemen.

The CIO recently testified for at least 200,000 public housing units each year, as part of a broad program for a total of at least two million housing units for at least 20 years.

9-9

'Good Faith' Is Keynote Of Decision

Here are highlights of the specific points made by the Supreme Court in its second unanimous decision on racial segregation in public schools:

- The May 17, 1954, unanimous decision outlawing segregated public schools as unconstitutional was "incorporated by reference" in the new decision.
- Full application of the constitutional principles, however, may require "solution of varied local school problems."
- School authorities have the "primary responsibility" for solving the problems, but the courts must consider whether "the action of school authorities constitutes good faith" application of the constitutional principles.
- The lower courts "will be guided by equitable principles," allowing a "practical flexibility" in "shaping remedies."
- At stake are the "personal interest of the plaintiffs" (Negro children demanding admission to nonsegregated schools) and "the public interest" in eliminating obstacles "in a systematic and effective manner."
- The courts may consider many practical problems, such as adequacy of school buildings and revision of state and local laws or regulations, but also "will require a prompt and reasonable start toward full compliance."

At Wynne, Ark., Even Bank Robbers Jine Up For Anti-Union Campaign

By ED STONE

A SELF-CONFESSED robber who fights organized labor on the side was safe in jail last week as the workers whose union he tried to break up continued their fight for collective bargaining.

To members of the CIO Clothing Workers at the Rainfair, Inc., plant in Wynne, Ark., he was known as Kenneth Myers, a furniture dealer. In the county jail at Little Rock he is known under his right name, John Franklin Drake. *He has confessed robbing a bank in Paducah, Ky., and supermarkets and liquor stores in Arkansas.*

Drake was one of a group of "leading citizens" who visited Rainfair employes and advised them to stay clear of the union.

"I got mine the hard way," he maintained with a perfectly straight face.

Rainfair employes at Wynne are so determined to win a contract that they sent four women members to picket the firm's headquarters in Racine, Wis., charging the company has refused to bargain. The Racine workers, members of Ladies Garment Workers Local 187, refused to cross their picket line.

The Wynne plant *"ran away"* from Stoughton, Wis. A harsh quota system, with low wages, was set up, and interest in a union grew. Some 85 of the 100-125 employes soon signed up with the ACWA-CIO.

Anti-union pressure was applied immediately. In addition to visits from "leading citizens," such as the confessed robber Drake, power was shut down one day so a spokesman for the Wynne Industrial Development Co. could address the workers.

The Rainfair employes have decided they don't want theirs the "hard way"—*they want it the union way.*

The Question of Security See Page 6

The CIO News

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Victory In Auto!

UAW Cracks Ford On Pay Guarantee

IN AN EPOCH-MARKING contract settlement, the CIO Auto Workers and the Ford Motor Co. last week agreed upon a guaranteed wage plan as part of the largest economic package—more than 20c an hour—negotiated by the union in its 20-year history.

With the Ford contract signed, the UAW-CIO buckled down to last-ditch bargaining with General Motors. *(See Page 3.)*

In other developments in collective bargaining:

1. The CIO Steelworkers asked "substantial" wage increases for 600,000 members as negotiations under wage reopeners began with the country's six largest basic steel producers. *(See Page 2.)*

2. The CIO Electrical Workers, like the UAW-CIO in negotiation with General Motors, pressed demands for the guaranteed wage and substantial pay increases for 35,000 members in six GM electrical subsidiaries. *(See Page 11.)*

3. The CIO Maritime Union resumed negotiations with Atlantic and Gulf Coast ship operators seven days before the current contract expires. The principle objectives are an unemployment benefits plan and an unspecified wage increase. *(See Page 11.)*

A Milestone For Labor— The first pages of a big new chapter of American labor history was written last week, when the CIO Auto Workers negotiated a guaranteed wage program at the Ford Motor Co.—the first such pact in a basic producing industry. The settlement came 12 hours after a strike deadline, when about half of Ford's 140,000 workers were on the picket line. Jubilation of UAW-CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther (at right, top photo) is evident, as he shakes hands with John S. Bugas, Ford vice president. Lower left photo: Pickets at the Louisville, Ky., Ford assembly plant. Lower right photo: Edgewater, N. J., strikers toss picket signs away.

Senate Votes $1 Wage Without Dissent

—See Page 5

Steel Union Begins Wage Boost Parleys

"SUBSTANTIAL" wage increases for 600,000 workers in the basic steel industry were the targets of the CIO Steelworkers as negotiations began in Pittsburgh last week with six top firms simultaneously, an unprecedented maneuver.

USWA Pres. David J. McDonald personally led the union negotiating team as one after another the demands were presented to the basic steel firms.

He reaffirmed "the traditional Steelworkers' policy of no-contract, no work," but expressed every hope an "equitable" settlement would be reached before the June 30 contract expiration.

Union negotiators, McDonald promised, would meet "day and night with the steel companies to complete a mutually satisfactory agreement."

ONLY WAGES are up for discussion in basic steel, which is currently operating at higher than 99% of capacity. Pacts in the fabricating end of the industry expire later and many of them are wide open for revision.

Contract talks started with the industry's giant, U. S. Steel Corp. Pres. Clifford H. Hood assured the union of his belief in the "mutuality" of interest between management and labor. He cited McDonald's plant tours with Benjamin F. Fairless, retired USS board chairman, as an example of the "work together" attitude.

John A. Stephens, a vice president and chief company negotiator, looked for an outcome that "will be fair to the Steelworkers, fair to the stockholders and fair to the customers of U. S. Steel Corp. without which there would be no U. S. Steel."

FORMAL PRESENTATION of the union's case which McDonald said would "prove" workers need a substantial wage boost began with USWA Research Dir. Otis Brubaker outlining a statistical background for the demands.

Next day, talks opened with Bethlehem and Republic Steel. Through the rest of the week, in daily succession, came negotiations with Jones & Laughlin, Youngstown Sheet & Tube and Inland Steel.

Bargaining goals were set by USWA-CIO's Intl. Wage Policy Committee made up of the union's top officers, its 29 district directors and steel workers elected from the ranks.

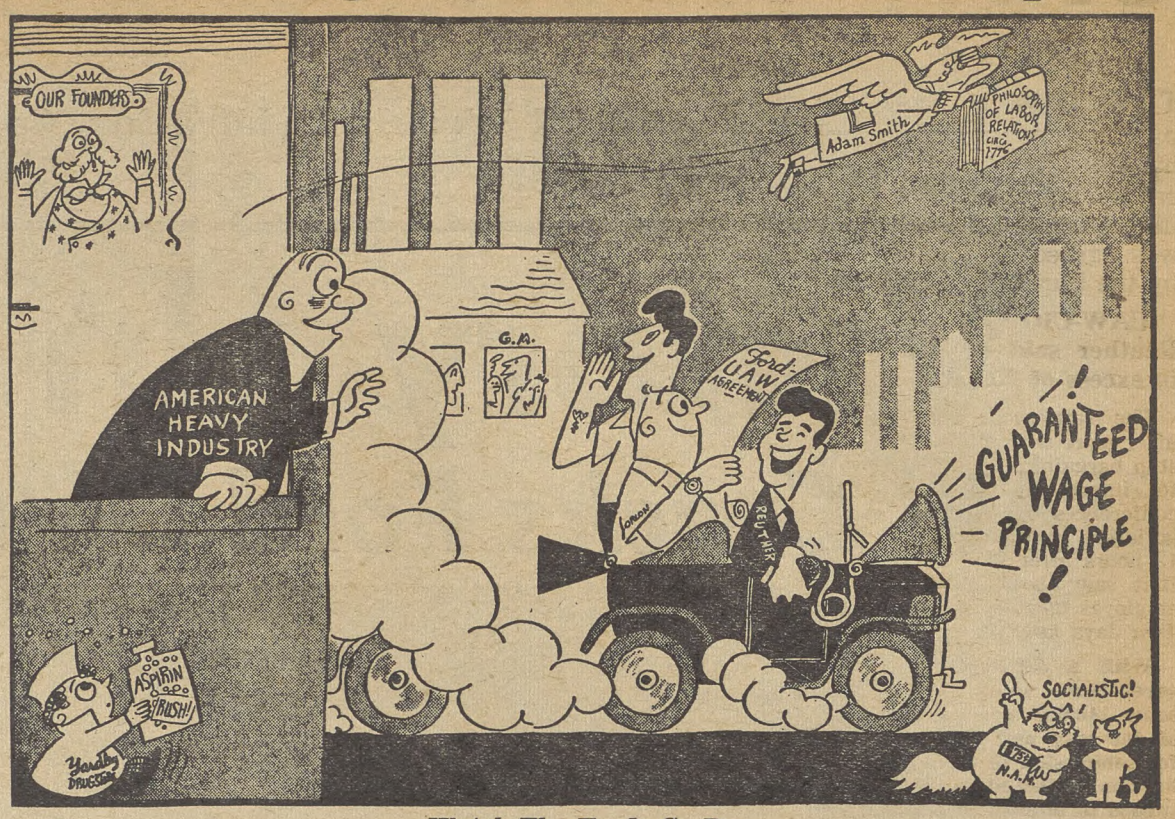
McDonald Praises New Auto Pact

Pres. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers last week sent Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers "very hearty congratulations to you and the United Automobile Workers on the successful outcome of the Ford negotiations."

Earlier, when a strike appeared imminent, McDonald—on behalf of the USWA-CIO negotiating committees — extended the union's full support to UAW-CIO "in your struggle for a new contract with the automobile industry."

Ex-Ford Chief Hails Agreement

Charles E. Sorensen, retired Ford Motor Co. executive vice president, said the UAW-Ford guaranteed wage plan will help the U. S. prosper, adding, "I'm glad it happened."



Watch The Fords Go By —Yardley in Baltimore Sun

'Collective Bargaining At Its Best'—N. Y. Times

Here is a digest of editorial comment on the UAW-Ford contract settlement:

NEW YORK TIMES

Both the Ford Motor Co. and the United Auto Workers deserve the highest praise for having reached an agreement without a strike. This is free American collective bargaining at its best.

There can be no question whatever that it (the agreement) has broken ground for a new kind of "fringe benefit" at the expense of the employer—for which Mr. Reuther can, and undoubtedly will, take the credit . . . There can be little doubt that in the years to come employers will be asked increasingly to protect their employes from financial hardship due to loss of work.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

What the new Ford contract does is to bring a greater measure of security to auto workers. It provides a softer cushion against unemployment, whether the joblessness is caused by retooling, recession or automation.

Considering the dangers and problems and precedent involved, the results of the negotiations are a remarkable achievement in collective bargaining. The public can hope that more security for auto workers leads to greater stability in the auto industry and the national economy as a whole.

BALTIMORE SUN

The agreement . . . will have an immensely stabilizing effect on an industry conspicuous for its instability in production and employment.

With the Ford contract in the bag, extension of the principle to other units of the industry, and from other units of this industry to other industries, is only a matter of time.

NEW YORK POST

Over and beyond everything else, the agreement between the Ford Motor Co. and the Auto Workers Union is a landmark of industrial democracy in the U. S.

Walter Reuther was advancing a proposition that would have been generally considered revolutionary two decades ago. He was saying it is the responsibility of corporate management to plan production in a fashion that will reduce or eliminate the specter of seasonal or crisis layoff, and to assume major financial responsibility for the fate of its employes when such plans fail.

It is this principle that the Ford Co.—once a pillar of anti-unionism — has peacefully accepted.

WASHINGTON POST

The historic agreement . . . is based on the concept of an expanding economy. It is another good break for the Eisenhower Administration.

Walter Reuther is the immediate victor in this settlement because he has established the principle of the guaranteed wage.

The pressure on business as well as government to promote full business activity, therefore, will be exceedingly great. Moreover, the motor companies will be under real compulsion to stagger their production schedules in such a way as to reduce to the minimum the periods of slack employment.

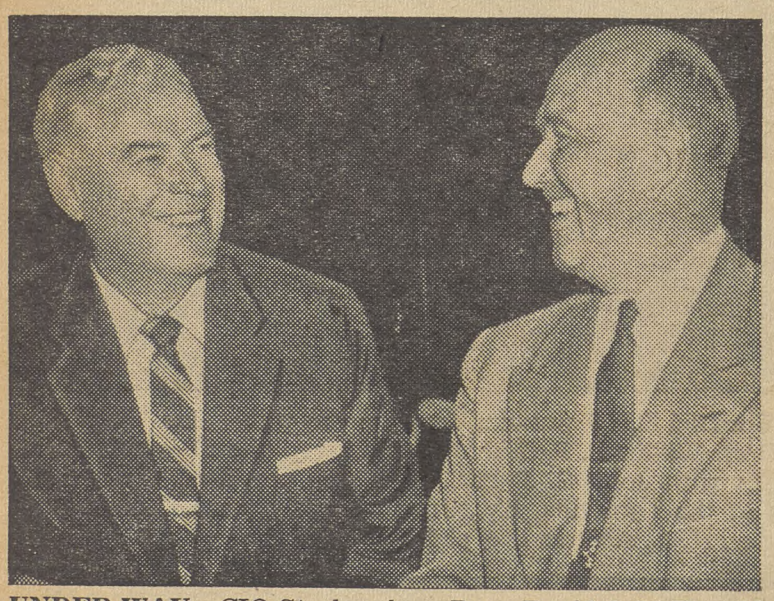
The formula should help sustain the purchasing power of workers without causing unbearable hardships on the large corporations . . .

Another Wrongo By Riter—

Pres. Henry G. Riter III of the National Association of Manufacturers took his customarily gloomy view of the UAW-Ford guaranteed wage settlement.

His dire forebodings, unveiled in a speech to Indianapolis, Ind., businessmen, included a forecast that "a wave of strikes is almost sure to follow" if other auto firms follow Ford's lead.

He also expressed a "tremendous fear and concern if the principle of the guaranteed annual wage spreads into industry."



UNDER WAY—CIO Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald (left) chats amiably with U. S. Steel Corp. Pres. Clifford H. Hood as wage negotiations for a "substantial" increase began in Pittsburgh. Both want "equitable" settlement.

GE Chief Blows Stack On GAW; IUE Asks Apology

A HIGH official of General Electric thinks that the guaranteed annual wage is "communism, Godlessness, and lawlessness," and the CIO Electrical Workers think that GE should apoligize.

The union's demand grew out of a speech by GE Vice Pres. Robert E. Gibson to the Pittsfield, Mass., Junior Chamber of Commerce.

He said that the search by American workers for the economic security of the annual wage ranks with "communism, Godlessness and lawlessness in its capacity to destroy the heritage of the American people."

More than 100,000 GE employes represented by IUE-CIO will seek a guaranteed employment plan in negotiations which open next month.

IUE-CIO Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett called on GE Pres. Ralph Cordiner to repudiate the speech of Gibson, who enjoys a guaranteed annual wage.

"To equate guaranteed employment programs with communism, Godlessness and lawlessness,'" he said, "is a vicious insult to GE workers. Especially it is an insult because GE workers are as God-fearing, anti-Communist and law-abiding as any group in the nation."

Hartnett said that Gibson implied that "GE workers and their union, IUE-CIO, are allies of communism, Godlessness and lawlessness because they advocate guaranteed employment programs not only as a means of achieving personal economic security but also as a means of increasing the nation's purchasing power and strengthening the national economy."

"Gibson's absurd charge," Hartnett continued, "is also a direct attack on the religion and democratic convictions of millions of auto workers, steel workers, rubber workers and others who are also seeking guaranteed employment programs."

The IUE-CIO official said the "inflammatory statement is also an insult to the many clergymen of the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish faiths who have indorsed the principle" of the guaranteed wage.

Ford Pact Hailed By Neuberger

The agreement between the CIO Auto Workers and Ford was characterized as "industrial statesmanship" by Sen. Neuberger (D. Ore.) in a speech in which he praised union and company for making concessions to avoid a strike.

The pattern of the settlement, he predicted, will result in "a higher standard of living in America."

UAW Writes History In Ford Pact

By GERVASE N. LOVE

THE largest economic package ever negotiated by the CIO Auto Workers, including a history-making guaranteed wage plan, was agreed upon last week by the Ford Motor Co.

UAW-CIO Pres. Walter Reuther said it was worth in excess of 20c an hour.

The settlement was reached after more than 26 hours of nonstop bargaining in a Detroit hotel interrupted only for brief conferences by the separate negotiating committees. It came 12 hours after a strike deadline that saw about half of Ford's employes take to the picket line. Two days later it was signed.

With a settlement that assures three years of peace for some 140,000 Ford workers out of the way and being prepared for submission to them in a ratification referendum, the union turned to intensified negotiations with General Motors.

The GM contract, previously extended to June 7, was extended again, this time to midnight on June 13, to permit the company to study the Ford settlement. The new extension was announced by UAW-CIO Vice Pres. John W. Livingston, head of the union's GM Dept.

ONE DOWN, ONE TO GO—Announcement of UAW-CIO agreement with Ford is made by Pres. Walter P. Reuther (left photo) to waiting newsmen. At right: UAW Vice Pres. John W. Livingston addresses GM Dept. Council as the pact was extended.

"There is every indication at this point," he said, "that, given sufficient time for further bargaining, a peaceful settlement that is just and honorable can be achieved."

The precedent-setting Ford settlement was announced with obvious jubilation by Reuther and John S. Bugas, company vice president in charge of industrial relations and chief of the firm's negotiators.

They shook hands and congratulated each other as they announced the agreement to waiting reporters.

"This is one of the most historic agreements we have negotiated in the 20 years of our union," Reuther said.

"It is the largest economic package we have ever negotiated, in excess of 20c an hour."

'The Public Won'

A reporter asked, "Who won?"

"We both won," Reuther and Bugas chimed.

"The public won," the latter added.

The UAW-CIO leader, who also is president of the CIO, explained that the pact *"provides the principle upon which we are going to build the guaranteed annual wage."*

"We know that this is the historic first step," he continued. "This is the first time that any industry has ever really pioneered in trying to lay the foundation upon which we can build a fuller and fuller measure of economic security against the hazards of unemployment and layoffs.

"We cannot minimize the importance of this. And, I think, both the company and the union fully appreciate its historic significance."

He called the negotiations "one of the roughest and most complex bargaining sessions that I have ever engaged in—but well worth it."

In addition to the guaranteed wage, the settlement provides for wage increases growing out of a higher annual improvement factor, an increased cost of living escalator allowance, and special pay boosts for certain skilled workers.

Further, it yields what Reuther described as "the highest level of pensions that we have ever had." A Ford worker retiring after 40 years of service will now receive $188.50 a month, including his primary social security benefit but not that of his wife, compared to $161 at present. Workers already retired will get the same increase.

The contract runs for three years, a compromise between the union's original one-year proposal and the company's demand for a five-year agreement.

Wage Plan Details

The guaranteed wage program calls for the establishment of a $55 million fund, over a three-year period, to be created by payment by the company of 5c per hour per worker for 32 hours a week.

No benefits will be paid for one year. Then, under specified conditions, they will be paid at the rate of $2 to $25 a week so that a laid-off worker will have a maximum income, including unemployment compensation payments, equal to 65% of his normal take home pay for four weeks, then equal to 60% for 22 additional weeks.

The company and the union agreed to campaign for integration of guaranteed wage payments and unemployment compensation benefits in those states which now bar or restrict supplemental payments or earnings to those receiving jobless payments.

The plan will not become effective until such guaranteed wage payments are legal in states where two-thirds of all Ford workers are employed. This would require, as a minimum, Michigan with 56% and Ohio with 11%; or Michigan and any two of the states of California, Illinois, Missouri, New Jersey and New York.

The annual improvement factor was increased from the present 5c an hour to 6c or 2.5% of base pay, whichever is greater, on June 1 of each of the three years the contract is in effect. This would permit a first-year increase of about 8.5c to the highest paid workers, with cumulative increases in the second and third years.

Ford's Stock Offer

Ford's earlier offer of a plan under which employes would be able to buy Ford stock—when and if it becomes available—with the company paying half the cost was not included in the final settlement.

Reuther said the union had agreed to give the firm a letter "which will enable the company to handle the stock problems as it sees fit." Bugas refused to indicate what management will do.

At GM, where the CIO Electrical Workers are negotiating for some 35,000 members against the same deadlines as the UAW-CIO, the union extended its contract to midnight June 13 in expectation of reaching an agreement before the new deadline.

In Chicago, UAW-CIO Reg. Dir. Pat Greathouse announced the union will seek a guaranteed annual wage in negotiations with big farm implement firms whose contracts expire soon. These are International Harvester, Allis-Chalmers, Caterpillar Tractor and John Deere & Co.

In South Bend, Ind., local UAW-CIO leaders said the guaranteed wage will be sought in negotiations with Bendix and Studebaker-Packard.

Here's Breakdown Of Ford Pact—

A breakdown of the cost of the various economic factors in the Ford settlement was estimated by the UAW-CIO as follows:

Guaranteed wage plan	**5 c**
Pension improvements	**4.5**
Improvement factor	**6.2**
Wage inequities	**1.3**
Vacation improvement	**.2**
Hospitalization-insurance	**1.2**
Holiday triple pay	**.8**
Total	**19.2c**

The pyramiding effect of the improvement factor and other economic benefits on factors like shift premiums, holiday pay and the like, plus the adjustment of local union inequities, brings the total cost of the package to more than 20c an hour.

The Same Goes For That 'Forward Look'

Immediately after reaching an agreement with the Ford Motor Co., UAW-CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther said the union would press for essentially the same contract with General Motors.

"You might say there's a Ford in General Motors' future," he quipped, paraphrasing the widely used Ford advertising slogan.

Ford Contract In Summary

Highlights of the agreement between the CIO Auto Workers and the Ford Motor Co. follow:

- **GUARANTEED WAGE:** Supplementary payments to laid-off Ford workers to give them, with unemployment compensation benefits, a maximum of 65% of take home pay during the first four weeks of unemployment and 60% of take home for 22 additional weeks.

  Payments would be made out of a $55 million fund, to be created by company payment of 5c per man hour over a three-year period and to be administered jointly by union and company. When half the fund has been built up, the period when laid-off employes will receive the 65% of take home pay, including unemployment compensation, will be extended from the first four to the first eight weeks of the layoff period.

  First payments will be made beginning June 1, 1956. Workers with 90 days' service will be eligible. Minimum benefit will be $2 a week, maximum $25.

- **IMPROVEMENT FACTOR:** Now 5c an hour, was raised to 6c or 2.5% of base pay, whichever is greater, effective on June 1 each of the three years of the contract.

- **SKILLED TRADES:** Tool and die makers were given a special increase of 8c an hour.

- **COST OF LIVING CLAUSE:** Allowance will go up 1c an hour each time the Bureau of Labor Statistics Cost of Living Index rises one-half point, whenever the allowance is higher than the present 6c an hour. In the past, the allowance increased 1c each time the index went up three-fifths of a point.

- **PENSIONS:** Company pension fund payments were increased from $1.75 to $2.25 a month. This permits an increase which will yield a retiring employe with 40 years' service a maximum, including social security, of $188.50 compared to the present $161, and $237.80 if his wife is 65 or older. When social security benefits increase in mid-1956, he and his wife will receive $252.80. Employes already pensioned will get the increase.

- **HOLIDAY PAY:** Triple time for time worked for most employes.

- **HOLIDAYS:** A seventh paid holiday, to be taken as half-holidays on Christmas and New Year's Eves.

- **HOSPITALIZATION:** Benefits extended, for first time, to families of workers.

Ford Wage Guarantee Needs State Law Changes

THE GUARANTEED wage plan negotiated by the CIO Auto Workers and Ford faces major administrative difficulties because of conflicting state unemployment compensation laws.

The plan provides for supplements to unemployment compensation to give a laid-off Ford worker up to 65% of his normal take home pay for the first four weeks of unemployment and 60% for 22 additional weeks.

This may prove to be impossible in some states unless the law is changed. It is questionable in others, and in still others is perfectly legal.

Legislation in California, Connecticut, Kansas, Minnesota and Mississippi appears, to some observers, to outlaw additional payments on top of unemployment benefits.

Only two states—Rhode Island and New Jersey—would permit full unemployment compensation and the guaranteed wage as well. In Missouri, where the top benefit is $25, the law permits a "partially unemployed" worker to earn $4 a week and still be eligible.

Few governors in states where larger Ford plants are located would express themselves on changing the law to permit both unemployment benefits and the guaranteed wage. An exception was Gov. Williams (D.) of Michigan, where 56% of all Ford workers are employed. Williams said he would back new legislation if it is necessary.

In Massachusetts, State Rep. James L. O'Dea, Jr. (D. Lowell), introduced a bill to legalize the UAW-Ford plan. He said the Legislature should adopt it "to bring our law in accord with this momentous contract."

Victory At Ford

The UAW's new agreement with Ford has rightly been described as a major milestone in American labor-management relations.

The union—powerful, responsible and determined—won acceptance of the principle that management has a responsibility to work out, in cooperation with the union, methods of alleviating the hardship that comes from layoffs.

The principle was buttressed with an historic plan for providing a series of payments to supplement unemployment insurance when there is no work. With its other sweeping advances in pensions, health and welfare payments, holidays and wage rates, the contract is a mighty monument to the perseverance of the union and the statesmanship of the Ford management.

The plan—as UAW Pres. Reuther pointed out—is not the Guaranteed Annual Wage; but it is a strong foundation for GAW. Further, it will have much the same effect as GAW—to give strong incentives to management for planning its production so there may be maximum work throughout the year.

As the UAW repeatedly stressed, the union and its members are fundamentally more interested in year-round work than in part-year work. The UAW victory at Ford is a long stride in that direction.

To the UAW, its members and leaders—the unions and all the people of this country offer warm congratulations for a great agreement.

Improved Minimum Pay

The Senate last week demonstrated far more knowledge about the economic facts of life than has been shown by Pres. Eisenhower.

Only a few hours after he again called for a 90c minimum wage, and nothing more, the Senate voted loudly and decisively for $1. *We think the Senate didn't go far enough, since simple economics prove labor's case for a $1.25 minimum.*

Now the issue is up to the House, where the members are even closer to the people. We trust the House will vote for a $1.25.

Successful Record

The report of the first year's record of agreements under the CIO-AFL no-raiding compact is a major labor success story.

Forty six cases between CIO and AFL unions have been settled. In other years these inter-union disputes might have led to prolonged bitterness, wasted energy, and a setback to labor's status in the community.

Under the agreement, about 30 cases were resolved by mutual discussion. Only a handful have been placed before the impartial umpire, the very able David L. Cole.

All parties to this historic agreement deserve compliments for helping end raiding in the American labor movement.

Confusion

A doctor predicts that in another 50 years science will have progressed to the point where women will stay *"young, beautiful and shapely—indefinitely."*

But—news dispatches from Finland report that the 22-year-old leading contender for the *"Miss Europe"* beauty contest has dyed her hair—from ash-blonde to gray. Maybe, in 50 years, she'll once again be "young, beautiful, shapely" —and blonde!

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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There's A 'Future' In Your Ford

In Other Words—

Power Struggle At Hells Canyon

Rev. Mark J. Fitzgerald, economist and professor at Notre Dame University, recently presented the issues of the Hells Canyon controversy in a nutshell. A portion of Father Fitzgerald's article in America magazine follows:

By REV. MARK J. FITZGERALD

CONGRESS now has before it legislation (S. 1333) to authorize federal construction of a high dam on the Snake River in famed Hells Canyon, Ida., the deepest gorge in North America.

Yet for many months the Federal Power Commission has been weighing arguments, presented in a year-long hearing, for and against the request of a license by a private power company to build three small dams in place of this large federal dam.

The Pacific Northwest's hope for freedom from the status of an economic colony controlled by the East lies in its largely untapped resource, falling water. Apart from a declining, seasonal timber industry, and some minerals, there is not much else on which to build an industrial economy.

Though the Columbia River Basin in the Northwest, which includes Hells Canyon, has 42% of the nation's hydro-electric power, it is only about one-seventh developed. **Thirty million kilowatts of low-priced power could actually be drawn from the rivers of this area, and low-cost kilowatts are the key to increased industrial growth.**

If the water resources of the Columbia Basin remain only fractionally developed, over one-tenth of the country's land area will be retarded economically.

Fear Power Shortage

Already expansion of the electro-process industry, which was hardly known in the Northwset before Grand Coulee Dam was built, has come to a halt because new starts for power dams have not been forthcoming. Industry fears a serious kilowatt shortage within the next decade.

The electro-process industry now accounts for over one-third of the total regular consumption of electric power in the Columbia region and is the means by which the area hopes to attain leadership in the production of phosphates, aluminum and its lighter and stronger rival, titanium.

To meet the future demand for electric power in the Northwest, almost 11 million kilowatt-hours will have to be available by 1963. Without new construction starts, however, capacity in 1963 will be short of requirements by more than one million kilowatt-hours. Moreover, non-industrial needs will consume all the scheduled power increases during that time. On this basis, the prospect for industrial expansion in the Columbia Basin is a black one.

Teddy Roosevelt First Acted

Consistent with his far-sighted belief that every river should serve the public in as many different ways as possible, Pres. Theodore Roosevelt in 1908 ordered that the Hells Canyon power site, as part of the forest reserves, be placed under the protection of the federal government.

It was Theodore Roosevelt's firm conviction that a river system from its headwaters to the sea is a single unit and should be treated as such. The entire Columbia River Basin, of which the Snake River is an important tributary, well illustrates the many purposes which can be served by treating a river as a single system. Hydro-power, flood control, irrigation and navigation, all can be developed on a vast scale if the water resources of an area are properly balanced and coordinated.

As an alternative project to the high federal dam at Hells Canyon, the Idaho Power Co., largely owned in the East, seeks authority to build three private low dams on the Snake River. If all three of these dams were actually built, they would provide only one-fourth the water storage of 4.4 million acre-feet projected for the federal dam. Moreover, the three low dams would generate no more than 885,000 kilowatts of power as compared with 1.46 million kilowatts possible with the high dam at Hells Canyon.

Much more is in question than just Hells Canyon itself. If this power source fails of realization, a number of other dams projected in the Columbia Basin may face congressional rejection because their economic feasibility depends on coordination with Hells Canyon. *In a larger sense the national conservation policy first set forth over 50 years ago is facing serious danger.*

Invaluable power sites throughout the nation, which have long been under public protection as part of the federal conservation program, may become easy prizes for private exploitation at public expense.

Solid Senate Vote Okays $1 Wage Floor

By EUGENE A. KELLEY

A MAJOR hurdle in the drive for a higher minimum wage was cleared last week as the Senate voted without dissent for a $1 wage floor.

These were other late developments in the campaign:

- **The CIO continued, in testimony before the House Labor Committee, to press for its goal of a $1.25 minimum.**
- **Pres. Eisenhower only a few hours before the Senate vote reaffirmed his belief that 90c is enough for the nation's low-paid workers.**
- **Acting Labor Sec. Arthur Larson "blew up" in his lines at a House committee hearing and could not discuss anything but the Administration's "package" program.**
- **CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther called the Senate vote "reassuring to the vast majority of Americans who believe in a fair deal for the nation's lower-income working families."**

It took the Senate only an hour of debate to shout approval of a Democrat-sponsored bill to raise the federal minimum wage to $1 an hour, an increase over the present 75c figure.

Douglas Urged Passage

Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.), chairman of the subcommittee that held weeks of hearings, urged passage of the bill. He said that the cost of living had risen 14% since the present wage floor was fixed in 1950 and labor's productivity had gone up 19% in the same period.

"We believe that the economy can absorb the increase," Douglas said.

Sen. Smith (R. N.J.), sponsor of the Administration's inadequate 90c proposal, argued against passage. Then he offered a nickel-a-year compromise which would bring a $1 minimum by Jan. 1, 1958. This was rejected quickly.

Obviously beaten, the Republicans did not attempt even a token stand for the Eisenhower proposal and a few minutes later unanimously gave approval to the $1 figure.

Eisenhower Rebuffed

It was a clear rebuff to Eisenhower, since it was well known on Capitol Hill that a few hours before he had restated his belief that 90c was high enough for any wage minimum. Weeks ago the President said that 90c was *"a good, round figure."*

He told reporters that he thought the cost of living index and other evidences of *"stability"* in his Administration justified his stand.

The Senate vote came one day following the Labor & Education Committee's approval of the bill after Douglas' subcommittee had made the $1 recommendation.

Extended coverage, urged by labor unions and "suggested" for committee study by the Administration, was deferred until fall. Some senators feared its consideration now might hamper the wage floor issue.

Labor's push for a $1.25 minimum was stymied in the subcommittee when some of its staunchest supporters, gauging the attitude of the Senate, voted for the $1 figure.

Executive Vice Pres. William Pollock of the CIO Textile Workers said the widespread Senate support for the bill "shows how modest the $1 figure is, in the light of current wage standards, and indicates the reasonableness of our union's original request for a $1.25 wage floor."

The Senate-approved bill would become effective next Jan. 1. Douglas estimated that it would provide pay increases for 2.1 million workers, about 8.7% of those now covered under the Fair Labor Standards Act. The measure also carries a formula to increase wage floors in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Minimum wage hearings were in their second week before the House Labor Committee, whose chairman, Rep. Barden (D. N.C.), last week said he thought it was "dangerous to tinker" with any figure higher than 90c or 95c.

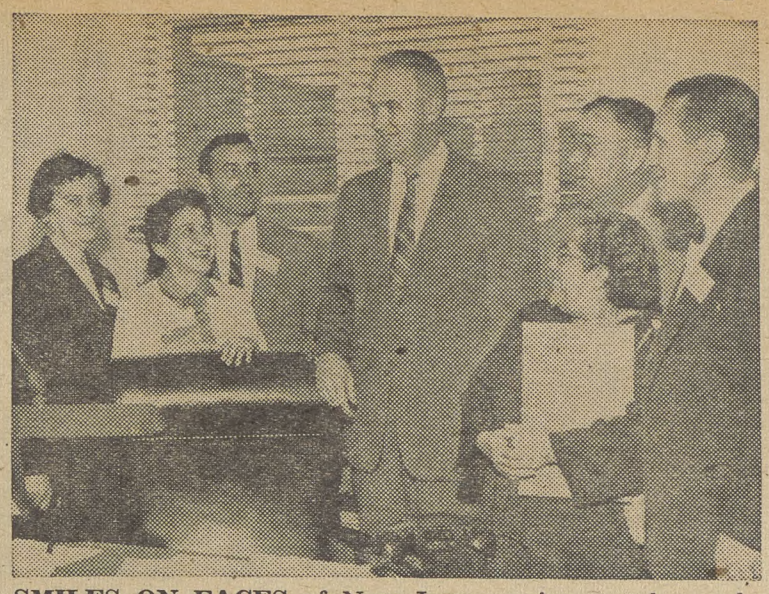
Less conservative committee members and other representatives were joining in a camapign to approve a bill at least equal to that passed by the Senate.

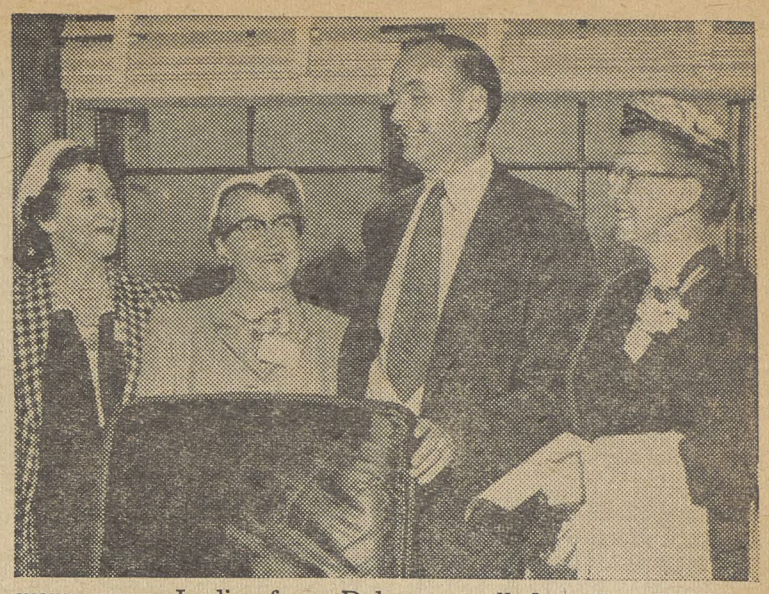
CIO Testifies

CIO Legislative Dir. Robert Oliver and TWUA-CIO Research Dir. Solomon Barkin were to appear before the committee on June 10 to urge passage of adequate and realistic minimums. Statements were presented on behalf of numerous CIO affiliates. *(See next week's issue of The CIO News.)*

Larson went before the committee to present the Administration's case in what he thought was a tidy "package." He ran into difficulty under questioning when reminded that one item in the package—extended coverage—was not under consideration.

Nine House Democrats announced they would introduce separate legislation to extend coverage of FLSA to employes of large interstate retail chain and department stores, bringing 1.7 million workers in the 5.7 million retail industry under the act.





SMILES ON FACES of New Jersey union members who visited office of Rep. Thompson (D.), (center, left photo), seem to reflect his assurance of support for a higher minimum wage. Ladies from Delaware called on Sen. Williams (R.), (right photo), only a few hours before he joined other senators in approving $1 wage floor without dissent.

Senate Vote Came After Long Hearings

Colleagues from both parties paid tribute to the exhaustive hearings conducted by Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) and his Labor subcommittee during floor debate on minimum wage amendment.

Widely divergent views on the subject were presented by the parade of 225 witnesses heard during the five weeks of hearings. The record and the subcommittee's report fills more than 2000 pages of closely-spaced type in three fat volumes.

Folsom Backs Higher Minimum

The Governor of one of the states most directly affected by an increased minimum wage, "Big Jim" Folsom of Alabama, is heartily in favor of such an action by Congress.

N. J. Labor Sees Senate Vote, Urges Similar House Action

TRADE union members from New Jersey and Delaware, 180 strong, came to Washington last week just in time to see the Senate approve a $1 minimum wage law.

Not all of them were in the spectators' galleries, however. Many were ranging Capitol Hill to visit House members who have yet to vote on the highly important legislation.

Pres. Paul Krebs of the New Jersey CIO Council reported that his delegation saw 11 of the State's 14 representatives and one of its senators.

Krebs called the lobbying job educational and worthwhile. Six Democratic congressmen and one Republican gave flat pledges that they would support a $1.25 minimum. Two Republicans said they favored a dollar or more, but another pair of GOP congressmen would make no commitments.

Special comment was reserved for ambitious Rep. Frelinhuysen (R.) who stalked out of his office on one delegation in obvious anger. He told the group he had to meet his family and this was more important than them or the minimum wage.

Frelinhuysen, serving his second term, told another group he refused to be "browbeaten" on the minimum wage issue and resented their efforts to pin him to a figure he would support.

He offered instead what may be the most weird argument on the $1.25 figure likely to be advanced in the 83rd Congress:

This figure would cause unemployment which he thought might be "wholesome" because women would have to retire from industry, return to their homes and tend their youngsters, thus reducing juvenile delinquency.

Milwaukee Council, AVC Back $1.25

Milwaukee's Common Council has endorsed a $1.25 minimum wage "to provide a minimum standard of living necessary for health, efficiency and general well-being of workers."

Calling a higher minimum wage "good economics," Executive Dir. Kenneth M. Birkhead of the American Veterans Committee told a Senate group his organization "was glad to join with the leaders of labor who know so well the needs of American workers."

Postal Raise Goes To Ike

AN 18-MONTH FIGHT for an adequate pay increase for postal workers ended when the House passed, 407 to 1, a bill providing an average 8% rise. Minor amendments were unanimously accepted by the Senate.

Cost to the government was estimated at more than $160 million a year—less than $20 million below the cost of an earlier 8.8% bill vetoed by Pres. Eisenhower.

The 8% increase was assured signature, despite Eisenhower's veto of a 5% pay rise last year and successive White House efforts to hold the increase this year to 5%, then 6.5%, finally 7.6%.

In another congressional development, the Senate approved more than $2.4 billion to run the Labor and Welfare Depts. for the fiscal year starting July 1. Little debate preceded the voice vote.

The appropriation measure was sent to a House-Senate conference committee to resolve differences in the two versions. The Senate tacked an extra $66 million to the House-approved bill.

Included in the bill are funds to operate the NLRB and the Federal Mediation Service.

Reuther Hails Senate Vote For $1 Wage Floor

The following statement was issued by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther following last week's approval by the Senate of a boost in the minimum wage to $1 an hour.

THE SENATE'S voice vote approval of the $1 an hour minimum wage is reassuring to the vast majority of Americans who believe in a fair deal for the nation's lower-income working families.

We in the CIO hope that action on the minimum wage will be equally swift and forthright in the House.

It is our belief that the Senate was well advised to reject the Eisenhower Administration's plea for an increase in the minimum wage to only 90c an hour. It is difficult to believe that the small increase to 90c can be squared in any way with the Administration's professed claim to be "liberal" in matters affecting human beings.

The CIO has strongly urged Congress to pass a new minimum wage rate of $1.25 an hour. We still believe that such an increase is justified by the human needs of the people in the lower-income groups, and we believe that the highly prosperous business conditions proclaimed by Cabinet members offer a sound economic basis for such an increase.

However, the $1 an hour minimum under the Fair Labor Standards Act represents significant progress towards that goal, and we hope that it will be speedily accepted by both branches of the Congress.

It is our further hope that at an early date, the Congress will take decisive steps toward a long-overdue broadening of the coverage provided by the minimum wage law.

The Congress has a most serious responsibility to ensure that the improved minimum wages will apply to all the lower-income people who need that protection."

Unions Charge Gross Abuses To 'Security'

UNION spokesmen, lawyers and government officials locked horns last week in a day-long discussion of the pending Butler "defense facilities" bill and various "industrial security" programs already operated under law or executive order.

The Defense Dept., backed by spokesmen for industry and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, argued that the Butler bill is necessary and desirable at least "in principle" and that existing security programs operated for private industry are "fairly" administered.

Union spokesmen and lawyers in private practice charged that the "security" system is wide open to abuse, that gross abuses have actually occurred, and that the "impact" is damaging industrial relations as well as private rights.

Passage of the Butler bill, charged Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., Washington counsel for the CIO Auto Workers, would turn us into *"a nation of screeners and screenees"* and *"make screening almost a national pastime."*

Move For Firings

"We have seen an employer deliberately ask for the transfer of a worker from a non-security job to a security job," said Rauh, "for the sole purpose of having him designated a security risk and discharging him.

"If the Administration does not intend to engage in screening on a wide scale, why does it ask authority in the Butler bill for nationwide screening?"

Rauh urged that the Administration shift from the "screening" approach to "time-tested methods of counter-intelligence" to "thwart the Communist rings" and protect industry from sabotage.

The IUE's Experience

Benjamin C. Sigal, counsel for the CIO Electrical Workers, warned that existing "screening" programs operated in private industry—some by the government, some by industry itself—had had "an unfortunate impact on labor-management relations."

There is a tendency to spread "security" findings into non-defense areas as well as in defense work, Sigal said, and the "climate is changing" to make this possible "despite the Defense Dept. claim of fairness."

RAISES ISSUES for government spokesman. Joseph L. Rauh Jr., Washington counsel, CIO Auto Workers, asks series of hard questions on "security."

George Christensen, attorney for the AFL Machinists, urged that any industrial security program be organized so as to "confine coverage" to eliminating "actual or potential spies or saboteurs from jobs where they can sabotage or secure vital and secret information."

"No person should be discharged unless found guilty in a fair hearing under fair procedures," Christensen said.

Field Day For Slander

Joseph Amann, president of the Engineers and Scientists of America, charged that existing programs had caused valuable workers to leave defense work and asked for revisions to provide a bill of particulars and a fair hearing on the merits, including cross-examination of adverse witnesses.

Adam Yarmolinsky, attorney who is studying "security" cases for the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, said that a review revealed an "incredible lack of substance to most of the charges that initiate formal proceedings against an employe.

"No effective system has yet been put into operation to weed out gossip, slander and arrant nonsense," he said.

John Fanning, director of the Defense Dept.'s Office of Industrial Relations, defended the department's endorsement of the Butler bill.

"We are not interested in nationwide screening," he said. In response to a question from Rauh, Fanning stated the intent was simply to eliminate from sensitive areas in private industry the "hard core of Communists."

U.S. Agencies Reply

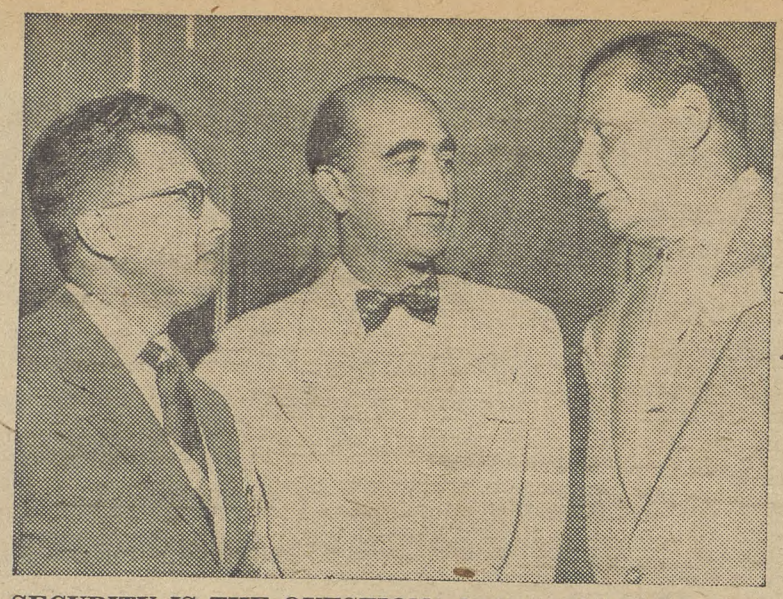
"It is a mistake to confuse security with loyalty," he said. "A physical condition might make you a security risk. If you are so unfortunate as to have epilepsy we don't want you in a sensitive area.

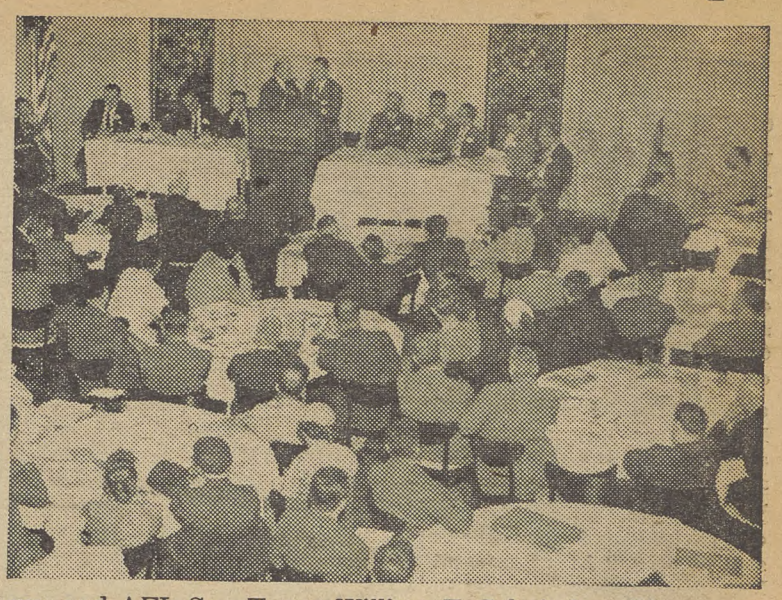
"Much of the criticism of the security programs has come from professional critics."

Robert Applegate, another Defense Dept. spokesman, said that "between 2.5 million and 3 million industry employes had been screened and we have found fewer than 1000 positive cases."

Theron J. Rice, manager of national defense for the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, renewed the chamber's endorsement of the Butler bill "in principle" and said he thought it could be "rewritten to achieve the desired objectives without creating a police state."

The conference was co-sponsored by the Washington chapters of the Industrial Relations Research Association, John Herling, president, and the American Political Science Association, Max Kampelman, chairman.





SECURITY IS THE QUESTION—Left to right, in picture to left, are George Christensen, attorney for AFL Machinists; Benjamin C. Sigal, counsel of the CIO Electrical Workers; and AFL Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler. They were at the conference on Security Programs in U. S. industry. At right is a general view of panel and audience.

—Herblock in Washington Post & Times Herald

The Knock At The Door

High Court Upholds Peters But Dodges A Key Issue

THE SUPREME Court ruled last week that Prof. John P. Peters of Yale University had been improperly dismissed on "loyalty" charges from government service, but refused to pass on the broad constitutional question of whether an accused worker has a right to "confront" and cross-examine witnesses against him.

The court split 7 to 2, in a decision written by Chief Justice Warren, in holding that the old Truman Loyalty Review Board had no right to haul Peters up on charges, after he had been cleared by his own agency loyalty board, and initiate a new hearing.

THE PRACTICAL effect of the decision, since the high court sidestepped the "face the accusers" issue, was not clear:

- **Peters himself was not ordered reinstated to his advisory position with the Public Health Service, since the term of his appointment had "expired" in 1953.**
- **The Loyalty Review Board rebuked by the court is no longer in existence and the same kind of case could not now arise.**

The Review Board under the Truman Administration was abolished under the Eisenhower Administration. Government employes now have no right of appeal beyond their own agency heads or security boards.

There is no top super-agency review board that could attempt the thing the Supreme Court condemned — the "unwarranted assumption of power" in reopening a case already decided in favor of the employe.

FBI Chief Still Likes His Informers

FBI Dir. J. Edgar Hoover thinks the "confidential informant" system of the government is "an essential safeguard against evil forces which threaten national and individual security."

In advance of the Supreme Court's decision in the John P. Peters case, in which the court refused to rule on the right of government employes to "face the accusers," Hoover told law enforcement officials that we could not surrender "confidential informers."

Security Inquiry Proposal Wins Bipartisan Support

A BIPARTISAN seven-member Senate subcommittee has unanimously approved the Humphrey-Stennis resolution to establish a 12-member commission to investigate the entire government "security" system.

Such a commission has been opposed by the White House and the Justice Dept. in the past. The CIO has strongly supported it.

The objective, said Humphrey, is *"to take the whole security program out of partisan politics"* and correct present programs to "protect the national security" and *"also protect and preserve individual American rights."*

The fate of the resolution remained uncertain in the face of Pres. Eisenhower's refusal to endorse it and Atty.-Gen. Brownell's antagonism. Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) predicted the Senate would approve it and said the outlook in the House was also "favorable."

The resolution won the support of four Democrats—Sens. Humphrey, Kennedy (Mass.) Symington (Mo.) and Thurmond (S. C.). It was also supported by the three Republican subcommittee members—Sens. Margaret Smith (Me.), Cotton (N. H.) and Martin (Ia.).

The resolution would set up a commission, with full power to subpena witnesses and compel testimony, composed of two spokesmen from the Executive branch, two from the Senate, two from the House, and six public members.

Four members would be named by Pres. Eisenhower, four by Vice Pres. Nixon, four by Speaker Rayburn.

HEAD TO HEAD in discussion are Joseph Amann, president, Engineers and Scientists of America, and John Fanning, chief of Defense Dept. industrial relations.

Highlights Of ICFTU Congress In Photos As World Free Labor Met In Vienna

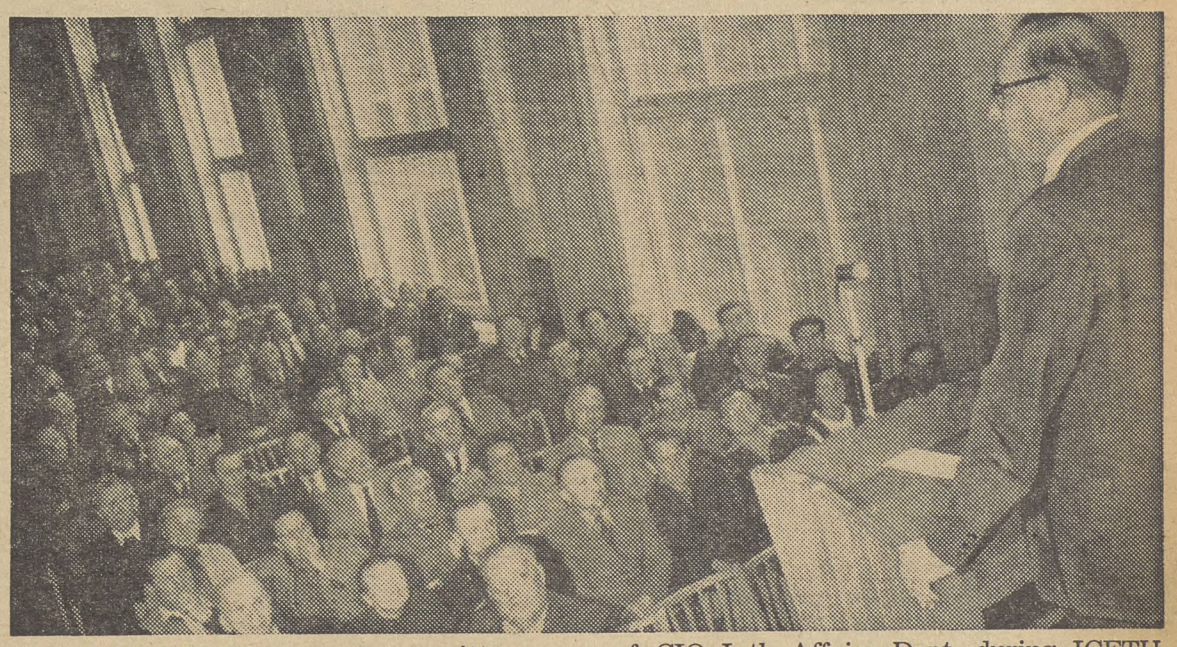
SYMBOL of worldwide scope of Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, marked in four languages, stood outside Vienna Konzerthaus (left), where Fourth World Congress was held. In photo at right, TWUA-CIO Pres. Emil Rieve (left) gives his own inimitable version of things to CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey (center) and TWU-CIO Pres. Michael J. Quill. At far right is Assistant Dir. Harry Pollak of CIO Intl. Affairs Dept. Rieve and Pollak also went to Intl. Labor Organization meeting in Geneva.

DELEGATE from Gold Coast, in colorful attire, was one of many who spoke.

TIME OUT for huddle (left) was taken by (l. to r.) USWA Pres. David J. McDonald, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky. At right are AFL Pres. George Meany (r.), Potofsky and CIO European Rep. Michael Ross.

SPEAKERS included Paul Finet, first ICFTU president, now a Schuman Plan leader.

REGIONAL Activities Committee is shown at work during ICFTU parley. OCAW Pres. O. A. Knight is at right and CCL Sec.-Treas. Donald MacDonald, chairman, is next to him.



MASS MEETING of plant committeemen and shop stewards in Russian Zone of Vienna was addressed by Dir. Victor G. Reuther of CIO Intl. Affairs Dept. during ICFTU sessions. These are the union leaders who blocked Reds' efforts to take over.

'Big Jim' Predicts Alabama Scab Law Repeal

By AL ZACK

"BIG JIM" Folsom, Governor of Alabama, last week predicted that State's so-called "right-to-work" law would be repealed or drastically amended by the present Legislature.

In an exclusive interview with The CIO News, Folsom strongly condemned the law, enacted in 1953.

"The damn thing has done nothing but cause trouble," he snapped, pounding the arm of his chair to emphasize his point.

"Why," the Governor continued, "it has caused more trouble during the first 30 days of my Administration than we had during the entire four years I served as Governor in my other term."

Folsom has made repeal or drastic amendment of the "right-to-scab" law a part of his program—a sound liberal program which he predicts will become law before the Legislature goes home.

Belongs In Basket

His opposition to the statute isn't new. The day Folsom's successor signed the bill (Alabama governors can not succeed themselves, and so there was a four-year gap between the Folsom Administrations), Folsom was asked to comment on the scab law by a television newscaster.

"BIG JIM" FOLSOM

If he had been governor, he answered, the right-to-work bill would never have become law. "It belongs in the wastebasket not on the statute books," he said.

That kind of blunt speaking, typical of Folsom and loved by the Alabama voters, has characterized his approach to all anti-union legislation.

During the midst of the recent CWA strike against Southern Bell Telephone Co., Folsom was one of the governors who attempted mediation, only to be rebuffed by the arrogance of company officials.

At that time, he charged the "right-to-wreck" law, as he has often called it, was responsible in Alabama.

Industrialists, who urged him to call out the National Guard during strikes, were promptly slapped down.

"The state militia will not be used as a strike-breaking organization," Folsom said, and he stuck to his guns despite great pressure.

The son of a poor, struggling family, Folsom instinctively knows the problems of workers and farmers.

Stands On Principles

He campaigned on a platform which promised workers that his Administration would never support laws which took away their hard-earned rights. To Folsom, that promise, like all campaign pledges, is sacred. He has an old-fashioned political theory that platforms are made to run on and to stand on—in contrast to the old political practice—and he has a reputation of not compromising on his principles.

Thus Folsom's prediction that the "right-to-work" law will be repealed, or drastically amended during this legislative session, is of extreme importance.

It won't be an easy victory, he candidly admits. "It will be a tough fight," he says, jutting out his chin, "but we can do it."

If Alabama follows Folsom's advice, it will be the first southern state to repeal this anti-labor law.

That fact doesn't surprise or faze Folsom. He is used to leading his State toward liberal legislation and he notes that Alabama is the home of two liberal senators, Sparkman and Hill, and a liberal Supreme Court justice, Black.

He calls the liberalism of Alabama a *"general departure from the Civil War thinking"* and he says positively that *"the people of Alabama are liberal and progressive."*

Folsom doesn't expect the toughest fight of this legislation session to come on the "right-to-work" repeal. Rather he believes it will be directed toward his goal of redistricting the State to provide more equitable legislative representation.

Alabama's 54-year-old representation law gives far more voting power to rural residents than to big-city dwellers and he's determined to equalize things.

Higher Standards

The result, the tall, dark-haired, 46-year-old Governor confidently predicts, will be a new birth of liberalism in Alabama. That will mean, he adds, *"a higher standard of living for all our people."*

That's Folsom's main goal. He doesn't believe the "got rocks" should "live in such splendor" while the "rest of us do without." And he has definite views on the role of labor unions in that struggle toward a higher standard of living, saying:

"I attribute the growth of prosperity in Alabama to the coming of the labor unions more than to any other single thing."

Folsom Praised By Sen. Douglas

Gov. Folsom's fight to repeal Alabama's "right-to-work" law, authored by a representative from a county where there isn't a single union, has won wide praise in the industrial North.

One of Folsom's prized possessions is a recent telegram from Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) praising his "wise and brave fight" against the statute.

"These laws, as you state, are really anti-labor acts designed to prevent unions from bargaining effectively and hence to force wages below their proper level," Douglas wired. "The humane people of the country approve of your efforts and honor you for them. Good luck and strength to your efforts."

In The Legislatures—

GOP Kills California FEPC; Jobless Aid Drive Is Pressed

By EUGENE A. KELLEY

GOP MEMBERS of the California Senate Labor Committee ruthlessly knifed hopes for passage of Fair Employment Practices legislation at this session.

Aligning five to two against Democratic members, they voted to table bills establishing an FEP Commission and court machinery for enforcing its orders.

The setback was especially bitter because for the first time in the State's history an FEPC Act had been approved by the Assembly only a short time before.

Democratic advocates of the measure in the Senate came under constant sniping from their Republican colleagues. For example, Randolph Van Nostrand, public relations director of the Los Angeles Merchants and Manufactureres Association, told the legislators:

"The majority should be on their hands and knees praying to God the United States is never a democracy."

Michigan

A seven-year fight ended with victory when a Michigan Senate coalition of 10 Democrats and 10 Republicans passed an FEPC law over the objections of 13 other Republicans. Although watered down from the measure which swept the House 80 to 27, Gov. G. Mennen Williams called it *"a historic step forward in the direction of more effective democracy."*

Michigan CIO Council Pres. August Scholle noted that "at long last the Legislature has seen fit to breathe life and meaning into what thus far has been only an abused theory of economic democracy."

'PAC Gag' Bill Killed In Ohio

Ohio's "PAC gag" bill—the Kile Bill— was killed last week as organized labor won a smashing victory.

Final decision to abandon the measure, which would have outlawed union political activity, came during a three-hour Republican caucus. The majority party gave up its favorite bill in the face of concerted opposition, with many GOP members defying their leaders and protesting the measure.

The Ohio CIO Council hailed the verdict "as citizens vitally concerned with preserving our basic freedoms."

Pennsylvania

In the Keystone State too, Republicans knocked out any chances for an FEPC bill that passed the House 161 to 23. The Senate Education Committee approved the theory of FEPC, then made any bill meaningless with this gimmick:

"Except that it shall not be an unlawful employment practice for any employer to select for employment any person who is best able and most competent to perform the services required."

Illinois

A thousand delegates from labor, civic, community and church organizations will stage a mass lobby in Springfield June 15 to push for FEPC and other legislation to combat discrimination and segregation in Illinois. The lobby was arranged by the State Conference of branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

PALTRY increases in unemployment compensation now under consideration are opposed by the Illinois CIO Council but it has had little opportunity to say so to the Legislature.

Only those favoring House Bill 1030 were heard at a first meeting of the Judiciary Committee.

These included spokesmen for the State Federation of Labor, the Chamber of Commerce and other.

Present law permits payments of $27 a week to single persons. The new bills would raise this by $1 for single people and to $40 for those with four or more dependents.

California

For the first time in a single California legislative session, increases have been voted in unemployment compensation, disability insurance and workmen's compensation.

A $3 increase in the maximum benefit payments is featured in an unemployment compensation bill sent to Gov. Goodwin Knight.

A $5 raise in disability insurance brings the maximum to $40 a week.

In the workmen's compensation field, temporary and permanent disability maximums will be raised by $5 from the present $35 for temporary disability and the present $30 for permanent disability.

Ohio

Increases in jobless benefits due for a Senate vote in the Ohio Legislature "are far short of decent American standards of living," the State CIO and AFL told senators. A bill proposes a $3 hike in the basic maximums from $30 to $33 and a 50c boost in dependency allowances from $2.50 to $3 a week.

Kilgore Urges Prompt Action On Refugee Act Amendments

PROMPT action on Pres. Eisenhower's proposed amendments to the Refugee Relief Act was urged last week by Chairman Kilgore (D. W. Va.) of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

KILGORE

The amendments, he underscored, "do not in any way affect the basic immigration law, but solely relate to the refugee act."

Kilgore said there had been some misunderstanding on this point. The President and Sec. of State Dulles have made "lofty statements" about revision of the immigration act, he added, *"but if the Administration has an immigration policy it has not bothered to make it known to Congress."*

Chairman Langer (R. N.D.) of the refugee subcommittee began hearings on refugee act changes last week. Kilgore observed it was "significant" that the White House responded to the "severe criticisms" of the act and proposed 10 amendments. These would receive Democratic support, Kilgore promised.

LANGER'S group is also considering liberalizing amendments proposed by Sen. Lehman (D. N.Y.). Administration amendments are embodied in the bill submitted by Sen. Watkins (R. Utah).

In testimony before the committee, Lehman called on Pres. Eisenhower to order a "crash program" to rescue the refugee relief plan from "the brink of failure." Already, he said, it has "cast shame" on the prestige of the U. S. because it has "floundered on the rocks of administrative red tape, of administrative obsession with so-called security and of primary defects in the act itself."

Gov. Williams (D. Mich.) warned that in the failure of the program are "the seeds of serious trouble to our national prestige and security, and our national honor as well." He described the present program as "totally inadequate."

GOP Splits As Foreign Aid Bill Is Voted

THE GOP'S split was showing badly last week as the Senate voted 59 to 18 to authorize the Administration's $3.5 billion foreign aid program.

Democrats led the fight to beat down amendments offered by top Republican figures to scuttle their President's proposals to carry on the program.

The bill faces tough sledding, however, when it is considered by the Appropriations Committee, which still must vote the actual cash to run the program.

GOP Floor Leader Knowland (Calif.), Chairman Bridges (N.H.) of the Republican Policy Committee and others attempted to wreck the Eisenhower recommendations. Support for the program was led by Chairman George (D. Ga.) of the Foreign Relations Committee.

SEN. SPARKMAN (D. Ala.) defended foreign aid, noting that if the U. S. had not spent billions earlier "the cost would have been greater in the long run because most of Europe and probably all of Southeast Asia would have by now been lost to the Communists."

"Well, men—here's the proposed contract our employers sent over. I had to dunk it in chlorophyll before I could read it."

Wrench Tossed Into Dixon-Yates

A HOUSE Appropriations subcommittee tossed a monkey wrench into Pres. Eisenhower's Dixon-Yates giveaway drive last week by denying $6.5 million for a transmission line to carry power from the proposed private plant across the Mississippi River to TVA's lines.

Instead, it voted to give the money to let TVA start work on its own $90 million steam plant. TVA supporters hailed this as a major victory.

Rep. Evins (D. Tenn.) predicted the full committee would sustain the action. If both houses approve it will have the effect of scuttling the Dixon-Yates deal and invasion of TVA territory by the private power monopoly.

Sen. Kefauver (D. Tenn.) called the subcommittee action "good news." He said the Dixon-Yates combine showed a "magnificent disregard" for Congress when it broke ground for its West Memphis, Ark., plant.

Many of us, Kefauver said, "are determined that not one kilowatt from that plant will ever go into the lines of the TVA system."

MIDDLE SOUTH Utilities, Inc., the Dixieland firm that owns 79% of the stock of the Mississippi Valley Generating Co., recipient of the Dixon-Yates handout, held its annual meeting last week—in, of course, New York. Pres. Edgar N. Dixon told reporters that the combine's construction program will move ahead on schedule.

In another phase of the public power fight, a Senate Interior subcommittee approved by a 3 to 1 vote a bill for federal construction of a high dam at Hells Canyon on the Snake River.

The measure was sponsored by Sen. Morse (D. Ore.) and 26 others, including the three subcommittee members who voted for it—Chairman Anderson (D. N.M.) and Sens. Jackson (D. Wash.) and O'Mahoney (D. Wyo.). Sen. Watkins (R. Utah) voted against it, while Sen. Millikin (R. Colo.) did not vote.

THE ISSUE is important "far beyond the area immediately involved," said Robert Oliver, director, CIO Legislative Committee.

"The issue is whether government policy shall be to turn over natural resources for private profit on an inefficient basis" or whether the government itself shall "provide more efficient development to meet the needs of the people," he declared.

The Hells Canyon fight went to the Senate in the aftermath of a Federal Power Commission hearing in which Idaho Power Co., a private utility with corporation offices in Maine, demanded a permit to "preempt" the Hells Canyon site with three low-level dams.

A FPC EXAMINER, after lengthy hearings, recommended a permit for one Idaho Power Co. low-level dam—not three—but stated:

"The facts seem to point to the inescapable conclusion that the high dam would be dollar for dollar the better investment and the more nearly ideal development of the Middle Snake."

Sen. Magnuson (D. Wash.) charged on the Senate floor that the FPC examiner's findings "proved" that the Idaho Power plan "failed to provide an alternative" for a federal high-level dam—that Idaho Power's "plan" would produce less power, more expensively, without the beneficial supplemental advantages of a federal dam.

IDAHO POWER'S complete three-dam project (only one dam was recommended) would produce on-site prime power totaling only 505,000 kilowatts, Magnuson pointed out, as contrasted with 924,000 prime kilowatts estimated for the high-level government dam.

Idaho Power's privately produced power would be retailed at nearly 250% more than power produced by a government dam, Magnuson said the examiner's findings of fact revealed.

The Hells Canyon high-level dam was recommended to Congress by former Pres. Truman and former Interior Sec. Chapman. The recommendation was withdrawn by the Eisenhower Administration through Sec. McKay.

(Comments on the Hells Canyon fight, Page 4.)

Ebasco Outfit Eyes The Northwest

Ebasco Services, Inc., the "accounting" firm tangled up with the two big private utilities involved in the Dixon-Yates contract, is also trying "to gain control of the future development of power" in the whole Columbia River Basin, Sen. Morse (D. Ore.) charged before the House Judiciary Committee.

Morse pointed out that Ebasco, which was involved with a "fiasco" in building an Atomic Energy Commission plant at Joppa, Ill., is a "subsidiary of Electric Bond & Share, which until 1940 controlled the largest group of utilities in the U. S."

Ebasco continues "as the accounting and engineering brains" of many of its old companies despite the split compelled by the Public Utilities Holding Company Act of 1935, he charged.

By a "network of control" of various Northwest utilities, Morse said, "Ebasco desires to clamp upon Oregon, Washington, Montana and Idaho a grasp over economic destiny" such as "the Southern Pacific once held over California."

Labor's World—

Meany Hits ILO Bolt By U. S. Employer Delegate

AFL PRES. GEORGE MEANY, attending the conference of the Intl. Labor Organization at Geneva last week, accused the U. S. employer delegate of playing into the hands of the Communists, who many observers believe are trying to disrupt the ILO.

Meany's charges were leveled against William McGrath of Cincinnati, who was nominated by the National Association of Manufacturers and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce as this country's employer delegate to the ILO. The ILO is a United Nations agency.

McGrath has been closely associated with a number of right-wing groups in this country which have made no bones about their distrust of the ILO. There has been considerable extremist propaganda that the ILO has designs to destroy the "sovereignty" of the U. S. government.

THE ISSUE that prompted Meany's sharp criticism, according to the Baltimore Sun, was McGrath's refusal to sit on any employer committees in which the Communists are represented. The Communist "employers" have been given only restricted deputy memberships on these groups, thanks to the stand of the U. S. government delegation, with strong support from the U. S. labor delegation.

Meany, referring to McGrath's decision to boycott the committee sessions, called the employer delegate the "greatest asset the Russians have at the conference." He urged U. S. business groups to repudiate McGrath on grounds that he does not represent the "thinking of the vast majority of American employers on the ILO and its works."

His absence from the committee sessions, it was pointed out, would play into the hands of Soviet propaganda.

Sec. of Labor Mitchell, a conference speaker, in a bluntly-worded address calling for all-out war on slave labor in Communist countries, took a crack at McGrath without mentioning him by name.

"The U. S. government values its participation in the ILO," he said, "and will continue to make as effective a contribution as possible to the success of the work of this organization.

"We in America believe that the ILO and the United Nations . . . deserve and must continue to have the support of the government, employers and workers of the U. S. and of all other governments, employers and workers who seek a just and lasting peace in a troubled world."

The ILO conference—its 38th and its largest—is being held in the Swiss capital.

DEMOCRATIC LABOR groups have not been happy about the presence of representatives of the Soviet dictatorship in the UN labor body.

Over the strong protests of the Soviet group, they have moved ahead strongly with efforts to investigate slave labor throughout the world, and have blocked Russia's attempt to obtain eight full memberships on the employers' committees.

AFL Intl. Rep. George P. Delaney, the U. S. worker delegate, was elected to the conference steering committee.

His CIO advisers are Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers; Chairman John M. Callahan of the IUE-CIO General Electric Conference Board; CIO European Rep. Michael Ross and Assistant Dir. Harry Pollak of the CIO Intl. Affairs Dept.

Israeli Says Thanks For Murray Award

Deep appreciation on being awarded a Philip Murray Memorial Foundation medal for work in the free labor movement was expressed by Gen. Sec. M. Namir of Histadrut, the Israeli federation of labor, in a letter to CIO Gen. Counsel Arthur Goldberg, foundation director.

"Israel workers always recognized the great qualities of Philip Murray and were proud to number him among their friends," he wrote.

Taylor Recovering After Illness

Pres. Russell J. Taylor of the CIO Shoe Workers was discharged from Georgetown Hospital, Washington, D. C., last week after a three-week siege of illness.

Taylor, who suffered complications after an operation for appendicitis, is resting comfortably at his home in Washington.

NAACP Seeks Action By Fall To End School Bias

A WARNING that states with segregated schools have a choice between "affirmative action" toward desegregation before classes resume in the fall or facing court action was sounded by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at a conference in Atlanta last week.

Local school authorities in segregated areas, spurred by U. S. Supreme Court instructions on May 31, moved in both directions.

School Supt. Forbes H. Harris of populous Montgomery County, Md., in suburban Washington, said desegregation is expected to be complete this fall in both primary and secondary schools.

In Virginia's "tobacco belt," the governing bodies of adjoining Prince Edward and Nottoway Counties refused to appropriate money to run the schools next year.

In nearby Hanover County, Circuit Court Judge Leon M. Bazile ruled that a $1 million school construction bond issue was invalid because it had been voted before the U. S. Supreme Court acted.

REP. ROOSEVELT (D. Calif.) called on Pres. Eisenhower to "counsel and to guide, to calm and to convince, to lead" the country in conforming to the anti-segregation ruling.

"Now is the time for the President to begin to act," he told the House. "He can put the weight of his office behind the fight to end discrimination not only in education, but in employment, in interstate travel and in all other areas where the rights of American citizens to be equal in all things and in all ways are questioned or denied."

Beirne Asks Labor Welfare Voice

A DEMAND that labor and other segments of the community have "a voice in the planning and decision making" of united campaigns was made by Joseph A. Beirne at a meeting at Dayton, O., of the Community Chests and Councils of America.

BEIRNE

Beirne, president of the CIO Communications Workers and chairman of the CIO Community Services Committee, told more than 400 volunteer campaign leaders from U. S. and Canada that if this wide community participation is lacking, "the real meaning expressed in our gifts will be lost."

"The number of dollars received is important," he said. "Equally important is the attitude of the people. The united campaign must be a people's organization, born of their need and nourished by their substance."

The CWA-CIO president said union members "should be invited to participate, not as mere window dressing, while basic decisions are still made by a select few who reserve for themselves the privilege of thinking and acting for the whole community."

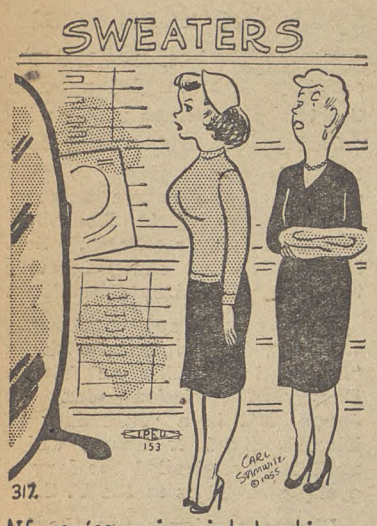
He said that he was "disturbed" by a recent CCCA survey showing that while unions are represented on almost all of the United Fund boards studied and on 75% of the Chests and Chest-Councils boards, labor held board posts on only 50% of the Community Welfare Councils and 30% of Chest-affiliated agencies. The two latter groups are the welfare dispersing agencies.

Beirne said the experience of CIO-CSC in training over 25,000 union counsellors "has made us acutely aware" that the objective in raising money "is to provide more and better services for the people of our communities."

"When a union counsellor can make a satisfactory referral of a worker with a health problem," he continued, "the job of raising money is relatively easy. In communities where services are inadequate to the need or unavailable, the situation may be quite different.

"It is important that we be constantly alert to the relationship between our services and the needs of the community."

GOP Rebuked As Senate Ups Public Housing To 145,000



"If you're going job-hunting, I'd suggest two sizes smaller."

HOUSING activities of the past several years "have been a dismal failure in the light of the needs of the people," CIO Housing Dir. Ben Fischer told the National Housing Conference in Washington last week.

There has been a "sharp increase" in the number of new homes produced, Fischer said, "but only a handful are avaliable to the two groups that need most to be rehoused."

These groups he defined as "low-income families unable to afford anything but the most rundown, substandard housing and the lower middle-income families who cannot meet the current costs of new homes or even good old homes."

In addition must be added *"the shocking fact that almost none of the new housing is available to minority groups,"* he said.

FISCHER and Frank N. Hoffmann, chairman of the CIO Housing Subcommittee, testified before the House Banking Committee in support of the CIO goal of two million new housing units a year, including 200,000 public housing units.

Fischer told the conference that "the present inadequacy of new public housing is the result of deliberate planning by the enemies of the program."

"The slums of America cannot be cleared without a public housing program widely supported at all levels of government without a network of restrictions designed to hamstring it," he said.

"Those who advocate clearing the slums and oppose a big public housing program are either kidding themselves or practicing deceit."

HOME BUILDERS and real estate brokers derive many "benefits" from government aids, and "mortgage lenders receive lavish aids," Fischer said. But the consumers who benefit are not "the great bulk of those whose needs are most urgent and real."

"The renewed all-out fight to resurrect the public housing program," exemplified by the Senate vote expanding the Eisenhower proposal, "represents the most significant development in years," he said.

THE SENATE last week administered a stinging rebuke to the GOP Administration by boosting the authorized public housing program to 145,000 low-rent units a year—four times the 35,000 units recommended by Pres. Eisenhower.

The key vote came on an amendment by Sen. Capehart (R. Ind.) to change the bill as it came from the Banking and Currency Committee and drop public housing units back to 35,000 a year.

Capehart's amendment was defeated after a bitter floor battle in which Sen. Johnson (D. Tex.) delayed the rollcall until full Democratic strength had been rallied.

Thirty-five Democrats and nine Republicans, mostly from the Northeast, joined to defeat the Capehart proposal. Capehart was supported by 32 Republicans and six Democrats, all from the South.

THE BILL, embodying the enlarged housing program sponsored by Sen. Sparkman (D. Ala.), then was passed by a 60 to 25 vote.

Its terms actually would provide 135,000 public housing units a year, subject to revision by the President by as much as 65,000 units either upward or downward, plus 10,000 units per year for elderly couples.

House Republican Leader Martin (R. Mass.) promptly predicted that the Sparkman Bill would be drastically modified to reduce the amount of public housing.

EISENHOWER'S housing chief, Albert M. Cole, criticized several features of the Sparkman Bill in a speech before the National Housing Conference. But he promised that if Congress insisted on authorizing more public housing than the President asked, "of course, we would go along with it."

Martin's prediction that the House would sharply reduce the public housing features of the Sparkman Bill, was based, he said, on past actions in which the House has tried to kill public housing completely, only to see it rescued by the Senate.

The Senate vote in favor of the Sparkman Bill was itself a surprise to observers. The Republican leaders claimed, and some Democrats privately admitted, that the GOP had the bill beaten.

The actual rollcall showed that anti-housing Republicans had grossly overestimated their strength.

CIO Unions Urged To Aid Handicapped

INTERNATIONAL unions and state, county and city CIO councils have been urged by National CIO to "make as large a contribution as they possibly can" to the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped.

In a letter to unions, councils and regional directors, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther pointed out that CIO and its affiliates have previously given money to AFPH, and that CIO recently made "an initial contribution" for 1955.

"The CIO," he said, "is wholly committed to the theory that the average worker who may incur a physical handicap in the course of his employment or in community life wants to maintain himself and his family by his own efforts rather than subsist on charity or public welfare allotments."

He suggested that contributions be forwarded directly to Paul A. Strachen, president of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, 1370 National Press Building, Washington 4, D. C.

Gas Rate Gouge Bill Gets House Committee Approval

A NARROWLY-divided House Interstate Commerce Committee last week approved the Harris Bill designed to destroy Federal Power Commission control of wellhead prices charged by natural gas producers.

The vote was 16 to 15 in favor of the gas rate gouge, which the CIO has denounced as a $800 million annual "gift" to gas producers at the expense of city consumers who use natural gas.

A companion bill, sponsored by Sen. Fulbright (D. Ark.), is pending in the Senate.

The House committee first rejected the bill, despite some minor amendments intended to give the impression that consumers would still be protected, by a 14 to 14 vote.

Chairman Priest (D. Tenn.) promptly scheduled another meeting and the bill slid through after pro-consumer congressmen had failed, by a 17 to 12 count, to substitute a bill by Rep. Wolverton (R. N. J.) to retain federal controls over wellhead natural gas prices.

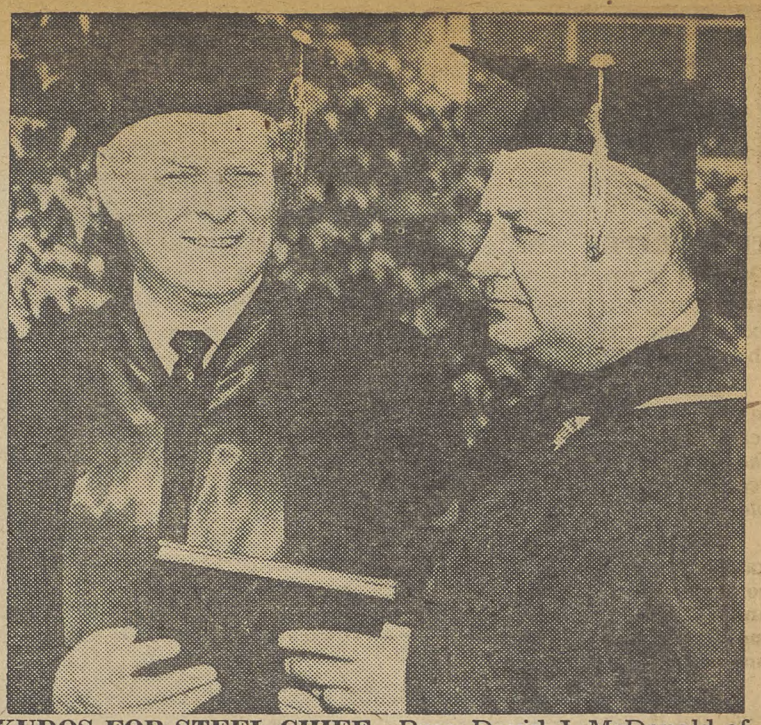
Dir. Robert Oliver of the CIO Legislative Committee had urged the House committee to face the issue squarely by taking a vote on the simple question of whether the consumer-protecting Natural Gas Act should be repealed outright.

Donald Montgomery ,director of the CIO Auto Workers Washington office, charged before the Senate Commerce Committee that the companion Fulbright bill would "increase the annual cost of natural gas to consumers by as much as $800 million" and "enhance by as much as $80 billions" the value of present gas reserves, "nearly half of which are owned by a few big oil companies."

CIO Supports Latin Road

APPROPRIATION of the full Administration recommendation of $74.9 million for rapid completion of the Pan-American Highway was urged by the CIO in testimony last week before a Senate Appropriations subcommittee.

"The CIO is firmly convinced," Mrs. Katherine Ellickson, CIO associate research director, told the committee, "that the welfare of the peoples of our hemisphere is bound closely to the development of commercially usable communications in and between the different republics."



KUDOS FOR STEEL CHIEF—Pres. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers (left) donned academic cap and gown to receive honorary Doctor of Letters degree from Judge Blair F. Gunther, Board of Trustees chairman, in ceremonies at Alliance College, Cambridge Springs, Pa.

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

RIGHT NOW in approximately 100 U. S. cities there are active cemetery promotions appealing to families and individuals to buy burial space in advance of need.

The Latest In High-Pressure Deals

Many of these are unproven "predevelopment" promotions. That is, the salesmen are merely selling undeveloped real estate at a high price. *If past experience with similar high-pressure cemetery promotions is any guide, some of these tracts now being sold as cemetery lots will never become cemeteries.*

Cemetery promotions currently are especially active in the mid-West. Such large cities as Cleveland have been the scene of active promotions recently, but promotions have also been operating increasingly in smaller towns of 25-30,000 population. *So active have they been that 15 states enacted laws in 1953, '54 and '55 requiring that whenever a pre-need service is sold, all the money paid in advance must be placed in trust.* Six other states have enacted laws placing all pre-need funeral programs under varying types of jurisdiction.

THE BASIC IDEA OF THESE LAWS is to see that the money you pay in advance for a cemetery lot is placed in escrow, so the promoters can't walk off with it—as has happened in many cases. When a cemetery promotion is staged with a large force of salesmen, it is a fact that much of the money you pay for the lot goes for the salesmen's and sales manager's commissions.

The Association of Better Business Bureaus points out that just because prominent local people may be listed as sponsoring the new cemetery is no guarantee of the soundness of the project, since the actual control may still remain in the hands of the promoters.

Nor is the fact that the memorial park or cemetery association may be organized as a "non-profit corporation" any guarantee that the promoters are not making substantial and sometime exorbitant sales commissions or profits.

WHEN YOU SEE such prices as $150 charged for cemetery lots, you realize that it's much more profitable to promoters to sell vacant real estate for burial lots than for other purposes. Even legitimate, established cemeteries often charge $125 for an individual burial space (an increase of 66% in the typical $75 price for a lot in 1941).

In contrast, a New York local union of warehouse and wholesale workers recently purchased for its members a large tract in an established cemetery. It divided the number of lots into the total price of the ground, and is now providing burial lots for members at a no-profit cost of only $30 a grave. But if an individual buys a grave in this same cemetery where the union has purchased its tract, the price is over $100.

So beware the razzle-dazzle promotions designed to sell you six feet of ground at a price often 10 times its actual cost to the sales organization. If in doubt about the legitimacy of a cemetery association, phone your local Better Business Bureau or Chamber of Commerce for information about it.

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Vandercook Sick, McVane Substitutes

John W. Vandercook, whose nightly radio news commentary is sponsored by the CIO, has been ordered to bed by his doctor. The diagnosis was nervous exhaustion. During Vandercook's absence, John McVane will substitute on the CIO program over the American Broadcasting Co.'s radio network.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

THE WRITER NOTICED in a news release last week that DuPont is predicting that sales this year will be the highest in history. A 1955 volume of $1.9 billion is estimated, which exceeds the 1953 all-time high of $1,765,000,000. In the first quarter this year a 17% gain in business produced a 42% spurt in profits.

DuPont, the largest producer with the biggest working force in the chemical industry, remains unorganized except for a few scattered plants. *Spokesmen for the company boastfully point out that down through the years they have successfully prevented any real union from making any inroads among the bulk of their employes.*

DuPont remains as a challenge to CIO. It is our task to organize these thousands of unorganized workers. Some say that the company gives the workers too much for us to be truly effective among them. The same things were said concerning other basic industries, such as auto and steel, but today they are our biggest unions.

The job of organizing the DuPont workers will not be an easy task, but it can be done by facing up to the magnitude of the DuPont dynasty and providing CIO leadership and resources in accomplishing our goal.

PRES. RUSSELL TAYLOR of the CIO Shoe Workers reports that employes of the Brown Shoe Co., Piggott, Ark., voted for the CIO Shoe Workers in a recent representation election. The campaign was conducted by USWA-CIO Rep. John Spikes.

CIO Reg. Dir. George DeNucci reports the CIO Rubber Workers victorious in the following election: Firestone Rubber Co. warehouse, Berea, O.; Andrews Alderfer Co. (plastics), Akron, O.; American Steward & Transfer Co., Akron, O.

The CIO Electrical Workers continue to roll up election victories. IUE-CIO Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett reports the following: Remington Rand, Minneapolis, Minn.; Varo Mfg. Co., Garland, Tex.; Paramount Optical Co., Woodside, N. Y., and Cardinal Optical Mfg. Co., Inc., Bronx, N. Y.

CIO Rep. Nick Dragon reports an election victory for the CIO Packinghouse Workers among employes of the Celio Vegetable Shed, Phoenix, Ariz.

THE CIO AUTO WORKERS won an election victory among the workers of the Brass Foundry, Peoria, Ill., reports CIO Reg. Dir. Frank Cronin.

The campaign at the Kirby Lumber Co., Silsbee, Tex., was brought to a successful conclusion, reports CIO Rep. Frank McCarty. Among 791 eligible workers, 379 favored the CIO, 186 AFL, neither 15, void 14. Congratulations to all those participating in this campaign.

Pres. Harry Sayre, of the CIO Paperworkers reports that in an election at the Lock-Fold Paper Box Co., Inc., Charleroi, Pa., the workers voted in favor of the CIO Paperworkers. Credit for this victory goes to CIO Rep. John Radzyminski, who was assisted by volunteer organizers from UPA-CIO Local 440, Pittsburgh, Pa., headed by Pres. John Del Duca.

IUE Also Negotiates With GM

THE CIO Electrical Workers last week also pressed a demand for a guaranteed annual employment plan for 35,000 employes in a half dozen General Motors electrical appliance subsidiaries.

The union was represented in negotiations at Detroit by its GM Conference Board which is headed by E. J. Kraft. It was unanimously voted strike authority by the workers last month.

Like the CIO Auto Workers, the IUE extended the five-year contract, which expired June 7, until June 12. Talks began Apr. 24.

THE IUE'S DEMANDS generally are similar to UAW's, with variations for problems peculiar to the electrical industry.

Some 25,000 of the IUE-CIO members work at Frigidaire and Delco Products plants, both in Dayton, O. The union also represents employes at Packard Electric, Warren, O.; Delco Appliances, Rochester, N. Y.; Delco Radio, Chicago, and Delco Battery, New Brunswick, N. J.

Listen To Vandercook Every Night On ABC

Shipowners Resume Talks

MERCHANT shipowners last week resumed negotiations with the CIO Maritime Union seven days before the expiration of the present contract.

"If no agreement is reached by midnight June 15," NMU-CIO Pres. Joseph Curran warned, "the ships crews will be informed that there is no contract in effect and chances are that ships will not leave port."

Prior to last week's talks, the only negotiating session was held May 16, but was adjourned to meet at the call of the shipowners who are represented by the Committee for Companies and Agents, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts.

Some 22,000 jobs for unlicensed seamen on 575 deep-sea vessels are covered by the union's contracts.

The shipowners last week also negotiated with the Marine Engineers and the Radio Association, both CIO, whose agreements also end June 15.

NMU-CIO members in 18 ports have lined up solidly behind the union's main demand, creation of a fund to which shipowners would contribute 25c to a $1 per crew member per day with the purpose of paying weekly benefits to unemployed seamen.

Ford Pact Reminds TWUA Of Textile's 'Stanley Steamer' Pay

NEGOTIATIONS in the auto industry should bring "shame and embarrassment" to New England textile manufacturers now trying to cut workers' wages below $1.30 an hour, Executive Vice Pres. William Pollock of the CIO Textile Workers commented last week.

And, he added, *"the terms of the Ford settlement should show New England what kind of industry is worth saving."*

Praising the CIO Auto Workers agreement with Ford, Pollock contrasted the situation in New England where 15,000 TWUA members went on strike Apr. 16 against wage and fringe benefit cuts demanded by Berkshire Hathaway, Inc., Pepperell Manufacturing Co. and Luther Manufacturing Co.

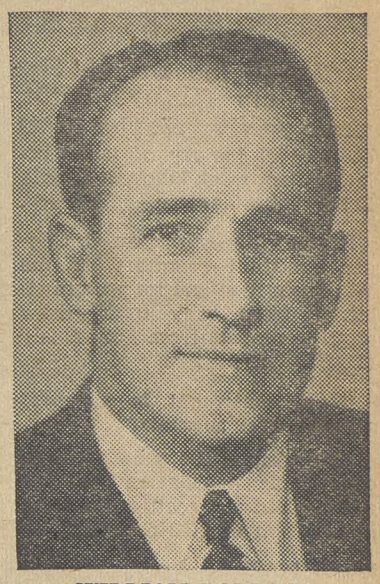
"The longer this strike goes, the longer these employers demonstrate their lack of faith and confidence in the U. S., in New England and their people," Pollock said.

"If the textile industry had the courage, confidence and skill of the auto industry, the workers would be asking for higher pay instead of struggling to protect an already substandard wage. It isn't sound for textile mill owners to argue that auto firms are prosperous and can afford to pay more.

"The textile mills say they need a wage cut to 'meet competition.' On this basis, I suppose the auto workers should have taken cuts for the sake of the Scripps-Booth or the Stanley Steamer. And they, too, would be making $1.30 an hour instead of $2.00 or more."

Textile management should pay more attention to markets and less to so-called "wage relief," Pollock went on.

"Here too," he added, "they should take a lesson from auto. Certainly General Motors is prosperous—but where is the Oakland? Where is the LaSalle? They gave way to other cars, more in keeping with the public taste."



WILLIAM POLLOCK
Raps textile management.

IUE Wins Runaway In Virginia

VICTORY in an NLRB election at the runaway plant of the American Safety Razor Co., Staunton, Va., was won by the CIO Electrical Workers despite violent opposition by the company and the AFL Machinists, which the firm openly supported.

The vote was IUE-CIO 371, IAM 262, and no union 24 out of 718 eligible to cast ballots.

The plant moved about three months ago from Brooklyn, N. Y., a year earlier than was planned because of a sit-in strike by the Communist-dominated United Electrical Workers.

THE FIRM used supervisors and IAM members to aid the AFL union. The day before the election the Staunton News-Leader praised IAM's "statesmanship" and predicted "dire consequences" if the IUE-CIO won.

IUE-CIO Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett praised the work of Carleton Hooks and Pat Martin, international representatives; Joe Kirk, Mel Kress and Bob Christofferson, CIO field representatives, and James Gildea, assistant to CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, who aided in the final phases of the campaign.

Arbitrator Upholds CIO Leather Union

IMPARTIAL Umpire David L. Cole last week ruled that there was no violation of the CIO-AFL No-Raiding Agreement in a dispute between the CIO Leather Workers Organizing Committee and the AFL Butchers.

COLE

Cole said it was "completely unrealistic" to find there is now a "full and unqualified merger" between the Butchers and the formerly independent Fur & Leather Workers since the merger is subject to review in 1956 and 1960.

The Butchers—in the case dismissed by Cole — had charged LWOC with raiding Local 33, the A. C. Lawrence Co., in Peabody, Mass., the world's largest leather plant employing 1700. Once a part of the IFLWU, Local 33 voted overwhelmingly on Feb. 15 to join LWOC.

A petition from LWOC for a certification election at the plant is before the NLRB and early action is expected.

IWOC-CIO last week decisively defeated the Butchers in NLRB elections at six Woburn and Winchester, Mass., plants employing 1300.

Cole denied the finality of any merger between the Fur & Leather Workers and the Butchers, pointing to several provisions permitting the restoration of the status quo prior to 1960.

"If for any of the several reasons which may prevent consummation of the merger by the time of Amalgamated's 20th convention in 1960," he said, "it becomes necessary to restore the status quo it may well be asked, how would it be remotely possible to restore to the CIO-LWOC the rights and opportunities which it now insists it has to organize the membership of the Fur & Leather Workers Union."

Cole stressed that "the automatic and immediate extension of the protection of the No-Raiding Agreement to an otherwise ineligible union upon the making of a tentative, probationary and incomplete type of consolidation with another union which is a party to the No-Raiding Agreement is inconsistent and incompatible with the provisions of the agreement relating to eligible unions which become parties subsequent to the time when the original signatories became bound."

"The conditions set forth for terminating the merger are by no means the same as those which any group reserves in an amalgamation to elect subsequently to disaffiliate . . . ," he declared.

46 Disputes Handled In First Year Of Raid Pact

ON THE FIRST anniversary of the AFL-CIO No-Raiding Agreement, a tabulation showed that 46 cases had been handled.

The pact officially went into operation on June 9, 1954, when AFL Pres. George Meany and CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther signed a memorandum of understanding.

A breakdown of the first year's cases shows:

- Twenty-three cases were initiated by AFL unions. An equal number were initiated by CIO unions.
- Twenty-eight of the 46 cases were settled by mutual agreement between the parties.
- Eight cases were submitted to the impartial arbiter, David L. Cole. Two were later withdrawn by the parties.
- Five cases have already been decided by Cole and one is still pending.
- Ten cases are either under discussion by the parties involved, or are pending at some other stage.

UNDER the agreement, complaints are filed and the secretary-treasurers of the two federations—James B. Carey for the CIO and William Schnitzler for the AFL—are notified.

Union spokesmen seek to resolve the dispute. If they are not successful within 15 days, Carey and Schnitzler seek an amicable settlement.

If these efforts fail, the dispute goes to Cole as impartial umpire. His decision, usually submitted within 30 days, is deemed "final and binding."

'I Didn't Come Here To Bargain'—

Kohler Aide Snorts Rejection As Senators Urge Strike Pact

KOHLER, the union-hating bathroom fixture outfit, wrote another chapter in its disgraceful history of labor relations last week before a Senate Labor subcommittee.

Statements by Lyman C. Conger, assistant secretary of the Wisconsin firm and its ace union-buster from 'way back, drew angry comment from Sen. Neely (D. W. Va.):

"Your statement is the best argument for this law."

Neely heads the subcommittee considering legislation to bar government contracts from firms in violation of NLRB orders.

EMIL MAZEY, secretary-treasurer of the CIO Auto Workers, recited the history of the UAW strike against Kohler, which began Apr. 5, 1954 when the firm refused to negotiate a satisfactory renewal agreement.

He gave three lines in a lengthy statement to note that Kohler successfully broke a strike of its employes, then in an AFL union, during which a riot claimed two lives and injured 47 others.

Most of Conger's 10-page statement was given to an attempt at absolving Kohler from blame.

Neely and two other Senators —Ives (R. N. J.) and McNamara (D. Mich.)—tried in vain to mediate the strike, in the same manner that made history when they ended a 353-day strike by the CIO Steelworkers against the Buffalo Arms, Inc., near Buffalo, N. Y.

A fourth Senator, Goldwater (R. Ariz.), sat silent through the entire hearing but left the session in animated conversation with Conger and other Kohler representatives.

Kohler's award of a shell contract for the Army during the strike was protested by the UAW.

Ives told Conger his statement was *"fraught with bitterness"* and asked Conger to sit down in another room with Mazey in an effort to end the strike. Mazey agreed but Conger refused, saying:

"I didn't come here to bargain, I came here to testify. I have no confidence there is any magic in the Washington atmosphere."

He complained of obstacles to bargaining and of a contract signed by the UAW recently with a competing firm.

"WE WILL take the Universal Rundle contract—which is a first contract—word for word with Kohler," UAW Reg. Dir. Harvey Kitzman told the senators.

Conger backed away from this, saying he saw no reason "why we should ape our competitors in labor relations or in manufacturing techniques."

Asked by McNamara if he would consider arbitration on the terms suggested by Wisconsin's Gov. Walter J. Kohler, Jr., (R.), nephew of the firm's president, Conger said "under no conditions" would he let an arbitrator dictate contract terms.

MAZEY SUGGESTED "a moratorium" closing the plant during further negotiation but the firm's counsel, William F. Howe, said this would only make the strike "100% effective."

CIO Gen. Counsel Arthur F. Goldberg suggested ending the strike pending more talks and guarantees that strikers would be hired back without discrimination. *(Seventy strike leaders have been fired.)*

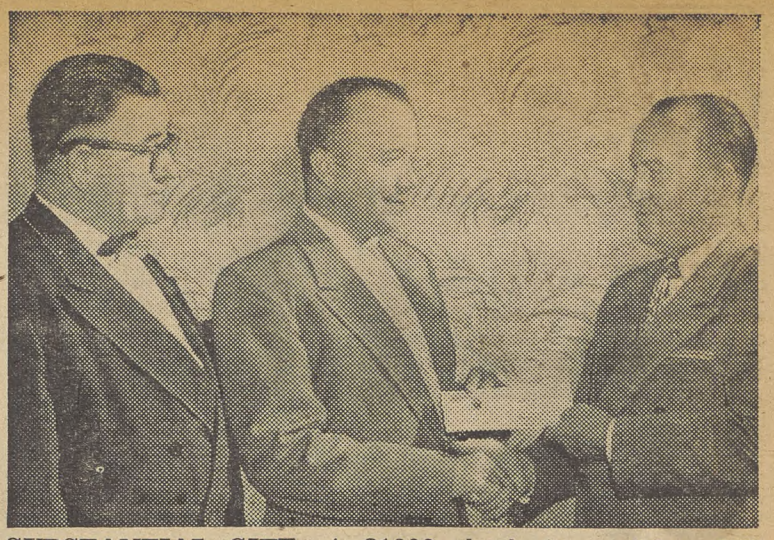
Conger replied that he would not repudiate his promises to scabs who took the jobs of strikers.

"There is no point that I see in pressing this matter further," Neely said as he ended the hearing.

NLRB Resumes Kohler Hearing

The NLRB hearing on many charges of unfair labor practices brought by the CIO Auto Workers against Kohler Co. was resumed last week at Sheboygan, Wis.

Principal charges are that the firm caused and prolonged the walkout by refusing to bargain in good faith and that it illegally fired union leaders.



SUBSTANTIAL GIFT—A $1000 check for striking CIO Auto Workers at the Kohler plant is received by Pres. Allan J. Graskamp of UAW Local 833 from Sec. William Hillman of the Wisconsin Conference of AFL Teamsters, while WCT Pres. Emmett Terry approves.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

A COUPLE of red-breasted robins may not mean anything more than a new freeze and a snow storm, but it looks as if liberal Democrats have finally managed to get some action that shows up the inadequacy of Pres. Eisenhower's *"moderate, progressive"* domestic policy.

Second Spring Coming Up?

Senate Democrats, deserted by six Southerners but helped by nine Republicans, surprisingly smashed the Administration's effort to hold the public housing program to Eisenhower's proposed 35,000 units a year.

Sen. Capehart (R. Ind.) was beaten when he self-confidently tried to kill the Sparkman substitute proposing 145,000 public housing units a year.

The inadequacy of Eisenhower's plan was revealed by the simple fact that most of the nine Republicans voting in favor of Sparkman's substitute are the kind that like to call themselves "Eisenhower Republicans"—senators like Ives, Saltonstall and Flanders.

Next day the Senate resoundingly overrode an attempt by Sen. Smith (R. N.J.) to salvage prestige for Eisenhower's proposal that the new minimum wage be held to 90c an hour.

A few hours earlier Eisenhower, at a news conference, had insisted on the 90c rate, even though informed by reporters that Sherman Adams, chief White House assistant, was passing the word that $1 an hour would be "acceptable."

The Senate was fully acquainted with the President's remarks, but it rejected Smith's *"compromise"* plan to lift the minimum to 95c next January and to $1 in January 1958. Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) fought for the $1 an hour bill reported by committee, and the bill went through without a negative vote.

Over on the House side, an Appropriations subcommittee refused to approve a $6.5 million budget item to construct transmission lines from the proposed Dixon-Yates plant in Arkansas halfway across the Mississippi River to Memphis.

The subcommittee voted, instead, to use the $6.5 million item to let the Tennessee Valley Authority start work on its own proposed steam-generating plant at Fulton.

Legislating By Appropriation

Now this is *"legislating,"* perhaps, in an appropriations bill, and as such is frowned on in principle in many quarters. The technique occasionally has been frowned on in this space.

The only question is: What else can pro-TVA congressmen do?

They can't amend the basic Atomic Energy Act revisions of 1954, which retroactively legalized Dixon-Yates, because Eisenhower is sitting in the White House with the big fat veto power.

They can't push through a direct single appropriation for TVA to build new steam plants because the Budget Bureau opposes it and Eisenhower thinks the TVA is *"creeping Socialism."*

This session of Congress, until recently, has looked like a session where nothing would get through except what was approved by the combined Eisenhower forces and Southern Democrats.

Liberal alternatives to the Eisenhower domestic policies have been bottled up in the name of Democratic *"harmony,"* with all the harmony being extorted from Northern and Western Democrats.

Now there is a change.

The change may not be permanent, because House GOP Leader Martin has more solid control of his Republicans than Speaker Rayburn has of the Democrats.

But there is a change, and it is a refreshing one. The mean-spirited, reluctant, retrogressive domestic programs of the Administration are being slowly altered, overhauled and liberalized in a way that reveals the fact—*that Eisenhower, domestically, is way to the right of the late Sen. Taft.*

E-13

More People At Work, But 2.5 Million Aren't

MORE people were at work last month than in any May in the country's history, the Labor and Commerce Depts. reported last week.

The number of men and women with jobs increased by one million from April to 62.7 million, one of the largest increases on record.

However, 2.5 million workers were still unable to find employment even though the number without jobs dropped by 473,000 between April and May. The figure was 800,000 below the level of May 1954.

Most of the increase in employment was registered in seasonal agricultural and construction jobs, and in trade, finance, services and government in the non-farm field.

FACTORY employment increased 60,000 in the month, but it is still one million less than it was in May 1953, at 16.3 million compared to 17.3 million two years ago. Industrial production was back at the May 1953 level—which means that the same amount of goods was produced this May as in May 1953 with one million fewer workers.

Total non-farm employment at 48.9 million likewise was less than in May 1953 by 600,000. And in spite of the spurt in construction, only 740,000 building tradesmen were at work compared to 840,000 in May 1953.

A Senate Appropriations subcommittee has been urged by the CIO to approve the amounts for the Census Bureau requested by the Administration.

Mrs. Katherine P. Ellickson, associate CIO research director, testified, "the amounts spent to obtain and publish data are trivial compared to the potential increase in national output and result."

She called for the restoration of amounts cut by the House. Mrs. Ellickson said that the CIO is particularly concerned with strengthening the Current Population Survey by an increase in the sample and by various improvements in the survey, "the only regular source of comprehensive data on employment and unemployment."

Pegler's Appeal On Libel Lost

Westbrook Pegler, the union-hating columnist, last week lost his appeal from the $175,000 punitive libel verdict awarded Quentin Reynolds, well-known author and war correspondent.

The U. S. Court of Appeals unanimously upheld the vedict and branded Pegler's "various and sundry explanations" as "wholly without merit and substance."

The verdict, one of the largest in a libel suit, came after a long court battle, ignored by every newspaper except the liberal New York Post and The CIO News, which gave it complete coverage.

Kohler Arms Contracts Hit

"THE CADILLAC philosophy" of the Administration in awarding government contracts to companies found guilty by the NLRB of unfair labor practices was attacked last week by Rep. Thompson (D. N. J.).

He and Rep. Ashley (D. O.) introduced H. R. 6661 to prohibit the practice, a companion measure to S. 1760, sponsored by Sen. Neely (D. W.Va.).

Thompson said that the Defense Dept. is true to the "Cadillac philosophy," when it "takes the position that its procurement agencies must remain neutral in labor disputes."

"What sort of neutrality is it," he asked, "when a federal department awards a federal contract to a violator of the federal law?"

American Motors Lays Off 3400

American Motors, maker of Hudson and Nash cars, has laid off 3400 CIO Auto Workers at its Milwaukee and Kenosha, Wis., plants to adjust production downward from a record level.

Preparing for Automation
See Page 5

The CIO News

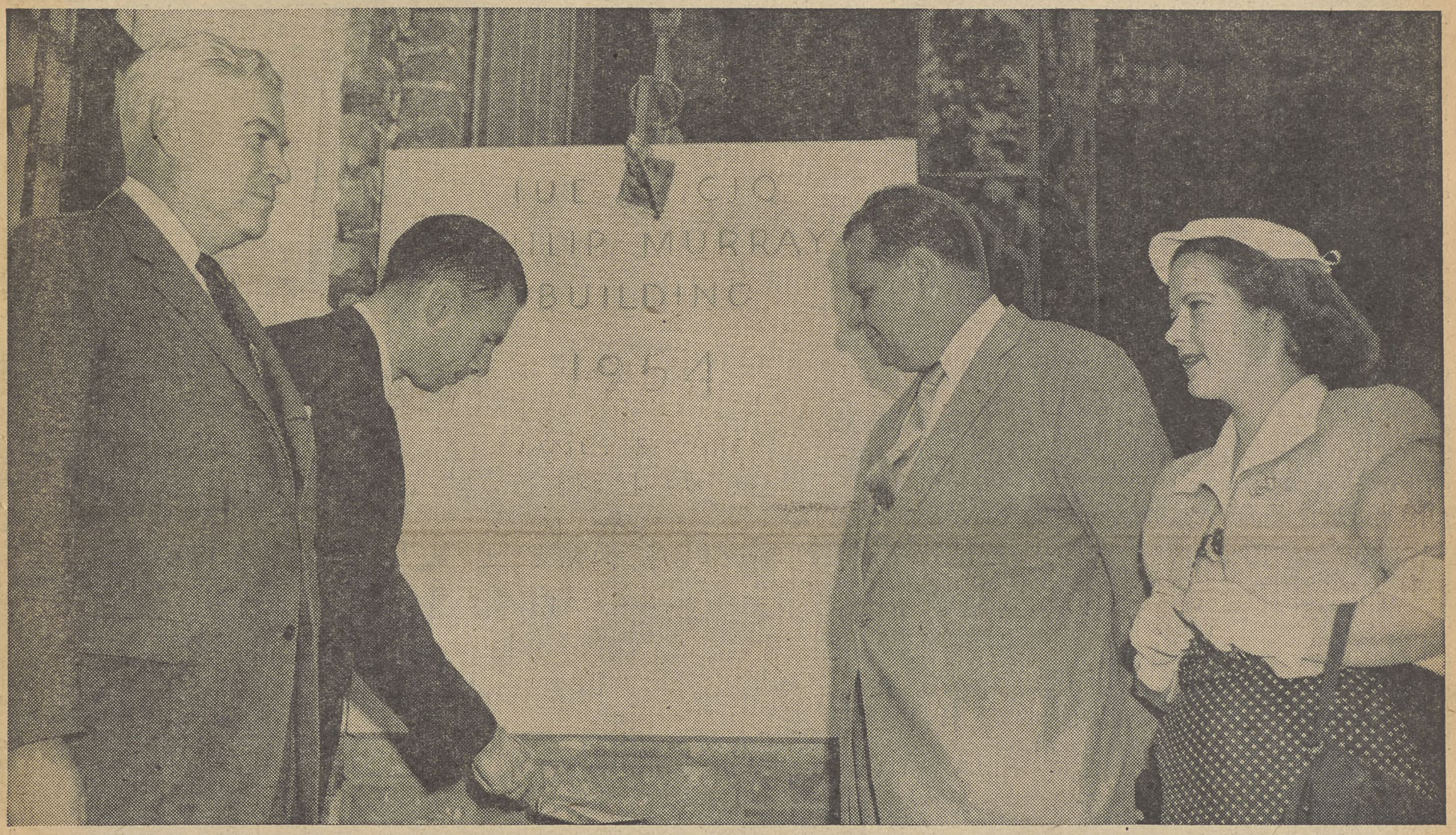
Official Weekly Publication, Congress of Industrial Organizations

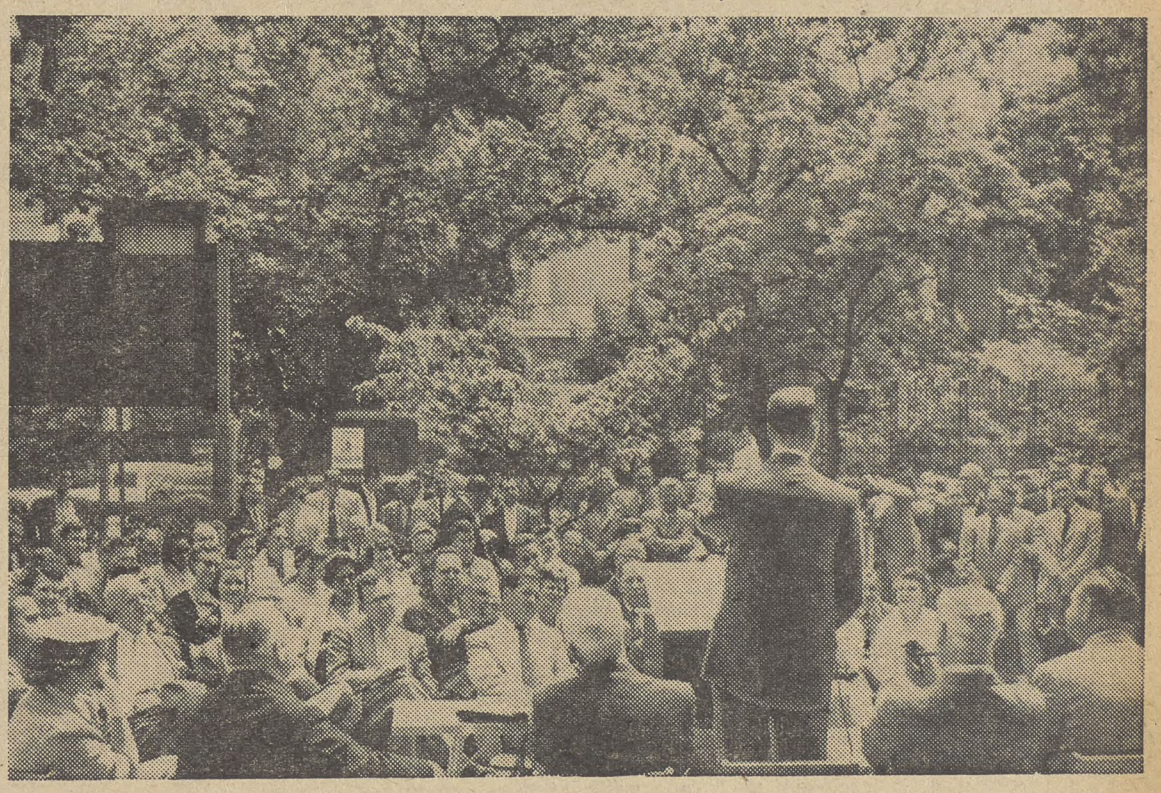
Washington, D. C., June 20, 1955 — 82 — Vol. 18, No. 25

General Motors Agrees—

UAW In New GW Victory

—Story On Page 3





A New Home For IUE-CIO— Philip Murray Building, honoring memory of late CIO president, was dedicated in Washington last week as new headquarters of CIO Electrical Workers. Top, IUE-CIO Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett wields trowel on cornerstone, with Steelworkers' Pres. David J. McDonald on left and AFL Sec.-Treas. William Schnitzler and Mrs. James B. Carey on right. Latter represented her husband, IUE president and CIO secretary-treasurer, who is recovering from operation. Lower left, Archbishop Patrick O'Boyle gives invocation as (from left) Victor G. Reuther, Arthur J. Goldberg, Schnitzler and McDonald bow heads. General view is seen at right. **(Story on Page 2.)**

IUE-CIO Dedicates Home In Memory Of Phil Murray

By AL ZACK

THE PHILIP MURRAY building, new Washington headquarters of the CIO Electrical Workers, was dedicated at a cornerstone laying ceremoney last week.

Taking part in the hour-long session were leaders of the CIO, AFL officials, and government and religious leaders in the Washington area.

Pres. James B. Carey, who is secretary-treasurer of the CIO, had been scheduled to preside at the ceremonies, but his sudden illness made that impossible.

Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett acted as presiding officer and made the major speech of the day. Carey was personally represented by his wife, Mrs. Margaret Carey, and his son, James.

THE NEW headquarters is a seven-story modernistic building on 16th St., N.W., one of Washington's busiest thoroughfares. It is only two blocks from the new headquarters building of the American Federation of Labor, still under construction, which is scheduled to be the home of the new merged federation being created by the CIO and AFL.

Archbishop Patrick O'Boyle of Washington, a leading Catholic churchman and an active fighter in the battle against racial discrimination, delivered the invocation and paid special tribute to Carey, who is also chairman of the CIO Civil Rights Committee.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, who was to have spoken, was unable to attend because of post-collective bargaining meetings of the CIO Auto Workers.

His message was delivered by his assistant and brother, Victor G. Reuther, director of the CIO Intl. Affairs Dept. Victor Reuther expressed the CIO's "admiration for the tremendous job" the IUE-CIO has performed during its short history.

"You have been a pillar of democratic trade union strength," he said.

THE AFL was represented by Sec.-Treas. William Schnitzler, who noted that the new IUE and AFL headquarters buildings made them "geographical neighbors." But with the advent of labor unity, which Schnitzler hailed, he said the IUE and the AFL would be "neighbors in fact, not just in geography."

David J. McDonald, president of the CIO Steelworkers, thanked the IUE for its tribute to Philip Murray, late president of the CIO and the Steelworkers.

McDonald, who had worked closely with Murray and Carey in the founding of the IUE, paid tribute to "my good friend Jim Carey" and recalled the historic moment when the IUE was created.

LOOKING across the street toward the embassy of the Soviet Union, McDonald commented on the contrast between that symbol of the slave state and the IUE building, a symbol of free, democratic trade unionism.

"I hope," he said," that USSR officials leaving that embassy might look upon this new structure and recognize it as the symbol of free trade unionism and of the dignity of the individual.

"If they would, maybe they would take back to their huge country something of that concept of human dignity."

Sen. Aiken (R. Vt.) spoke briefly. Hartnett read a special message from Sec. of Labor James R. Mitchell, who is in Europe attending the Intl. Labor Organization sessions in Geneva.

Mitchell paid a tribute to Carey, "your able president," and to the IUE, and expressed his regret at being unable to participate in the ceremony.

HARTNETT told the group that the IUE could think of no more fitting memorial to Philip Murray than to dedicate the new headquarters to the task which filled his life—service to his fellow worker.

Speaking feelingly of the "inspiration, aid, comfort and advice" that Murray gave the fledgling union, Hartnett noted that in 5½ years the organization has grown until today it is the third largest affiliate of the CIO.

"It is our hope and prayer," he said, "that every inch of this building shall always be used in the most efficient manner possible to serve our membership and humanity.

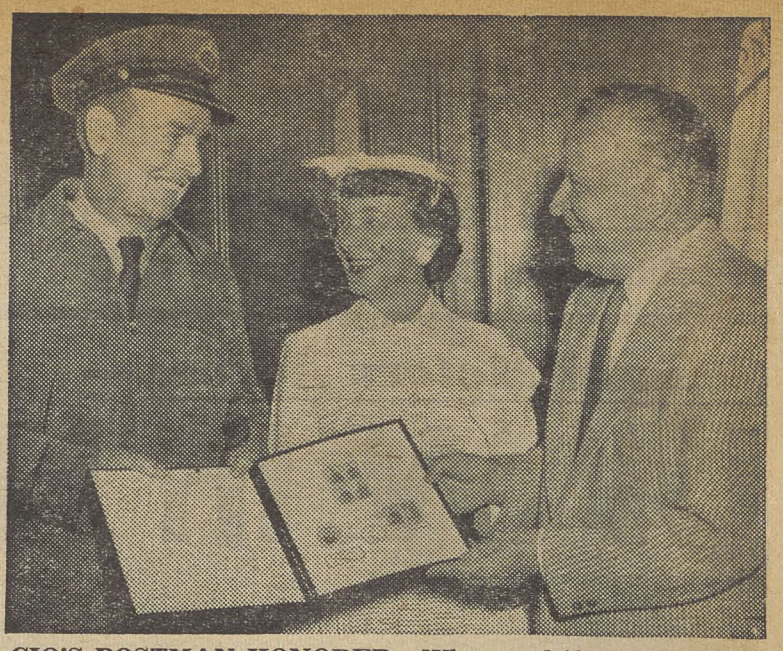
"It is our pledge that nothing of shame shall ever stain this building—that we shall always carry forward in finest ideals of Philip Murray."

In the cornerstone, the IUE placed a bronze box containing mementoes of its history; key editions of the IUE-CIO News, and an original charter of the organization.

Wielding the silver trowel for the actual cornerstone laying were Harnett, Mrs. Carey, James Carey, McDonald, Schnitzler, Steven Steinhilber of Dayton, O., young son of IUE Executive Board Member Wesley Steinhilber, and vice presidents of the union.

FOLLOWING the ceremonies, those attending were the guests of the IUE at a luncheon at which Hartnett introduced leaders of the union and CIO friends who had played an important part in the union's history.

The new $700,000 building is scheduled for completion in October and will be occupied immediately thereafter. The building has been financed, in large part, by special funds donated by local unions, which had pledged a $1-per-member contribution to its construction in memory of Murray.



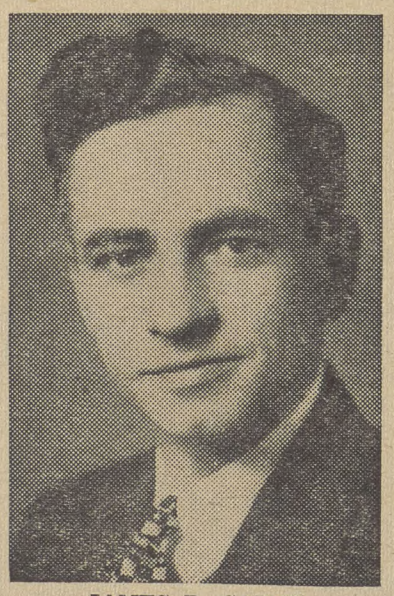
CIO'S POSTMAN HONORED—When and if you get a letter with the new 15c certified mail stamp, remember the model is Robert S. Bancroft who delivers mail to CIO's national office. Mrs. Bancroft beams while Postmaster Gen. Summerfield presents her "model husband" with a souvenir album of the new stamps.

Carey, Stricken On Ship, Recovering After Surgery

CIO SEC.-TREAS. James B. Carey underwent emergency surgery last week at George Washington University Hospital in Washington, D. C.

The operation, for the removal of a duodenal ulcer, was successful.

Carey, who is president of the CIO Electrical Workers union, was stricken aboard the S.S. Independence as the ship was entering U. S. waters. He was returning from Europe, where



JAMES B. CAREY

he had represented the CIO at the biennial meeting of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions at Vienna.

Despite pleas of aides that he enter a New York hospital, Carey insisted on traveling to Washington, where he had been scheduled to preside at cornerstone laying ceremonies for the new IUE-CIO headquarters the following day.

After a train trip to Washington, doctors insisted upon his immediate admittance to the hospital. The operation took place a few hours later.

The surgery was performed by Dr. Vincent M. Iovine of Group Health, one of Washington's leading surgeons. Initial reports from the hospital were that Carey would be out of action for three to four weeks.

Immediately upon recovering consciousness, he asked his wife to represent him at the cornerstone laying. Tape recordings of the ceremony were to be played for him this week.

EN ROUTE home, Carey addressed the crew of the Independence—members of the CIO Maritime Union—who were so impressed that they wrote a letter to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and asked him to deliver it.

"Mr. Carey held this audience captivated," it said, "while he brought within the comprehensive reach of all the intricacies of the congress of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the guaranteed wage plan and the pending merger of the CIO and AFL.

"Showing no sign of fatigue, he invited questions, and answered all. A wonderful personality and an excellent narrator, with a perfect past record as a champion of labor, are some of the discoveries we've made in becoming acquainted with Mr. Carey."

John Suttle Dies, Former CIO Aide

John Suttle, a former CIO field representative, died recently in Indianapolis. Prior to his retirement in April 1954, he served for several years in the Indianapolis area.

Big Steel Answers Union This Week

THE SECOND round of talks in current negotiations between the CIO Steelworkers and the "Big Six" in basic steel opens this week when U. S. Steel Corp., usual pace-setter for the industry, replies to union demands.

Meanwhile, parleys with smaller producers have started, and the USWA will soon schedule talks with fabricators and the ore mining industry.

USWA Pres. David J. McDonald personally led negotiating teams in presentations before the giant corporations of basic steel.

He expressed confidence at the progress of the talks to date, and stressed once more his demands for a "substantial" wage increase. Contracts expire at midnight June 30, but both sides hope for settlement well in advance of the deadline.

A new contract will affect 600,000 at once in basic steel. Only wages are set up for discussion, but McDonald has served notice that the guaranteed annual wage and other considerations will be met head-on at the bargaining table in 1956.

Management offers in answer to union demands are being awaited from U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic Steel, Jones & Laughlin, Youngstown Sheet & Tube and Inland Steel. Among them the "Big Six" employ about two-thirds of the basic steel work force.

Last year, the USWA won a 12c "package" increase that included a 5c straight hourly increase. In the summer of 1953, the union won an 8.5c across-the-board increase, plus additions for elimination of differentials in a total package of 10c an hour.

NMU Splits Shipowners' Solid Front

A ONE-DAY tie-up of merchant ships in Atlantic and Gulf Coasts ports brought settlement of a dispute between some owners and the CIO Maritime Union over a new contract to replace one that expired last week.

NMU-CIO Pres. Joseph Curran announced that agreement had been reached with the dry-cargo and passenger operators on payments to supplement unemployment insurance — chief issue in the disagreement.

Agreement was not reached with tanker and collier ship operators late last week, but the settlement with one segment of the industry was deemed likely to hasten it.

The tie-up, at 18 ports, was caused by the shipowners' insistence that restrictions be placed on NMU's proposal that they set up a fund for legitimately unemployed seamen ineligible for the state benefits, including those whose payments were exhausted.

NMU did not call a strike, but Curran wired the ports that no contract was in effect and advised the crews not to sail. Union members stayed on board and provided maintenance, but there were no picket lines.

Shipowners also failed to settle with three other unions, the Marine Engineers and the Radio Association, both CIO, and AFL Masters, Mates and Pilots.

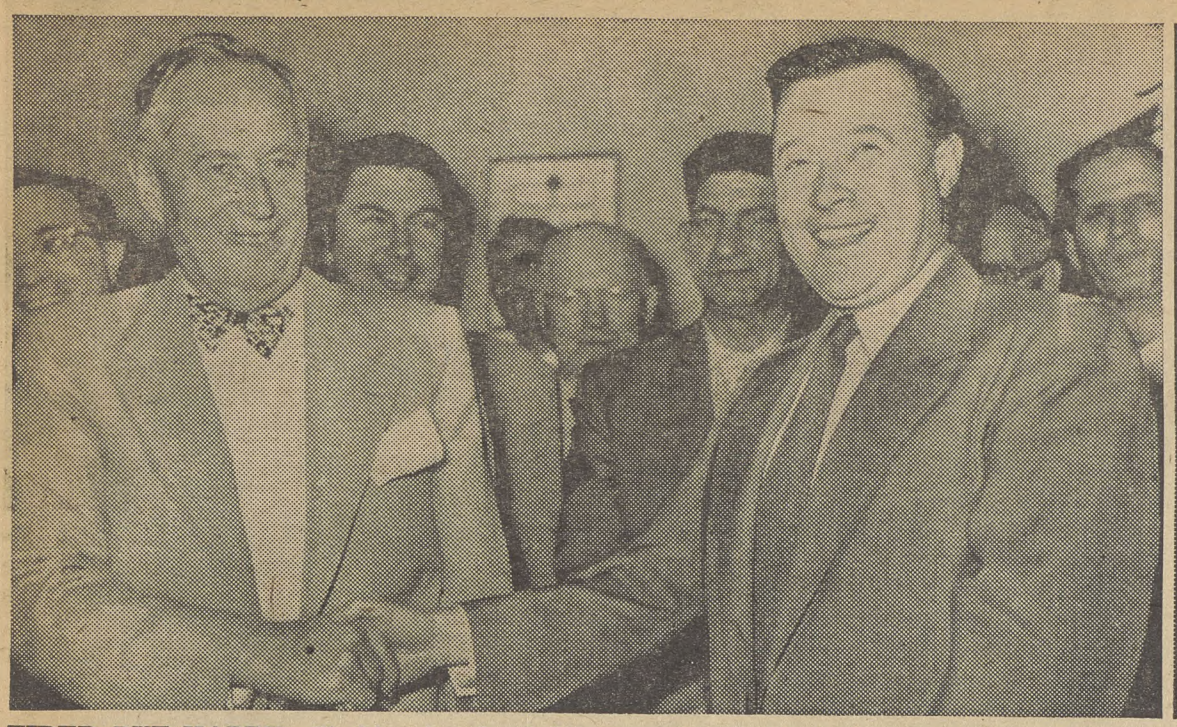
Better Deal Asked For Farm Labor

Chairman O. A. Knight of the CIO Latin American Affairs Subcommittee last week called on House members to support two changes in the Mexican migratory labor bill.

Knight, who is president of the CIO Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, urged a favorable vote on an amendment to require employers to offer U. S. workers terms and conditions comparable to those offered Mexicans before being authorized to hire the latter. The CIO also favors a one-year extension of the present law, but will accept a 2½-year extension.

Listen To Vandercook Every Night On ABC

UAW, General Motors Agree On GW



TIRED BUT HAPPY. Shaking hands (left) as they announce new contract are Vice Pres. Harry W. Anderson (left), of General Motors, and UAW-CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther. At right, union members at Flint Buick plant tear up picket signs and cheer.

By EUGENE A. KELLEY

VICTORY bells rang out again last week for the CIO Auto Workers as they nailed down a contract with the giant General Motors Corp. worth "in excess of 20c an hour," and embodying the guaranteed wage plan and the full union shop.

Basically, it was the same precedent-shattering pact concluded with Ford the week before but with some minor—and improving—changes. Thirty-eight hours of week-end negotiations, broken only by the briefest recesses, brought accord and a contract to cover GM's 375,000 hourly workers shortly before dawn.

Thus, in a seven-day span, the UAW-CIO made history with a new concept in workers' security, virtually assured industrial peace for three years in Detroit and other auto centers, and brought consternation to labor's detractors.

The GM settlement brings about 40% of the UAW membership under a guaranteed wage plan. Ford and GM have produced about 76% of the cars made this year.

Contract talks with Chrysler—third member of the "Big Three"—start early next month, well in advance of the Aug. 31 deadline. UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther left no doubt that the GW plan would be a part of the next Chrysler contract, which covers 130,000 workers.

Parleys have already begun with American Motors Corp., makers of Nash and Hudson cars. The agreement, covering 28,000 hourly workers, expires Aug. 12. Kaiser Motors, with 48,000 employes, and Studebaker-Packard, with 20,000, will follow.

Reuther estimated the GM pact was worth an extra $600 million over the next three years to UAW members.

Beside the guaranteed wage plan, the UAW won wage boosts, higher pensions, another paid holiday, a better insurance program and many other improvements.

A significant victory, almost lost in the hubbub over the guaranteed wage, was the "unqualified union shop" clause.

While Ford and Chrysler already had the full union shop, GM previously had held to a modified plan.

Pensions Boosted

Some 90,000 GM workers, in addition to other contract benefits, will divide a wage inequity fund which can mean as much as 4c an hour. Another 47,000 skilled workers get at least 8c an hour extra.

Pensions were boosted so that workers on retirement will get $2.25 a month for each year of service instead of the former $1.75—all supplementary to social security.

Establishes Trust Fund

Maximum monthly benefits, including federal payments, will go from the present $200.30 to $252.80 next year when U. S. social security payments are raised. The limit on accruing benefits was raised from 30 years to 40 years.

Under the guaranteed wage plan GM will bank 5c an hour per worker to raise a $150 million trust. Effective June 1, 1956, the company will make up the difference between unemployment compensation and 65% of the worker's take home pay for the first four weeks of layoff, and up to 60% of take home pay for 22 weeks thereafter.

GM did not give the guaranteed wage with the same good grace as Ford the week before.

Harry W. Anderson, GM's industrial relations vice president, discussed the plan with Reuther at a press conference following announcement of the accord.

"Walter, we had a lot of disagreements in there about this one," he said, "but I would like to say this: I hold no resentment toward your efforts to get those things for your members which you think they should have. That's your job.

"But I do want to congratulate you on your judgment in going somewhere else first to get it."

Union Statement

A union statement said "this contract will provide General Motors workers and their families a greater measure of security and a fuller share of American abundance."

"We have made great advances in three broad areas of collective bargaining," it said.

"The union and the corporation have reached agreement on more local problems than in any previous set of negotiations. To the world outside the plant, this is the least-known area of bargaining. To the workers involved it is often the most important. . . .

"We have made more improvements in the corporation wide working agreement this year than in the combined total of all the improvement made since 1941.

"Inherent in many of these changes is a greater acceptance by the General Motors Corp. of the principles of industrial democracy, including for the first time the full union shop, which is one of the cornerstones of industrial peace.

"The credit, of course, goes to the rank-and-file workers in GM plants whose maturity, whose willingness to stand up for the principles in which they believe was the biggest single force on the union side of the bargaining table."

Contract Highlights

Here are highlights of the new contract between the CIO Auto Workers and General Motors Corp.:

- **GUARANTEED WAGES**—Employes on layoff, effective June 1, 1956, will receive GM checks supplementary to their unemployment compensation to provide a maximum 65% of take home pay during the first four weeks, then 60% for 22 more weeks.
- **UNION SHOP**—The "unqualified" union shop replaced the "modified" plan formerly in effect.
- **WAGES**—The improvement factor was lifted to 6c an hour from 5c, or 2.5% of base pay, whichever is greater, effective each June 1 for three years. Tool and die makers received a special 8c hourly raise. Cost-of-living allowances were altered to allow a 1c hourly raise for each half-point rise in the BLS Index.
- **FRINGES**—Maximum pensions were boosted from $200.30 to $252.80 a month, including Social Security. The 30-year limit on accruals was raised to 40 years. A seventh paid holiday was added and triple time will be paid for holidays worked for most employes. Hospitalization benefits and medical payment plans were improved.

IUE-GM Contract Called 'Triumph'

SETTLEMENT of a 21c package pact with General Motors by the CIO Electrical Workers on terms almost identical with those negotiated by the Auto Workers was hailed last week by the IUE-CIO as "a great triumph for genuine collective bargaining."

IUE Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett, Chairman E. J. Kraft and Sec. Homer Pierce of the union's GM Conference Board said the "spirit . . . which hovered over the negotiations could well be copied by General Electric and other employers" when contract talks start with those firms this summer.

"It is appropriate that at this time," they said, "when corporations such as General Motors are realizing record profits that the biggest economic package yet negotiated for workers in our industry should be accomplished.

"The settlement provides inspiration and example for employes of GE and other corporations which likewise are accomplishing record profits . . ."

Kraft pledged the support of 35,000 GM workers in the IUE-CIO "to the balance of the membership of the union, particularly those who are employed in General Electric."

He lauded the "high degree" of cooperation with the UAW-CIO which resulted in the dramatic contract improvements.

State Ties Of GAW, Jobless Pay Sought

THE SECOND phase of puting guaranteed wages into the pockets of laid-off workers through CIO-negotiated contracts has begun in state legislatures.

Campaigns are under way to modify state laws which bar unemployment compensation payments to workers receiving payments akin to those negotiated by the CIO Auto Workers with Ford and General Motors.

Only Ohio has acted to date, rejecting—but not finally—a proposal to legalize simultaneous jobless benefits from public and private sources. The Ohio Senate killed it last week, 21 to 12.

By contrast, New York's Gov. Harriman (D.) promised integration of public and private unemployment compensation benefits in his State through an administrative order or, if necessary, new legislation. Gov. Williams, (D. Mich.) made the same statement.

In California, Gov. Knight (R.) pledged that any conflict between present law and new union pacts would be resolved through a special session of the Legislature, if necessary, lest "that conflict would prevent the workers getting their just benefits and their rights under the UAW contract."

CIO Councils in Illinois and Indiana are pushing for amendments which would raise UC benefits and permit dual payments.

Then, GM

The break-through victory of the CIO Auto Workers at Ford has been followed by another at General Motors for more than 350,000 workers.

The extension of guaranteed wages during lay-off periods for the half-million workers in these two giant auto firms is an historic accomplishment. And GM's granting of the union shop—which has been included in the Ford agreement for many years—is both a real and a symbolic advance for the UAW-CIO.

In the next few months, the auto union will be bargaining with other companies in its jurisdiction for acceptance, in whatever form is mutually agreeable, of the guaranteed wage principle.

Nevertheless, reactionary groups in the National Association of Manufacturers and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce are openly critical and hostile towards this major development.

It is hard to believe that responsible, alert businessmen who desire—like other Americans—to make American living constantly more attractive, can accept the medieval guff that pours from the headquarters spokesmen of the NAM and the C. of C. Their words are silly and irresponsible.

Why Political Action?

Every so often, we get the question: why does labor get involved in political action?

The answer is, of course, that in recent decades, more and more of the ground rules of our economic life are shaped in the state legislatures and national Congress.

The guaranteed wage is a case in point. In a number of states, it will apparently require action of the legislature to change the unemployment compensation laws in order that plans like those at Ford and GM may operate.

So, a "bread and butter" matter like guaranteed wages becomes a matter clearly involved in the political arena. The prospects for favorable legislative action are heightened by labor's political savvy in states across the country.

A Quick Recovery!

CIO Sec.-Treas. Jim Carey's legion of friends will be pleased to know he's recovering nicely from a recent operation. We add our word to the thousands of messages of sympathy that have come in since he was stricken by a serious ulcer.

Jim Carey is a do-er, rather than a rest-er. Keeping up a feverish pitch of activity is often a sure-fire recipe for ulcers. We're glad the operation was a success; we wish him a quick recovery—and a much-needed rest!

GOP Gratitude

The Republican Party hates to be called "conservative" or "reactionary" or the "party of the money interests." We're really liberals, say the GOP Old Guard—but they don't do anything about it.

For instance: June 14 was the 100th anniversary of the birth of "Old Bob" LaFollette of Wisconsin—a fighting Republican liberal who endeared himself to millions of Americans a generation or two ago.

Did the GOP mark the date of one of its great figures? No. In the Senate and House, not a word was said about Old Bob. It was left for men like Morse, Reuss, Lester, Johnson, Rhodes, Wier. All Democrats.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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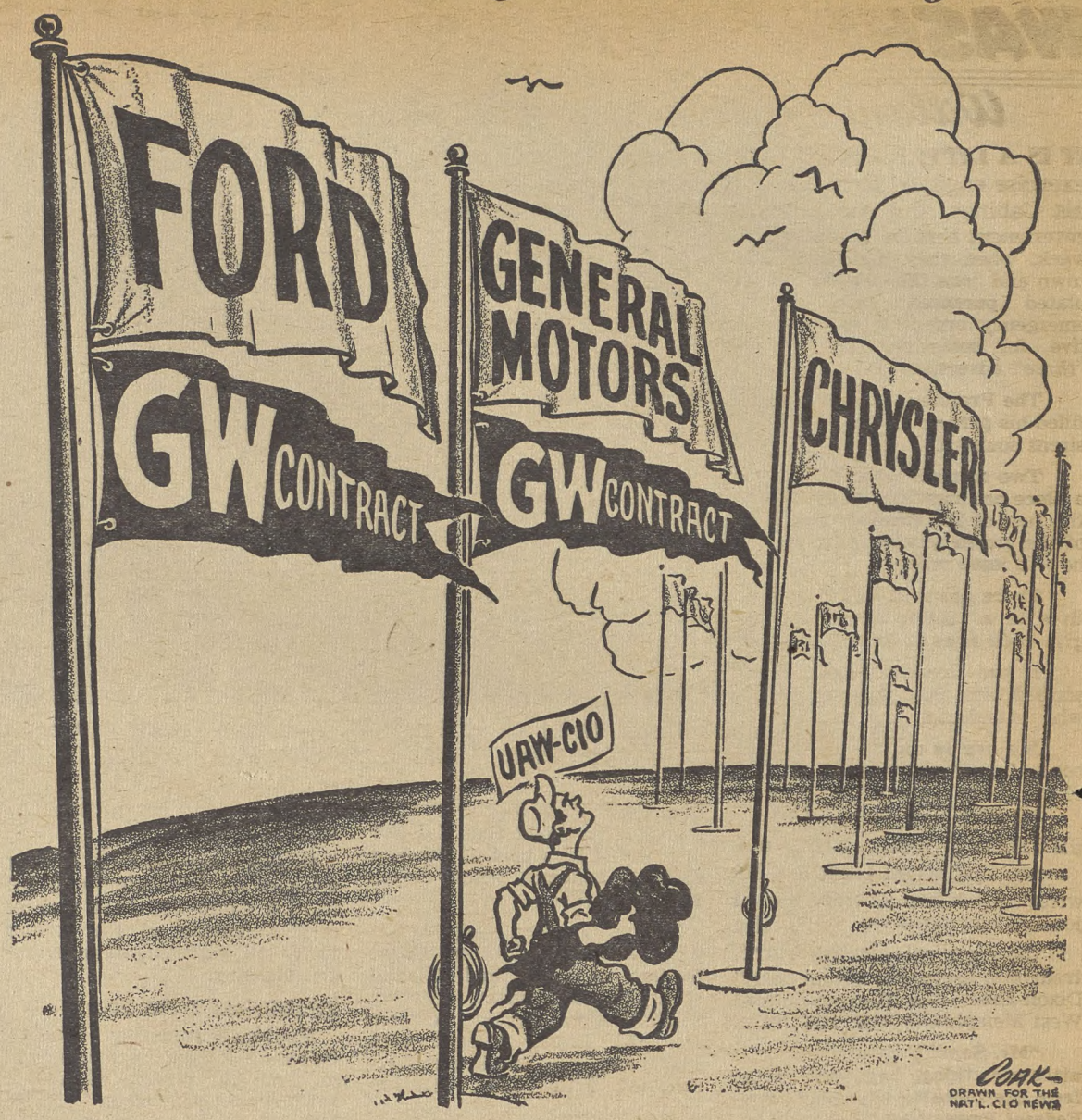
Vol. XVIII June 20, 1955 No. 25

Guaranteed Wages —More In Sight



In Other Words—

'Our Responsibility To The People'

A broad program of public and middle income housing and slum clearance was urged by Dir. Ben Fischer of the CIO Housing Committee in a speech to the recent National Housing Conference at Washington. A digest of the address follows:

By BEN FISCHER

OUR SUBJECT is "Our Responsibility to the People." What then is "Our Responsibility to the People?" Simply, it is to provide a program which will produce and make available homes, properly constructed, adequate in number and size, with a range of costs bringing good housing within the reach of all people who need housing, without regard to race, color, creed, or national origin.

FISCHER

In the past several years our nation has achieved a sharp increase in the production of new homes. But the housing activities of the past several years have been a dismal failure judged in the light of the needs of the people.

The builders get generous help and cooperation. The mortgage lenders receive lavish aids. Some consumers benefit in lower down payments, longer terms and lower interest than would be available if not for government aids.

But who are these consumers? Generally they are the purchasers who are better off by far than the great bulk of those whose needs are most urgent and real. They are the renters of high-priced houses or apartments built with governmental credit aids.

A Gain In Congress

The renewed all-out fight to resurrect the public housing program, by outstanding members of both houses of Congress, represents the most significant recognition of "our responsibility to the people" displayed in years.

The plain people of America will not tolerate a program of removing slums if the dislocated families are to be merely swept under the rug.

The slums of America cannot be cleared and the slum dwellers removed from the curse of slum living at all levels of government without a public housing program that is big and widely supported at all levels of government without a network of restrictions designed to hamstring and destroy it.

If the nation determines that we clear the slums and create public housing required by such a program, the resources—human, material and financial—to produce 135,000 new units a year or 200,000 or even more, can be mobilized in short order.

Public housing is necessarily restricted to those in the lowest income brackets. There are millions of families, many now living in substandard housing and many occupying slum dwellings, with incomes too high for public housing but not high enough to rent or purchase available good housing.

Need Credit, Not Subsidies

These families do not need subsidy; they need credit aids designed to bring monthly housing costs down to their ability to pay. Viewed in the light of current needs and trends, today's Federal Housing Administration's operations miss the boat because FHA housing is beyond the reach of the people who need help, those in the $3000 to $5000 or $6000 a year group.

To serve this group, where the need is greatest, FHA must lower interest rates, extend mortgage terms, require only nominal down payments and be certain that the housing is well-constructed, well-planned and large enough for wholesome family living.

This is the essence of the proposed middle-income housing program being launched here this week by this annual meting of the National Housing Conference. It applies equally to housing for purchase, housing for rent and cooperative housing.

In fact, the public housing, the middle-income housing, the minority picture and slum clearance are all interrelated and interdependent.

The obstacles which minority group families face in trying to solve their housing needs constitute a major barrier to the achievement of our housing goals. Federal aid should not be made available to any community which neglects the needs of its Negro citizens or any minority group.

To fully achieve a solution of the minority housing problem requires the effective work not only of our government officials but also of local citizens at the local level. *Nothing else and nothing less would assure real progress toward democratic pattern of living.*

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

IT IS A LITTLE DIFFICULT to discuss the "civil defense" exercise engaged in by Pres. Eisenhower, most members of his Cabinet, and some 15,000 other "top officials" of the government here in Washington last week, when they hightailed out of town and *"ran the country"* for simulated purposes, with simulated emergency orders from the Executive, for something less than the *"three"* advertised days.

Preparation For Defense

The President, it was reported, was *"grim"* as he faithfully fulfilled his part in driving swiftly out of town as soon as the desperate sirens sounded.

Two or three helicopters took off from some place in Virginia—a place not identified in the stories, but previously described as from the roof of the fabulous Pentagon—carting away the civilian chiefs of the armed services and, possibly, a few military chiefs who know how to issue orders.

There are men in the armed services, I think, who spend their lives in a routine of continuous "alerts," ready at an instant to give their lives in defending the security and comfort of all of us.

If the President was *"grim,"* as the pictures and stories described him, that was no less than the obligation due to the men who immediately and instantly protect our society.

We are in an era when this country is no longer protected by ocean barriers. War may strike us, as it has not been able to strike us for all our colonial and national history, through the air.

Still Congress remained in session and in Washington during the *"three"* days of desperate simulated emergency.

The black-robed justices of the Supreme Court, who don't wear their robes except for ceremonial purposes, had already adjourned and dispersed.

Congress was here—sweating over details of a reciprocal trade bill, locked in deadly conflict over the simple issue of whether Dixon-Yates would get $6.5 million for a transmission line from West Memphis, Ark., to the middle of the Mississippi River.

"Mr. Sam" Rayburn, the Speaker of the House, was supposed to utter something, day after day, to rescue the natural gas industry from the shocking experience it had when the Harris Bill, to destroy Federal Power Commission regulation of gas prices, barely squeaked through the House Commerce Committee, 16 to 15.

The affairs of the government went on.

The congressmen wrestled with domestic concerns. Republicans hoped to seduce some northern Democratic city congressmen by telling them that the TVA was no good. They hoped to rescue Dixon-Yates, and hamstring the TVA, by arguing that "cheap" TVA electricity rates were attracting "runaway" northern industries to the South.

Congress calmly went about its own business.

Demos Capture GOP Hero

The Democrats seem to have captured a hero, a genuinely majestic political figure, from the Republicans.

Tuesday, June 14, was the 100th anniversary of the birth of the great Senator, "Fighting Bob" La Follette of Wisconsin.

La Follette as Governor of his State made Wisconsin, half a century ago, the principal *"experimental laboratory"* for advanced social legislation.

For 20 years in the U. S. Senate he was a man of moral integrity, a progressive Republican who championed the causes he believed just. He represented the best in the liberal tradition of the Republican party.

There was not a word from the White House, temporarily occupied by a Republican tenant, celebrating on June 14 the contributions of Republican La Follette to our democracy.

The speech in the Senate was made by Sen. Morse (D. Ore.). Four Democrats in the House—Ruess and Lester Johnson of Wisconsin, Rhodes of Pennsylvania, Wier of Minnesota—put themselves on record as honoring La Fallotte's memory.

The Republicans sullenly abstained from any word of praise for a man who should be one of their great party heroes.

Chief Justice Warren was scheduled to go up to Wisconsin, later, to make a speech on La Follette.

It must have been interesting to him to notice that no other Republican, in the White House or in Congress, felt impelled to talk about La Follette's contributions, but Democrats did.

★ The President's Cabinet officers, one supposes, will begin next year to offer reporters a few news conferences, just as they did early in the election year of 1954. They didn't have many in May 1952.

Defense Sec. Wilson had two conferences, Labor Sec. Mitchell had two, Sec. Dulles had one, Agriculture Sec. Benson had one.

The record for Treasury Sec. Humphrey, Commerce Sec. Weeks, Interior Sec. McKay, Welfare Sec. Hobby, Attorney Gen. Brownell, Postmaster Gen. Summerfield: *A grand total of none.*

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The Age Of Automation—

America's Rosy Future Demands Good Planning, Says Ruttenberg

Automation will usher in a bright future for America and its workers provided social science and intelligent planning are applied to its problems, CIO and Research Dir. Stanley H. Ruttenberg recently told the National Conference of Social Work at San Francisco. A digest of his speech follows:

By STANLEY H. RUTTENBERG

MEN AND WOMEN in American industry are tremendously concerned about automation. It holds out the hope of a great future—better working conditions, shorter hours, more leisure, etc. It also holds out the fear of dislocation, distress, unemployment, misery—all that goes with being without a job.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther recently said: "Economic abundance is now within our grasp if we have the good sense to use our resources and our technology effectively within a framework of economic policies that are morally right and socially responsible."

Mr. Reuther told a congressional committee a short time ago that "automation holds out the promise of vast improvements in living conditions, leisure and national strength." He continued:

"It likewise promises the elimination of routine, repetitive jobs.

"But the widespread introduction of automation within the coming decade or two will present us with serious economic and social problems, involving dislocation of the labor force, geographical shifts of industry, labor displacement, the upgrading of labor, and the need for substantial yearly increases in consumer purchasing power for rapidly growing markets."

Careful and impartial study of the problems resulting from automation can lead to solutions to the problems we will face. If we are successful in finding answers to these problems, the impact of automation will be less disruptive and its benefits will be spread among the population as a whole.

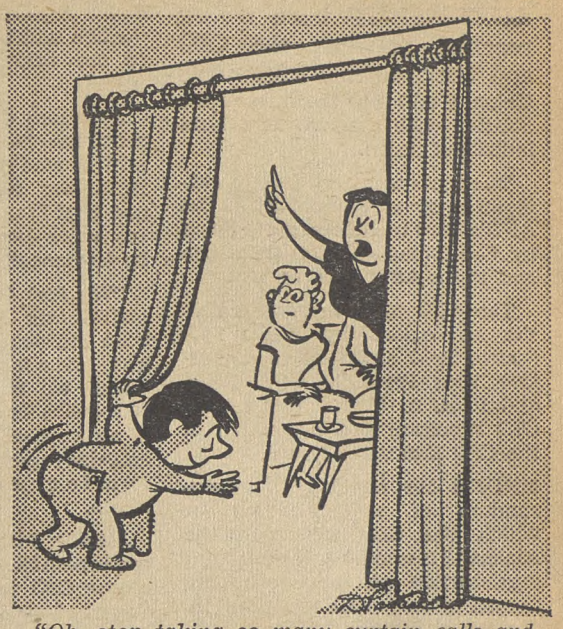
Social workers, social scientists, and all Americans must face the following problems and search for solutions to them:

1. Will consumer purchasing power rise enough to permit American workers to buy products turned out by automation factories?

2. Will the economy expand rapidly enough to provide job opportunities for those displaced by automatic factories?

3. Will the reduced costs resulting from the installation of automatic factories result in lower prices and, therefore, cause greater consumption of American products?

4. Will small business establishments be injured because they will be unable to meet the high cost of automated factories?



"Oh, stop taking so many curtain calls and go to bed."

These are some of the problems affecting the economy as a whole which must be solved if automation is to be a blessing rather than a disaster.

Other problems affect workers directly. Automation will eliminate routine and repetitive jobs and improve working conditions considerably for many industrial and white collar workers.

(Ruttenberg then posed a series of questions such as, "Will management be social-minded enough to plan the introduction of new machines so that the impact of automation will be minimized?")

Time Is Running Out

We cannot wait until automation develops into a disruptive force in the social and economic life of America. With serious study, investigation and planning, the transition to automation's new era will show that we are mature enough as a nation to find constructive solutions to the problems caused by the impact of the new technology.

By facing the issues, by applying our knowledge of special science, by planning intelligently, we have the power to channel the effects of automation into a beneficient force. If we ignore our responsibility, automation may become an evil that will threaten our whole society.

The physical sciences have developed the wondrous machines which can bring ease and abundance to the life of America. It is up to the social sciences to find ways of insuring that the impact will be for the positive good of human beings in our society, that the ease and abundance will be utilized intelligently.

Book Review—

The UN And Search For Peace

A PAPERBACK book on man's current search for peace—particularly important in the Atomic Age—went on sale June 10, in honor of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the United Nations charter in San Francisco.

It is "The United Nations and How It Works" by David Cushman Coyle, who wrote it with UN cooperation. In the introduction, Ahmed S. Bokhari, UN Under-Secretary for the Dept. of Public Information, says the book should be welcomed *"as a step forward in bringing the UN and the people of the world nearer each other."*

"Since it is technical assistance," Coyle says, "that brings the UN in direct contact with millions of people, this difference from the old League (of Nations) is important. In this respect the UN has broader foundations than the League; this may make the difference between life and death for the UN."

Coyle uses facts to eulogize former Pres. Truman's part in spurring UN's technical assistance program. He points out that the Point Four program, announced by the man from Independence, Mo., in his inaugural address in January 1949, induced 54 nations' representatives to pledge "the equivalent of $20 million for the first 18 months" of UN's expanded technical assistance program.

As one of many examples of how technical assistance and the work of the many UN specialized agencies will bring the people closer to the organization, Coyle tells of the search for more productive rice hybrids.

India is the host to a rice research station, sponsored by the Foreign Operations Administration. The station doubtless will develop rice hybrids that will increase the yield in 11 Asia nations.

"For people who are almost always hungry," Coyle says, "that will seem like something to build a new world on."

"The Atomic Age," the author says in his concluding chapter, "has gone on year after year without the sound of the last trumpet, while in the committee rooms of the UN men struggle and search for the way to chain the deadly forces and stave off the doom."

The book, described as the first on UN in the mass market, makes available to union members at a low price the answers to the ridiculous and irresponsible charges made by the isolationist wing of the Republican Party and lunatic fringe organizations. —F.R.

"The United Nations and How It Works," by David Cushman Coyle, a Signet Key Book, published by the New American Library, 501 Madison Ave., New York 22, N. Y., at 35c a copy, plus 5c to cover mailing if ordered from the publisher.

Alaska Fishermen Affiliate With CIO

AGREEMENT has been reached between the CIO and the Alaska Fishermen's Union (Ind.) for the latter's affiliation with the CIO as a local industrial union.

The agreement, subject to ratification by a referendum of the AFU's 4000 members, was signed by Sec.-Treas. George Johansen and three AFU port agents.

The CIO was represented in the discussions by William J. Smith, field assistant to Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe, and Pres. A. F. Hartung of the CIO Woodworkers, a member of the CIO Executive Board.

UNDER the terms of a memorandum of understanding in which the CIO welcomed the Alaska Fishermen's Union, that organization will have complete autonomy and will maintain its present structure.

The CIO's charter will be issued upon completion of the referendum vote on the Alaska fishing grounds, where the fishing season is now in progress.

The agreement recognizes the seasonal nature of the industry and provides for CIO exoneration of per capita during the off-season months.

The AFU has union shop contracts throughout the Alaska fishing grounds and Smith reported it is a "self-sufficient and financially stable" union.

In a letter to all members urging them to vote in favor of the affiliation, Johansen noted the pending merger of the AFL and CIO made this the right moment for alignment with the CIO.

AFU members, he said, would thus become members of the new merged federation. They would have the benefits of the CIO research, education, legal and legislative departments, "which will be of immense value to our organization in the future."

Johansen detailed some of the problems facing the AFU. He said it would benefit materially from the affiliation with CIO and that *"our position in making our voice heard in Congress will be immensely improved."*

"We feel that, while our record during the time we have been independent has been good and shows accomplishments which we hadn't thought of a few years back, nevertheless, it is an impossibility to be able to maintain progress without becoming affiliated," Johansen wrote.

Joining him in a strong recommendation for a vote in favor of the CIO were: Assistant Sec. Swan Lundmark, Bellingham Agent Jack Wood, Portland Agent Martin E. Olden and Ketchikan Agent Oscar Ericksen.

The results of the referendum are expected early in August, Smith reported. It began last week.

Alaska Fishermen Founded In 1902

The Alaskan Fishermen's Union has been in existence since 1902, with headquarters in Seattle, Wash., and port agents in the principle Northwest and Alaskan ports.

It disaffiliated from the Communist-dominated Intl. Fishermen's & Allied Workers Association when the latter affiliated with the Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union after its expulsion from the CIO.

'Great Debate' On GAW Finds NAM True To 1900

THE GREAT debate between the CIO Auto Workers and the National Association of Manufacturers over the guaranteed annual wage took place last week end at the Franklin D. Roosevelt-CIO Labor Center, near Port Huron, Mich.

The 150 social science teachers attending an institute for them sponsored by the Michigan CIO Council went away saying they were convinced that the NAM hasn't learned anything since 1900.

The merits of the GAW were upheld by UAW-CIO Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock, head of the union's American Motors Dept. Its alleged defects were pointed out by William J. Grede, former NAM president and now chairman of its finance committee.

GREDE, who spoke first, branded the GAW as "un-Christian" and "un-American" because it makes the individual "subservient" to the group.

He declared it would discourage industrial growth and expansion, destroy workers' incentives to move to new jobs, be unjust to employes with high seniority and place an "unpredictable liability" on employers.

The GAW is one of many union security programs, he contended, that "shatter individual incentive."

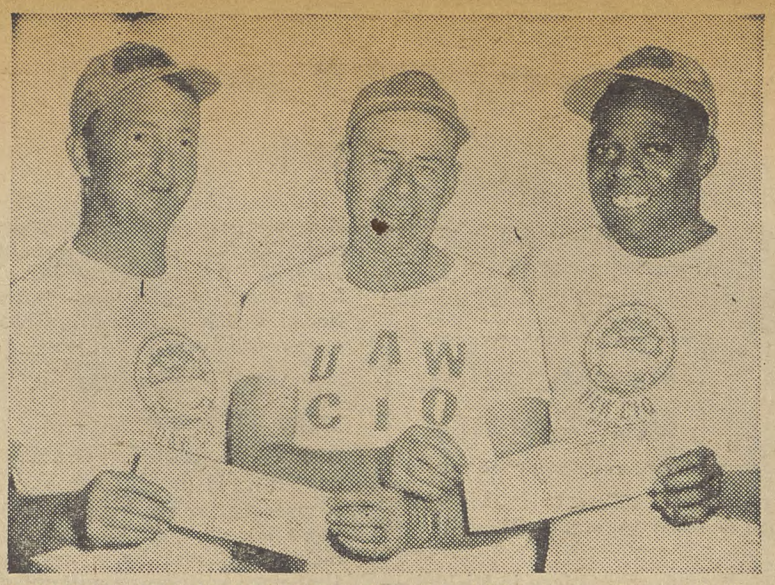
"America grew to her present industrial preeminence and high standard of living because there have been no guarantees for anyone. The security of America has been its very insecurity."

The union spokesman ripped into the NAM's historic opposition to social progress and its persistent wail of "socialism" whenever the great mass of people strike out for improvement.

The depression of the 1930s, he recalled, was the climax of the "golden age" of the NAM, an era of company unions, the open shop and paternalism. According to Grede, he added, many Americans didn't realize how well off they were during that period because "there certainly was plenty of insecurity."

Woodcock said organized labor is going after the guaranteed wage because the percentage of his pay a laid-off worker gets from unemployment compensation has dropped from 41.4% in 1938-40 to 32.5% in 1952-53.

"This was because the NAM has fought tooth and nail in every legislature in the land," he said, "to keep these benefits low and make them hard to collect."



THREE-WAY STRETCH—Fired in 1951 for union activity by the Grand Central Aircraft Co. of Tucson, Ariz., two members of the CIO Auto Workers, Charles M. Atherton (left) and Elridge Arnold (right) show checks for $7172 for back pay to UAW Rep. William Gillespie.

Ex-U.S. Official Says—

Employe Security Plan 'Weapon' Against Rights

THE EISENHOWER federal employe security program is "one of the most potent and ruthless weapons against the freedoms and rights of the people ever promulgated by a President," Philip B. Perlman recently told a Senate subcommittee.

"I am reluctant to believe that Pres. Eisenhower understands the extent of the evils," Perlman said. "I prefer to believe that the truth has somehow escaped him."

Perlman, who served as Solicitor General under former Pres. Truman, told a Senate Civil Service subcommittee:

"I am one of those outraged by the perversion of needed security laws and rules into instruments for the satisfaction of indefensible political ends, and private prejudice, grudges and spleen."

SOME nine million citizens are subjected to various federal security programs, Perlman estimated, and millions of others to state, local or private employer "imitations" or "enlargements."

The federal employe security program, although directly affecting only 2.9 million persons, sets the pattern and "is itself the source of much of the insecurity felt by the people," he said.

He cited the Wolf Ladejinsky case—"cleared" by the State Dept., denied clearance by Agriculture, then "cleared" and hired by the Foreign Operations Administration — as proving that the program "lacks honest and impartial administration and is a national disgrace."

He cited the case of Dr. Edward U. Condon, whose clearance was suddenly revoked, even though he was in private employment, by the "intervention" of Vice Pres. Nixon. This he called an example of "political expediency."

Perlman charged that the principal trouble with the Eisenhower program was that it *"jumbled together cases involving loyalty; security as distinguished from loyalty; and unsuitability as distinguished from loyalty."*

The Truman program, he declared, had treated "loyalty" cases by different procedures from those involving mere "security." A board studying proper procedures for handling mere instances of "unsuitability" was killed by Eisenhower before it had completed its work, he said.

Steel Local Gives 2 Scholarships

Two $250 scholarships for study as teachers were presented by CIO Steelworkers Local 1340 and the Trumbull County (O.) CIO Council to Mary Ann Kisella and Mary Papaharalambors at a recent ceremony in Warren.

Court Rule In Lattimore Case Upheld

THE OWEN LATTIMORE perjury case is headed for the Supreme Court following a U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals decision last week upholding the dismissal of "key" charges in his indictment.

A four to four tie vote by the Appellate Court left in effect a lower court ruling by District Judge Luther W. Youngdahl throwing out as "formless and obscure" indictment counts accusing Lattimore of being a "promoter" and "follower" of Communist doctrine.

The Justice Dept., which is masterminding the case, refused to state if it would take an immediate appeal to the Supreme Court. An appeal was deemed likely in view of the tie vote in the Court of Appeals.

LATTIMORE entered the news more than four years ago, when he became one of the principal targets of the original "Communists in government" charges of Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.).

He was indicted in 1952 on charges of being a Communist "sympathizer," but Judge Youngdahl dismissed this key count as being so indefinite that no defendant could formulate a defense. The Court of Appeals upheld the dismissal.

The Justice Dept. then obtained a new indictment containing the "promoter and follower" count.

UAW Wins $7172 Pay For Two

A FOUR-YEAR fight by the CIO Auto Workers before the NLRB recently won $7172 in backpay, with taxes deducted, for two members fired for union activity by the Grand Central Aircraft Co.

Charles M. Atherton and Elridge Arnold were fired in 1951 for union activity during a UAW-CIO organizing drive at the company's plant in Tucson, Ariz., which has been moved back to Glendale, Calif.

With the assistance of UAW-CIO, they brought charges of unfair labor practices against the company. After an exhaustive review of evidence presented by the union, the NLRB ordered the firm to pay Atherton $5602 and Arnold $3384, with taxes included in both instances.

Under contract to the U. S. Air Force for reconditioning World War II B-29 bombers, the firm charged its anti-union activity to the government, according to UAW-CIO.

UAW-CIO Vice Pres. John W. Livingston said that the firm used Communist isolationist and native Fascist literature for its campaign against the union.

Compromise Trade Pact Is Passed

CONGRESS passed and sent to the White House last week a "compromise" three-year renewal of the Reciprocal Trade Pacts Act.

The House reluctantly accepted most Senate amendments, which had been approved by the White House, despite fears of Democrats that they added "protectionist" features that basically altered the 21-year-old New Deal pattern of reciprocal tariff-cutting.

Rep. Mills (D. Ark.) charged that Eisenhower "surrendered" to protectionists "in advance" of Senate-House negotiations that might have blocked the controversial amendments.

Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) called it "a milk-and-water, emasculated" measure that "preserves only the symbol of reciprocal trade."

Rep. Simpson (R. Pa.), a leadin GOP advocate of protectionism who originally opposed Eisenhower's own proposals, defended the "compromise."

Oregon Decision Strikes At GAW

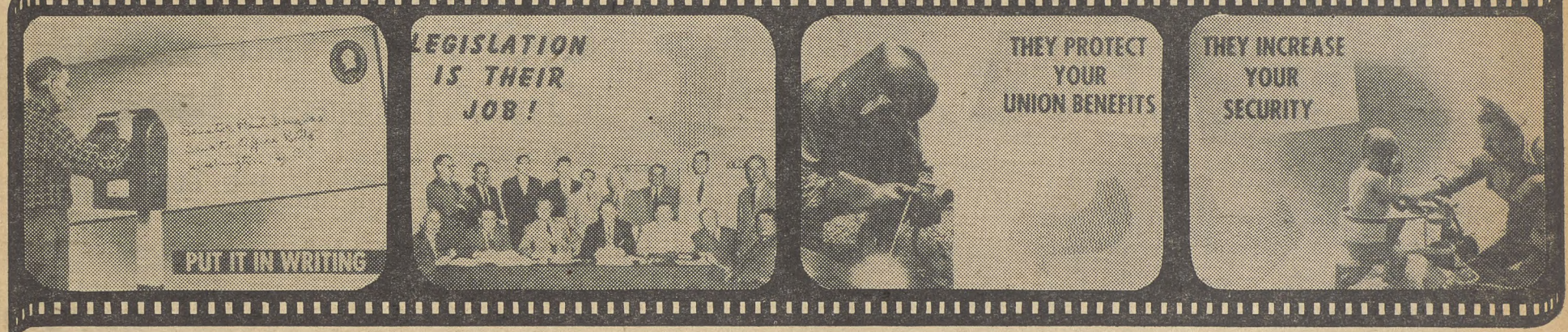
The Oregon Circuit court in in Multnomah County has ruled that workers who receive more money under a guaranteed work plan than they would under unemployment compensation are not entitled to the additional State benefits.

Judge Barnett H. Goldstein upheld the State's unemployment compensation agency in disqualifying claimants who received money under the Quaker Oats Co. plan.

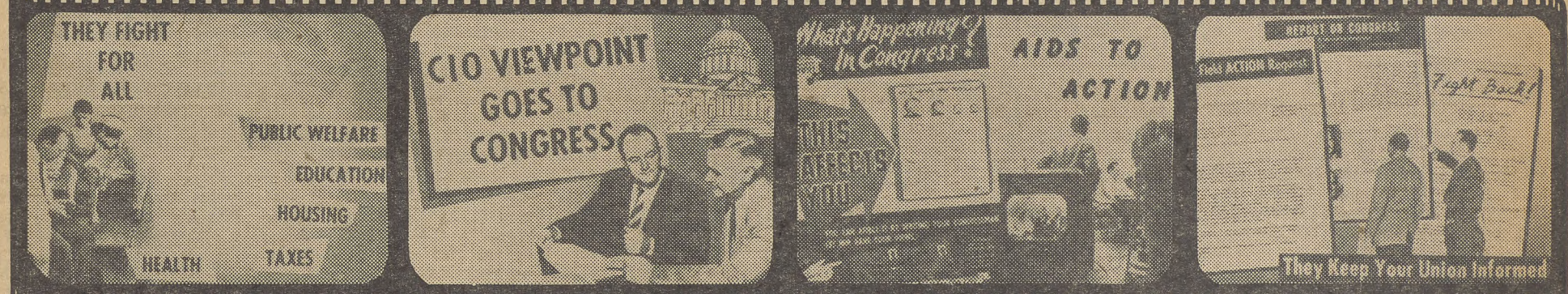
The agency based its decision on its claim that laid-off employes received $2 a week more under the plan than they would have received in unemployment benefits.

'Letter Lobby'—It's Time To Write Congress

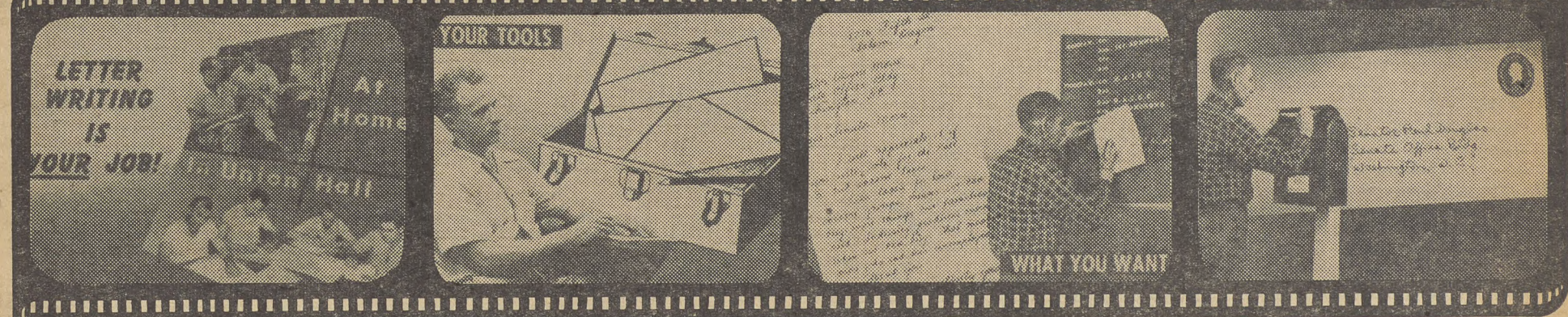
CIO's legislative goals for a better U.S. are set in annual convention. New filmstrip shows how legislative action begins at the ballot box.



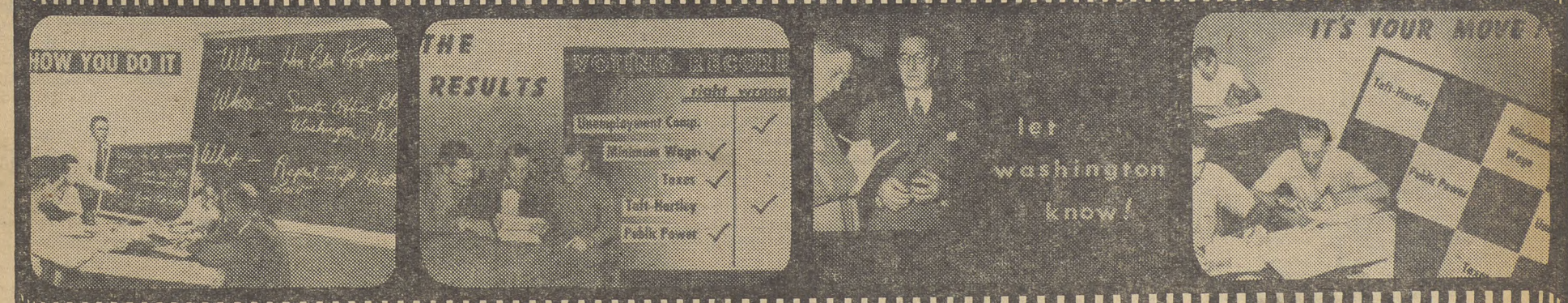
In Washington, CIO Legislative Dept. works to get good bills enacted. Legislation, like PAC, is a "bread and butter" matter for American labor.



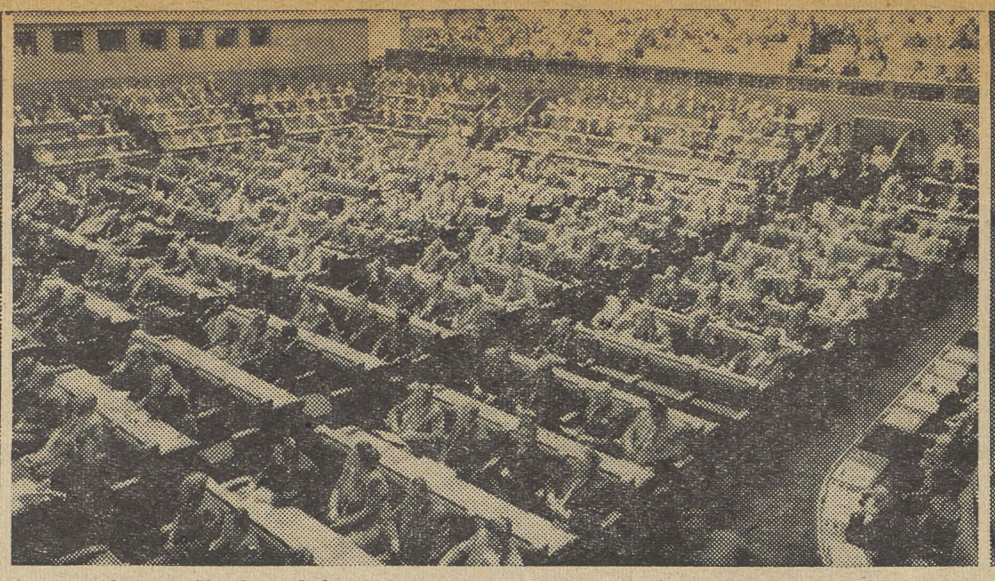
CIO presents its viewpoint on issues which affect all of the people. Facts and figures are important ammunition for congressional battles.



Write that letter now to your lawmaker, tell him what labor seeks. Keep it simple, be yourself, and remember to mail it right away.



Ask your congressman how he voted, then keep score of his record. See your lawmaker when he comes home. The next move is up to you!



PROFESSIONAL INTEREST in skirt worn by Festus Sam Okotie-Eboh, Nigerian government observer at Intl. Labor Conference in Geneva, is displayed by Pres. Emil Rieve of CIO Textile Workers, U. S. workers' adviser (left). A general view of conference opening is shown in center. Right: Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky (left) of CIO Clothing Workers, CIO International Committee chairman, poses with Sec. of Labor Mitchell.

Reuther Lauds UN As Basis Of Peace

THE UNITED NATIONS, described as "the foundation of a world at peace" by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, celebrates its 10th anniversary on June 26. It was a decade ago that 50 nations, meeting in the Opera House in San Francisco, signed the charter that created a worldwide organization dedicated. . . .

". . . To save succeeding generations from the scourages of war, to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, to promote social progress, to practice tolerance, to maintain peace, and to promote economic and social advancement for all peoples . . ."

A SPECIAL UN session marking the anniversary will be held in San Francisco from June 20 to 26. The CIO will be represented by Vice Pres. O. A. Knight, president of the Oil & Chemical Workers and chairman of the CIO Latin American Affairs Committee, and William Kemsley, UN representative of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Reuther, joining in the general acclaim of the anniversary, declared the CIO "proudly and vigorously supports the UN."

"We sincerely consider it man's best and only hope for the achievement of collective security against any aggressor," he said. "It is the one forum in a divided world where honorable peace can be achieved.

"We believe the UN must be strengthened not only through whatever structural changes may become possible, but above all, through the wholehearted determination of the free world to make it the instrument through which we negotiate and achieve world peace."

Reuther stressed that the CIO "abhors" U. S. isolationists who would destroy the UN and with it, "mankind's hope of international cooperation."

"In our time," he continued, "no nation is self-sufficient and no nation can be an island unto itself, for humanitarianism and intercontinental guided missles know no boundaries.

"ALL CIVILIZED men, regardless of race, creed, color or nationality, want an end to war. Faced with the awful destruction of modern weapons, we know that no nation can win a war. All civilization would be the loser.

"Thus, we support the UN as the means for achieving honorable world peace.

"Along with measures to prevent war and put an end to the armament race which is its by-product, nations blessed with material and natural wealth must have the foresight to channel a meaningful proportion of their resources into the UN's specialized agencies for building up the underdeveloped areas.

"Thus, we can achieve economic and social justice, the foundation of a world at peace, with prosperity and brotherhood for all.

"Through the UN we can and must achieve a world cast in this image. To that great cause, we in the CIO are dedicated."

(See book review on Page 5.)

New Look Urged At World Policy

A commitment by the U. S. "for at least a decade" to assure a large flow of capital into underdeveloped countries of the world in order to meet the challenge of international communism and safeguard freedom is urged by a group of foreign affairs specialists in a new report, "Partnership For Freedom."

The publication calls for a new appraisal of U. S. foreign policy. Its sponsors include Victor G. Reuther, director of the CIO Intl. Affairs Dept. and assistant to the CIO president. Americans for Democratic Action is distributing it.

Wage Pact Ends British Rail Strike

BRITAIN'S 17-day railway strike ended last week with settlement of a long dispute over wage differentials between locomotive crews and unskilled railroad workers.

The Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen demanded increases that would raise enginemen's top wages to the equivalent of $28.07 a week. The British Transport Commission had offered a 77c weekly raise before the strike.

The ASLEF is not affiliated with the British Trades Union Congress. The National Railwaymen's Union, which is, helped to settle the strike which disrupted the country's transport system.

USWA Files For Bargaining Rights

Application for recognition as bargaining agent for production workers at the Kitimat plant of the Aluminum Co. of Canada, potentially one of the largest industrial projects north of the border, has been filed by the CIO Steelworkers with the British Columbia Labor Relations Board.

The union presented the board with signed and paid-up applications from a substantial majority of the 1200 production workers. Filing of the application was announced by USWA Dist. Dir. Larry Sefton on behalf of Local 5115.

Labor's World—

CIO, AFL Hail Germans On Another June 17

THE SECOND anniversary of the uprising of the East German workers against Communist enslavement — June 17—was marked last week by a joint message of congratulations from CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and AFL Pres. George Meany.

It was sent to Chancellor Karl Adenauer of West Germany at the German Embassy in Washington, where he was staying during conferences with top level U. S. officials, and to Pres. Walter Freitag of the German Trade Union Federation (DGB).

"On this memorable day of the German people's aspirations to national unity and freedom," they said, "the AFL and CIO heartily congratulate and salute the entire German people including those behind the Iron Curtain, for the splendid contribution made two years ago particularly by the workers of Eastern Germany to their own national liberation and to human freedom and decency everywhere.

"The heroic revolt of June 17, 1953, overwhelmed by the massive brute force of Soviet tanks, will continue to inspire freedom-loving people throughout the world.

"It has already greatly encouraged and enhanced the unity of German democracy and its determination to associate ever more closely and firmly in every way with those who stand for freedom and democracy.

"At this moment of great German economic revival and heightened world prestige, the AFL and CIO salute the people of Germany in full confidence that the ever greater solidarity and strength of the democracies provide the best guarantee for world peace, human liberty and social justice."

At the recent world congress of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions in Vienna, ICFTU Pres. Omer Becu called on all affiliates to celebrate June 17 "as a day of dedication to the cause of free trade unions."

"It was on this momentous day," he said, "that the workers of East Germany defied the might of the Soviet Army and the terror of the Red secret police.

"It was on this memorable day that brave men in East Germany stood up and shouted—ENOUGH! For their devotion to freedom, they paid a heavy price. Some were killed, others wounded, imprisoned, exiled, but their martyrdom will always be remembered, their courage commemorated."

He called on all delegates to stand in a minute of silent tribute "to all our fallen comrades in East Germany."

Venezuela

The Confederation of Workers of Venezuela (In Exile) has formally thanked the CIO for its "gestures and actions in favor of the right to organize, and trade union freedom for the workers of Venezuela."

ILO Meet Debates Director's Report

The conference of the Intl. Labor Organization in Geneva devoted most of last week to discussion of the annual report of Dir.-Gen. David A. Morse.

Several speakers from underdeveloped nations cited the continuing need for the elimination of social, economic and political injustices from their areas, while many from advanced countries endorsed the ILO's proposed study of relations between workers and employers.

CCL Urges Improvements In New Jobless Pay Act

WIDESPREAD changes in the proposed new Unemployment Insurance Act were urged by the Canadian Congress of Labor in a brief presented last week to the Industrial Relations Committee of the national House of Commons.

A major CCL complaint was that the act, which covers more than 3.3 million workers, fails to accomplish one of its main objectives—clarification of complex legislation.

The brief protested proposed deletion of the present requirement that regulations "be reported on" by an advisory committee representing labor and management, and the practical elimination of the National Employment Commission, on which unions, management and others interested in job placement are represented.

In addition the CCL objected to limiting the maximum benefit period to 30 weeks, rather than 51 weeks, and an "obviously unjust" requirement that a beneficiary have eight qualifying contribution weeks in the previous year.

It also protested the benefit rates, maintaining they should be set at not less than 60% of earnings. It proposed elimination of the waiting period, protection for those who become ill or are quarantined after a layoff, an end to discrimination against married women workers, and a requirement that the National Employment Service refuse to refer workers to struck plants.

OPTIMISTIC over legislative approval of a bill to boost workmen's compensation benefits are Pres. Harry Boyer of the Pennsylvania CIO (left), other labor representatives and State Labor Sec. John R. Torquanto. They are, from left, Boyer, State AFL Pres. Joseph A. McDonough, Torquanto, Mine Workers Rep. Lester Thomas, and BRT Rep. Charles Sludden.

Application Of Monopoly Laws To Unions Assailed By Goldberg

THE DRIVE of business groups to impose anti-trust regulations on labor unions represents a "throwback to discredited economic thinking" and a revived attempt to treat labor as a "commodity," CIO Gen. Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg charged last week.

Bills to outlaw industrywide, areawide and even companywide bargaining were defeated both in 1952 and 1953, Goldberg reminded the House Anti-Trust subcommittee.

Discussing much milder proposals by Atty.-Gen. Brownell's Committee on the Anti-Trust Laws, he commented that the committee was "largely composed of specialists in defending anti-trust suits" against business firms.

It was "rather unrealistic" to expect such a committee to "prepare the way for modernizing and strengthening" the anti-trust laws, which was its stated objective, Goldberg said.

There was only one labor spokesman on the committee, he said, and this member did not participate in the report. The committee "did not, to its credit, embrace the atavistic views" of the National Association of Manufacturers, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the American Farm Bureau, he added.

"We object in principle to a committee containing no labor representatives" which "makes vague and indefinite recommendations" that must, despite disclaimers, "inevitably affect our national labor policy," Goldberg continued.

"We do not condone collusive practices" in a "few instances" that aim at throttling the competitive market for commodities, he added.

"We fear that a recital of isolated siutations," he explained, "most of them already dealt with by existing law, will be used by anti-labor elements to interfere with the basic rights of labor."

The Farm Bureau, NAM and C. of C. anti-union proposals, Goldberg said, were "remarkably alike, even in phraseology," and "echo phrases emanating from reactionary spokesmen for decades."

When these organizations demand the outlawry of "industrywide" or "areawide" or "pattern" bargaining by unions, Goldberg said, "they revert to the basic fallacy that human labor is a commodity" and that unions, representing "those who have nothing to sell but the use of their minds and bodies," can be called "restraints of trade."

The issue is not one of "competition against monopoly but a question of power as between workers and employers," he said.

"There is no evidence in any major industry that the financial strength or bargaining power of a union is larger than the employer's, he maintained.

"The steel industry, not the United Steelworkers," actually "initiated a practice of following a pattern in wage movements," Goldberg said, citing a study of "the one industry always singled out as an example of pattern bargaining."

"The union has contributed to establishing more uniform rates," he added, "and we are proud we have done so. We believe in equal pay for equal work."

History

Three times Congress has passed basic laws intended to reverse outmoded common law and establish the statutory right of unions to function without being treated as illegal conspiracies. Now business groups are leading a fight to reverse history.

The Sherman Act of 1890 exempted unions from its definition of monopolies but the courts interpreted it otherwise.

The Clayton Act of 1914 attempted to plug up the loophole, but the courts still claimed a right to enjoin unions.

The Norris-LaGuardia Act wiped out federal anti-labor injunctions, except in so far as they have been restored by Taft-Hartley.

Textile Union Wins Guaranteed Wage

WHILE 15,000 CIO Textile Workers went into the 10th week of their strike against several New England cotton and rayon firms last week, the union signed new contracts in other branches of the industry that provide pay increases and a form of the guaranteed annual wage.

A three-year contract with the American Velvet Co., Stonington, Conn., guarantees its 500 workers unemployment compensation benefits of $40 a week for 52 weeks. The firm will set aside 2.7% of its annual profits before taxes, two-thirds of which will go to the jobless pay fund, the rest to a pension fund.

A worker with 10 years' service will get $10 a week from the company in addition to his unemployment compensation for 26 weeks. If the layoff continues the firm will pay the worker $40 weekly for 26 additional weeks.

TWUA-CIO won an 8c an hour increase for the 700 employes of the Plymouth Cordage Co., Plymouth, Mass., largest rope plant in the world. It is expected to set a pattern for the rest of the nation's rope and cordage industry. The increase brings the plant average to $1.67 an hour.

In addition, the two-year contract provides another 4c in fringe benefits including a seventh paid holiday, a 3c shift premium increase and expanded insurance.

AFL unions in Adams, North Adams and Williamstown, Mass., sponsored a tag day for TWUA members at Berkshire Hathaway Inc., plants there who have been striking since Apr. 15 against cuts in wages and fringe benefits. More than $1000 was netted for the strike fund.

Adams teachers and school employes sent $100 and a letter signed by the Teachers Association president and the schools superintendent expressing regret that "our donation is not 100 times greater."

Textile Strike Spirits High At Pepperell

NINE WEEKS of strike against the Pepperell Manufacturing Co.'s demands for a 10c an hour cut in wages and fringe benefits haven't dampened the determination of 1800 CIO Textile Workers in Biddeford, Me.

When Pepperell supervision began making the rounds of workers' homes recently to inspire a back-to-work movement, a hastily-called strike meeting brought 900 TWUA members to the hall to demonstrate solidarity.

From here, a short time ago, strikers fanned out through the area for a scrap and paper drive that netted a substantial sum for the strike fund.

MERCHANTS in Biddeford, almost unanimously behind the strike, have provided the hall with gas stoves, refrigerators and even a television set. Musicians donate their services one night a week for a dance.

But the strike kitchen is the heart of things. TWUA Dir. Michael G. Schoonjans beams at the scores of youngsters who flock to the hall twice a day for "all the milk they can drink."

The kitchen is feeding at least 500 people a day, not soup but hearty boiled dinners. A former cook from one of Maine's lumber camps, aided by other volunteers, is turning out tasty and varied meals.

The "makings" come from steers which the TWUA Joint Board buys itself, along with pigs, and slaughters, dresses and serves to strikers. Donations of vegetables and other items supplement the menu.

Van Riper Named To League Board

The League for Industrial Democracy, New York City, has elected as a member of its board of directors Sec.-Treas. Ellis F. Van Riper of Local 100, CIO Transport Workers. Sec.-Treas. Emeritus Joseph Schlossberg of the CIO Clothing Workers was reelected treasurer.

CIO Backs Lehman On Refugee Act

THE REFUGEE Relief Act should be revised in the direction of the Lehman Bill to carry out the "congressional intention" for a more generous immigration policy, Thomas H. Burke of the CIO Legislative Dept. told a Senate Judiciary subcommittee last week.

Basic congressional intent has been "thwarted" both by the narrowness of the act's language and by its administration, he said.

The "tying of immigration to security," Burke said, "was bound to result in stressing security to the virtual elimination of immigration."

Burke endorsed these specific provisions of the Lehman Bill:

Transfer of administration from the State Dept. Security Bureau to an administrator named by the President subject to Senate confirmation.

Elimination of the present requirement for a two-year "security history" for refugees and escapees.

Modification of provisions that require individual "assurances of employment and housing" to refugees.

In certain areas, Burke indicated, CIO would prefer greater liberalization of the Refugee Act than the Lehman Bill provides.

McDonald Denies PAC Aide Is Red

JOHN J. MULLEN, political action director of the CIO Steelworkers denied under oath charges that he was a Communist.

Mullen swore before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee that he was never associated with the Communist party in any way.

Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald issued a statement saying he had "the most complete confidence" in Mullen. McDonald recalled the union's long record of opposition to communism and its constitutional bar against Communists holding any office.

MULLEN, he said, has never "given any indication" through the 20 years he has known him, "of any sympathy with or adherence to the Communist party or its allies."

On the contrary, McDonald continued, "John Mullen has been and is today an active anti-Communst . . . We are sure that the charges which have been made against him are completely and totally unfounded."

Two self-styled FBI undercover agents, a husband and wife, testified to the contrary.

Listen To Vandercook Every Night On ABC

TWUA Okayed At 8th York Mill

The CIO Textile Workers in Canada have won collective bargaining rights for the eighth and last mill in a chain owned by the York Knitting Mills, Ltd., according to TWUA Canadian Dir. J. Harold Daoust.

The last to yield was the firm's Zimmerknit Div. in Hamilton, Ont., where the Ontario Labor Relations Board certified the union as bargaining agent for the 300 employes. TWUA also represents a total of 1500 additional workers at plants in Woodstock, Toronto and Hamilton, Ont.

UAW Aide Hits GOP On Monopoly

THE REPORT of the Brownell anti-trust committee is "valuable" because it may alert Congress to the "danger of surrender" to monopolists by the Eisenhower Administration, Donald Montgomery, Washington director of the CIO Auto Workers, told the Celler subcommittee last week.

The report is "an expert exposition of ruling thought among the apologists for monopoly," said Montgomery, who spoke for the CIO.

The committee's treatment of the Robinson-Patman Act, Montgomery said, "is one continuous plea for price discrimination."

The committee does not recommend repeal of the act "but would approach that result by administrative and court interpretations giving price discriminators every conceivable leeway," he charged.

Montgomery recommended three specific steps by Congress:

- Compilation of written dissents to the Brownell Committee report, which the committee itself did not publish.
- Action to overturn a 1951 Standard Oil Co. court decision to "repair the damage" to the Robinson-Patman Act.
- Hearings on a proposal for a new Federal Free Enterprise Commission to enforce anti-monopoly laws.

REVERSED ROLES—Husbands register delegates this time at convention of CIO Women's League of New Jersey. From left: Jack Neaves, Harold Ackerman and State Labor Commissioner Carl Holderman, former head of the State CIO Council. Center photo shows Mildred Jeffries of UAW Community Relations Dept. discussing women's role in CIO. At right, Council Pres. Paul Krebs delivers the keynote address.

CIO Leaders Turn Baby-Sitters As Jersey Women's League Forms

By TONY O'FLAHERTY

(Special Correspondent)

SOME New Jersey CIO leaders spent a recent Saturday baby-sitting. Other spent the day at registration tables, registering their wives and other women.

The reason was the first constitutional convention of the CIO Women's League of New Jersey —an event which brought 150 CIO women from all over the State to set up their own statewide organization.

Some of the delegates were CIO members. Others were wives of CIO members. Others were both wives and CIO members. They spent the day adopting a constitution, considering and adopting resolutions, electing officers and planning for a full year of activities.

THE CONVENTION was the result of several years' work. The Women's League came into existence almost five years ago, but its activies were confined to the Newark area for the first several years.

Now the League was ready to tackle the statewide job. Through convention action, it set itself a full program of political action, community service, legislative activity and human relations.

The record of the League's early years proved it could undertake such a big program.

Women's League Covers 7 Unions

Seven CIO unions are represented on the executive board of the CIO Women's League of New Jersey. They are the Electrical Workers, Auto Workers, Steelworkers, Clothing Workers, Textile Workers, Newspaper Guild and Government & Civic Employees.

Officers for the first year are: Tony O'Flaherty, president; Margaret Holmes, executive secretary; Stacia Gola, secretary-treasurer and Thelma Morgan, sergeant-at-arms.

The vice presidents are: Frances Gingerelli, Nancy Kovacs, Lottie Fadil, Myrtle Schoen and Ethel Greenspan. Board members are: Carol Roche, Stephanie Kelley, Katherine Orpys and Jean Holderman.

One of its members, Stephanie Kelley, vice-president of the Central Jersey chapter, won primary nomination as a Democratic candidate for the Burlington township council. Three members of its Essex-West Hudson chapter, all veteran PAC precinct workers, are district leaders in their precincts. They are Shirley Kranz of East Orange and Betty Cunningham and Frances Holman of Newark.

The parent chapter, the Essex-West Hudson group, has provided woman-power for national state and local PAC campaigns for several years. In addition to volunteer work on election day, the women have provided the clerical staff for the PAC registration checks and campaign mailings.

IN ADDITION, the chapter has run an annual fund-raising affair for the benefit of the county PAC, as candidates in recent elections were thankful to point out.

In the field of community services, Women's League chapters are now providing volunteer workers and key board members for a number of social agencies in which the CIO has taken a particular interest. Each of the chapters has sponsored fund-raising functions during the year for the benefit of CIO-support social agencies in its community.

The League has also worked out a program of strike support which has operated in several emergencies. Its members have provided the telephone corps, collected canned goods for strikers' families, staged Christmas parties and marched on the picket line whenever help was needed.

The convention program was geared to the interest of women delegates, and was featured by a panel discussion. Participants included: Mildred Jeffreys, of the UAW Community Relations Dept.; Tilford E. Dudley, assistant national director of CIO-PAC, and Carl Holderman, State commissioner of labor and industry and former president of the New Jersey CIO Council.

MICHAEL MANN, CIO regional director, opened the sessions and Paul Krebs, president of the Jersey CIO Council, was keynote speakers. The State CIO has fostered and encouraged the Women's League and charters the local chapters.

Present at the convention were two CIO leaders who will have the support of the Women's League in campaigns for State office this fall. Other leaders were home—baby sitting.

CIO on ABC
Monday thru Friday
John W. Vandercook
AND THE NEWS

Double Funds For School Milk Program, Sen. Humphrey Urges

CONGRESS has been asked by Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) to double the allocation of funds to the special school milk program and extend its coverage.

He introduced a bill to boost the fund from $50 million a year, which is limited to schools, to $100 million. The measure also would make nursery schools, child care centers, settlement houses, summer camps and similar non-profit institutions eligible for the program.

The Senator said the bill is the outgrowth of an unsuccessful attempt of a child care center in Minneapolis to qualify for the milk program during the past year.

"Success of the expanded school milk program," he said, "is so widely recognized that several proposals have been made for increasing the amount of its authorization.

"I feel we must do more than just increase the amount of money allocated to this program by opening up the eligibility to other groups that are eager to cooperate in improving the diet of pre-school students, as well as school-age youngsters.

"After all, if we are concerned enough about children's health to see that they get milk during the school term, we should be just as interested in seeing that they get the opportunity to have milk during the summer months at settlement houses and summer camps."

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

HOW MUCH MONEY does a family really need these days for decent, healthful living? One of the most thorough attempts to find out is the University of California's Heller Committee budget for a wage-earning family of four (with a boy of 13 and girl of eight).

How To Make Ends Meet—Nearly

The 1955 budget (based on late 1954 costs) will startle most families because they don't have nearly enough income to match this estimate. It shows that the true cost of a standard of living that is *"reasonable and acceptable both to the individual and the community"* now comes to $469 a month for a home-owning family, and $445 for a family that rents. These totals include income taxes of $41.60 a month. They are based on costs in the San Francisco Bay area.

THE $469 FIGURE compares with the cost of $423 found by the Heller Committee last year. It breaks down to $108 a week—well out of reach of the current average industrial wage of $76 a week. It also makes the present hourly minimum wage of 75c seem unlikly to provide any semblance of an adequate living standard, and even the labor-backed proposal for a $1.25 minimum won't come near providing a *"reasonable and acceptable"* standard, although it will at least prevent extreme deprivation.

The Heller Committee budget is more realistic than the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics estimate of the needs of a family of four. But even the BLS budget, brought up to date for 1955 prices, requires an income of about $4250 a year or $82 a week.

This limited budget provides for a four-room rented apartment, a clothing wardrobe which permits the wife to buy a wool coat once every four years, and exactly one bottle of beer a week for the husband if he doesn't want to disrupt the whole budget.

Where the Heller budget is more realistic than the BLS and other budgets is that it provides a more adequate amount for medical care. The average family, in actual practice, spends about 5% of its income for medical and dental expenses. But the Heller Committee allows 7% because it recognizes that most families don't get enough medical care from the usual 5%.

YOU MAY BE ABLE to buy the same standard for a little less in small towns and even some cities than in the San Francisco Bay area.

Living costs have been running a little less than average in Indianapolis, Kansas City, Mobile, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Savannah and Portland, Me., but close to the San Francisco level in most other big towns.

But if you haven't close to $97 a week after tax deductions, as the Heller budget calls for, what are the best ways to distribute what income you do have?

The best immediate chances to cut down your own budget in comparison to the Heller Committee's list of expenses are on food, insurance and auto expenses. If you don't smoke or drink your budget chore is eased a bit.

But there is little cutting-down possible on the Heller Committee's figure of $16.69 a month for recreation. This allows the family to go to the movies twice a month, keeps its television set in repair (at a cost of $2.50 a month), and rent a housekeeping cabin or tent (for $33) for a week's vacation.

FOOD COSTS might be reduced by greater use of alternative protein foods instead of meat—such as eggs, fish, and cheese .

INSURANCE COSTS, both for life and disability insurance, can be trimmed from the Heller standard by concentrating on term insurance on the breadwinner's life only, and by buying insurance on a group basis, as unions are tending to do.

AUTO COSTS can be trimmed slightly by eliminating collision insurance, buying liability insurance from lower-cost companies, and by careful maintenance of the car to keep it for longer than the four years the Heller Committee uses as a cost gauge (the car is second-hand to start with).

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Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

(In the absence of Vice Pres. Riffe the column this week is presented by Pres. Russell Taylor and Sec.-Treas. James Mitchell of the CIO Shoe Workers.)

THE UNITED SHOE WORKERS OF AMERICA, CIO, is continuing its dedicated task of organizing the unorganized. As is experienced by other CIO unions we are faced with obstacles and roadblocks in bringing organization to the workers in the shoe industry.

Our problem is one of plant migration from one state to another. This has been a continuing difficulty and has accelerated in the past two months, as manufacturers are trying to take advantage of lower labor costs in unorganized states.

In our recent convention in Chicago, the officers and delegates, realizing the danger of plant migration, adopted unanimously a resolution to combat the removal of factories and to start an intensive campaign in the State of Maine immediately, where many of the plants have been attempting to move.

A full staff of organizers under the capable direction of National Dir. George Fecteau will work hard at organizing the new plants as they are set up. It is the intention of our national office to carry on this drive to a successful conclusion.

WE RECENTLY RECEIVED the good word that the NLRB has handed down a decision for an election to be held under its auspices at the Bata Shoe Co., Belcamp, Md., within 30 days from June 3. We are looking forward to a victory in this plant for our organization.

In addition, under the direction of Pennsylvania Dir. Walter Harris and Organizer Carl McCauley a new local has been chartered in Lansford, Pa. Recognition for the Shoe Workers also has been won at the Bartley Shoe Co., Bethlehem, Pa. Nat. Dir. Fileno DeVolellis and Organizer Ed Guidice have organized and chartered a local in Norwich, Conn., among the workers in the Griswold Shoe Co.

The CIO Shoe Workers will continue in the present and future to concentrate maximum effort in organizing and unorganized shoe workers of America.

TWO of our CIO Organizing Committees have come up with smashing election victories.

First, and foremost, the Leather Workers Organizing Committee won out over the AFL Fur-Butchers in six plants in Winchester and Woburn, Mass. 1172 eligible workers favored the CIO by a vote of 669 to 416 for the AFL. Dir. Hugh Thompson and staff are to be congratulated for a splendid job.

Secondly, Dir. Carey Haigler, of the CIO Joint Organizing Committee reports the winning of an election by the CIO Furniture Workers at the Fox Mfg. Co., Rome, Ga. This was truly a cooperative victory because in addition to being under the direction of the committee, voluntary assistance was rendered by the CWA, IUE, UAW and TWUA local unions in Rome, Ga.

SEC.-TREAS. AL HARTNETT, IUE-CIO, reports the following recent election victories: Fairfax Co., Trenton, N. J.; Eagle Picher, Newark, N. J.; Hallicrafters Canada, Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Canada; Skyline Instrument, Long Island City, N. Y.; Westinghouse M & R, Bridgeport, Conn.; American Safety Razor, Staunton, Va.; Product Development Corp., Kearny, N. J.; S. G. Smallwood, Ltd., Acton, Ont., Canada.

Pres. Morris Pizer, CIO Furniture Workers, reports two election victories that resulted from years of hard work. One was the Thayer Co. and the other, the H. N. Thayer Co., both in Gardner, Mass.

The CIO Paperworkers successfully concluded a campaign at the Traver Corp., a division of Container Corp. of America, Chicago, Ill., reports UPA-CIO Pres. Harry Sayre. Credit for this victory goes to UPA Dir. Donald Thoms and UPA Rep. Joseph Hyrczyk.

In reporting the CIO Shoe Workers' victory at the Brown Shoe Co., Pigott, Ark., last week, I overlooked giving full credit to National Dir. Dave Wilson, who gave overall direction to the campaign.

Training In Higher Skills Seen Need Of Automation

BETWEEN a third and a half of the labor force must be skilled workers—instead of the present 10%—to meet the demands of automation in the future, according to Industrial Commissioner Isadore Lubin, of New York State.

"Time is on our side" in training them, he told more than 1000 representatives of labor, industry and government at the 11th annual Eastern Seaboard Apprenticeship Conference at Monticello, N. Y.

According to Press Associates-PAI, Lubin urged that labor and industry create a pool of skilled workers,

"Automation cannot come overnight," he declared, "and unemployment on a national or area basis need not result from industrial progress."

On the other side of the continent, the National Conference of Social Work in San Francisco heard Dr. Nathan E. Cohen, associate dean of the New York School of Social Work, express deep concern over what automation is doing to the mental health of the nation.

"If anything," he added, "increased productivity without a planning concept for its consumption makes his economic position more hazardous, his insecurities greater and his increased leisure a threat, rather than a blessing."

KOHLER STRIKERS NABBED — Seven CIO Auto Workers, five of them shown at left, were arrested for protesting against the possession by the Kohler Village (Wis.) police of three illegal machine guns. They carried empty violin cases and a sign urging the removal of the weapons, and were released without bail.

Seven Kohler Strikers Jailed For Protesting Company Arms

SEVEN CIO Auto Workers strikers, protesting the illegal possession of three machine guns by Kohler Village, Wis., police, have been arrested on charges of "unlawful assembly."

The company village adjoins the Kohler Co. plant where a UAW-CIO strike is in its 15th month.

The men were arrested while demonstrating outside police headquarters by Waldemar Capello, village police chief. They were later released on their own recognizance, without bail being required.

Earlier the hearing on union charges of unfair labor practices was resumed before a NLRB trial examiner at the Sheboygan County (Wis.) Courthouse.

UAW-CIO Intl. Rep. Robert Burkart told a packed court room how every union effort to reach an agreement before the strike was rebuffed by the company's main negotiator, Lyman C. Conger.

When Conger recently testified against a bill to bar government contracts to firms in violation of NLRB orders, Chairman Neely (D. W. Va.) of a Senate Labor subcommittee said, "Your statement is the best argument for this law."

Kohler Co. had been given a $2 million government contract to make shell casings after the NLRB had found it guilty of violating the National Labor Relations Act.

Rep. Ashley (D. O.) has called on the House Labor Committee to hold hearings on a bill he introduced which is similar to the Senate measure proposed by Neely.

What Makes Kohler Run?

"Even the grass blades on Herb's lawn have green back," says "The Kohlerian," paper of Local 833 of the CIO Auto Workers in describing the wealth of Pres. Herbert V. Kohler of the Kohler Co.

"His pet birds have big bills," it continues. "The chimmneys on his house have their drafts, the maid washes the door knobs with gold dust, every ditch around the house has two banks.

"Even the street in front of his house is flushed and the lawn gets its weekly rakeoff. And talk about money in his pockets! When he takes it out, he finds it in creases."

Reuther Sees Organizing Drive For Office Workers

A MASS drive to unionize millions of unorganized white collar workers will be one of the first objectives of the merged CIO and AFL, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther predicted last week in a message to the convention of the AFL Office Employes in New York.

His statement was read by Sec.-Treas. J. Howard Hicks to some 300 delegates representing 200 locals with about 60,000 members in the U. S. and Canada

"There will be a hard battle ahead," Reuther warned. "We must immediately begin the important task of organizing unorganized workers into unions which will best serve their interests.

"It behooves all of us, no matter what our position in the trade union movement, to give of our strength and energy and resources to bring the benefits and the strength of trade unionism to these unorganized workers.

"We of the CIO are dedicated to that proposition. We intend to redeem our pledges to these unorganized workers. We intend that this unity we have so long sought will be a new beginning for organized labor in America."

Church-Labor Unit Is Planned

Plans were made recently at a luncheon at Kalamazoo, Mich., to set up another Local Religion and Labor Fellowship.

Sec. John G. Ramsay of the National CIO Committee on Religion and Labor was the principal speaker, and Field Rep. Jerry Jackson of CIO Steelworkers Dist. 29 was the host. The following continuing committee was chosen:

Jackson, secretary and convener; Dr. Charles K. Johnson, Father J. F. Bartkowiak, Rabbi E. Grossman, Pres. Gail Phillips of the Kalamazoo CIO Council, Robert Cooper of the AFL Trade Union Council, and Glenn Forrester, independent unions.

URW Asks Annual Pay

"A SUBSTANTIAL and adequate" general pay increase and a guaranteed annual wage will be sought by the CIO Rubber Workers this year.

These two demands head the economic program adopted by union's Intl. Policy Committee at a two-day meeting in Chicago. Pres. L. S. Buckmaster said he was satisfied that the program unanimously adopted by the 175 delegates represents the thinking of their members and would guide 336 local unions in negotiations.

The union also called for the extension and improvement of pension, insurance, surgical, medical and severance pay programs, and an intensification of efforts to adjust inequities in the rates of skilled trades and hourly rated employes.

Other contract improvements also were requested, and the Canadian section of the committee was urged to set up a plan consistent with the program.

OCAW Wins 10c At Sinclair Oil

A general wage increase of 10c an hour, retroactive to Mar. 1, was won last week by the CIO Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers for some 10,000 members employed by the Sinclair Oil Co. A new contract also substantially increases sickness and accident benefits and provides additional improvements.

CIO Continues Battle For $1.25 Minimum

WITNESSES for the CIO last week continued their plea for a higher minimum wage of $1.25 an hour and urged congressional consideration for extending coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

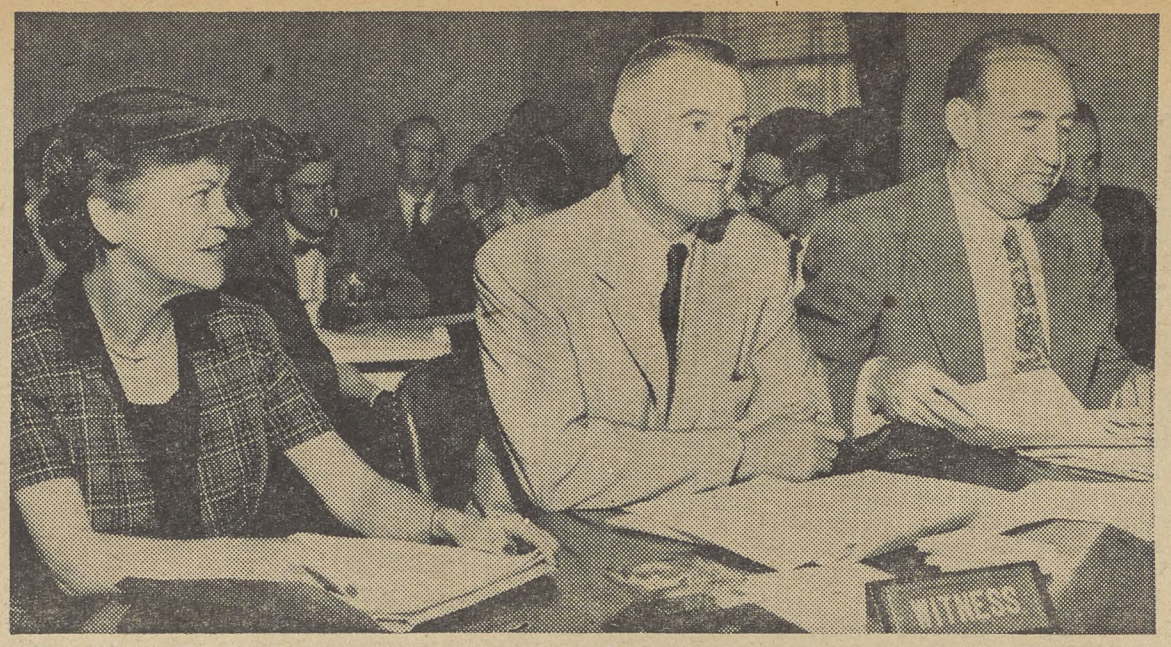
The $1.25 level, CIO Legislative Dir. Robert Oliver told the House Committee on Education & Labor, is *"a realistic, appropriate objective at this time."*

Oliver told the committee of CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther's regret at being unable to testify in person due to negotiations in Detroit.

He declared that while the House group had limited itself to considering only a wage figure and not coverage at this time, the CIO hoped the latter question was separated and not abandoned.

Oliver noted that the Senate Labor Committee had promised early hearings on coverage and urged similar action by the House. He called the Administration's attitude on coverage *"shocking and disgraceful."*

"For almost two years now," he went on, "the President, the Secretary of Labor and other spokesmen for the Administration have been speaking brave words about bringing the benefits of the FLSA to millions of additional workers . . . These were eloquent and noble words. No one questioned their sincerity. Today, unfortunately, that sincerity is very much in question."



STRONG PLEA for higher minimum wage was made by three CIO witnesses before House Labor Committee. Legislative Dir. Robert Oliver is flanked by Vice Pres. Gladys Dickason of Clothing Workers and TWUA Research Dir. Solomon Barkin.

The $1.25 figure urged by labor, Oliver continued, is neither "capricious nor arbitrary."

"It is supported by facts and it is justified by logic and economic justice," he said. "There is no formula which can be applied automatically and which would result in the proper minimum, down to the last penny."

THERE ARE, however, guideposts "to help us think through and work out the minimum wage," he argued. Among these are changes in the cost of living, productivity increases, general U. S. wage changes, past history and general ability of industry to pay higher wages.

Voluminous written testimony was offered by Research Dir. Solomon Barkin of the CIO Textile Workers, who supplemented this with a detailed oral statement.

The CIO, Barkin said, is seeking wage improvements for the "economically disfranchised."

"They are people who have been unable to organize and to press for their own advancement," he explained.

"THESE ARE the people who receive low wages and substandard fringe benefits. Their lot is annually becoming worse as the wage levels in American industry move ahead."

The workers' needs for a higher minimum is akin to the farmers' need for a price floor. The farmer, Barkin added, "has demanded and secured a price floor, for he knew the inhumanity of the market which deprived him of his reward."

Those who oppose the higher minimum wages are not the great mass of U. S. industries but those "schooled in older, outmoded philosophies" who "have tenaciously clung to them while American industry has marched on, he said.

"Low wages," Barkin continued, "are not only injurious to the persons receiving them but also the very communities and nation which tolerate them.

"We have created a special 'welfare economy' for these low-wage industries. The public and government are subsidizing these laggard employers by maintaining their employes whether through direct grants, or the high costs of social and human neglect."

Vice Pres. Gladys Dickason of the CIO Clothing Workers told the committee that a substantial boost now would "help those neediest families who burden our economy and public institutions."

"It will also protect those fair-minded employers, who are paying decent wages, from unfair competition of the sweatshop producers," she added.

The increase, she said, "would immediately be translated into purchasing power which would stimulate production and employment, and in turn, aid the farmers and the retailers."

She also said a federal minimum of $1.25 would be a major step toward "an American standard of living for our lowest-income families," and would contribute greatly to our national prosperity.

6-20

CIO Unions Press Plea For $1.75

TESTIMONY from a number of CIO affiliates favoring a $1.25 minimum wage and broader coverage was filed with the House Labor Committee last week.

Executive Vice Pres. William Pollock of the CIO Textile Workers said the $1.25 minimum would affect 492,000 workers in his industry, or 48% of the total. Even a modest increase to $1 an hour, he pointed out, would affect some 130,000 workers or about 11%, adding $29 million or roughly 1.1% to payrolls.

Few members of the CIO Rubber Workers are earning less than $1.25 an hour, said Pres. L. S. Buckmaster but he urged a series of "economic and social justifications" for this wage floor.

The CIO Electrical Workers pointed out that the current 75c rate is obsolete in view of the raised cost of living since the last amendment to the wage-hour law. Productivity increases were cited as another reason for congressional action. In the electrical industry production has soared 96% from the 1947-1949 average, the union statement said, while the pay of workers increased by only 48%.

CIO on ABC
Monday thru Friday
John W. Vandercook
AND THE NEWS

Fair Labor Standards Group Receives Wide Support

AIDING the drive for an improved wage-hour law, the Citizens Committee on the Fair Labor Standards Act, a volunteer group, has more than 100 members from Penobscot, Me., to Berkeley, Calif.

Its objective is a higher federal minimum than the 90c recommended by the Eisenhower Administration and extending coverage of the act to millions of additional workers.

Heading the committee is Miss Mary Anderson, for 25 years the director of the Women's Bureau of the Labor Dept. General Sec. Elizabeth S. Magee of the National Consumers League is its secretary. Treasurer Morris S. Rosenthal is a businessman.

"The present 75c minimum wage was outdated even before it was applied in 1950," Miss Anderson said. "The 90c level proposed by Pres. Eisenhower not only is too low, it is unrealistic for a 1955 economy and advancing productivity.

"Millions of unorganized, underpaid, underemployed workers, too many of whom still are deprived of the limited protection of the wage-hour law, deserve better from the Administration and Congress."

Among the committee members are state and municipal officials, former chiefs of federal agencies, economists and leaders in national religious and social welfare organizations. They are joining in countrywide appeals to Congress to approve improved wage-hour legislation.

Wage Act Outmoded By Time—McDonald

THE FAIR Labor Standards Act "has not kept pace with the growth and expansion of our nation's economy" during the past five years, Pres. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers told the House Labor Committee last week.

The minimum wage has been 75c an hour during that period.

McDonald was unable to testify because of steel negotiations in Pittsburgh, but in a statement presented to the committee he strongly urged that the minimum wage be boosted to $1.25 an hour.

He attacked the proposal for a 90c minimum, which Pres. Eisenhower believes is enough for low-paid workers.

The USWA-CIO president said that at 90c, "the gross amount of annual pay equals less than one-half of the income required to maintain a family of four at minimum standards of decency, in the lowest living-cost cities, including those in the South . . ."

He pointed out that in these cities "the cost of living has been priced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in its preparation of the City Worker's Family Budget." *(See How To Buy, Page 10.)*

He took exception to the assumption that the "South is arrayed in opposition to the payment of the same wages as are paid elsewhere in the United States."

McDonald said that USWA-CIO has "completely eliminated this differential in steel so that we now have the same minimum —$1.57—in the South as in the North.

"In other industries such as aluminum, in which we bargain, southern differentials have been largely eliminated," he continued. This is also true for many other unions and industries.

"The management of the southern plants objected to the elimination of their southern differential. Among other arguments they claimed that such action would endanger employment in the South and force their plants out of business.

"This is the same argument now raised by other employers against our proposed $1.25 federal wage minimum."

$1 'Not Quite' Enough

The $1 minimum wage voted by the Senate represents "progress in the right direction," but isn't quite sufficient to meet the needs of workers in the low-paid industries," AFL Sec.-Treas. William Schnitzler testified in urging the House Labor Committee to vote for $1.25.

"Let us remember," he said, "that low income families cannot realize their potential as human beings. Low income and its miseries spread disease, slums and degraded living, crime and other social ills. The costs are met by the public as a whole.

"The companies which pay the lowest wages profit at the expense of their workers and are actually subsidized by the rest of the community. It is the taxpayers who bear the financial costs and losses resulting from low wages."

Labor Wage Lobby Alert

CIO AND AFL unionists continued last week to lobby Congress for the $1.25 wage floor.

Nearly 50 from Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan and Iowa reported better than usual success in obtaining congressional commitments for more than the 90c advocated by the Eisenhower Administration.

Chairman Barden (D. N.C.) of the House Labor Committee indicated that hearings on Puerto Rican wages might be started, and this could result in delay in getting to a vote on the wage question.

Unless hearings are cut off abruptly by committee action, it is likely that witnesses will be heard until early in July.

Mrs. FDR on Minimum Wage
See Page 6

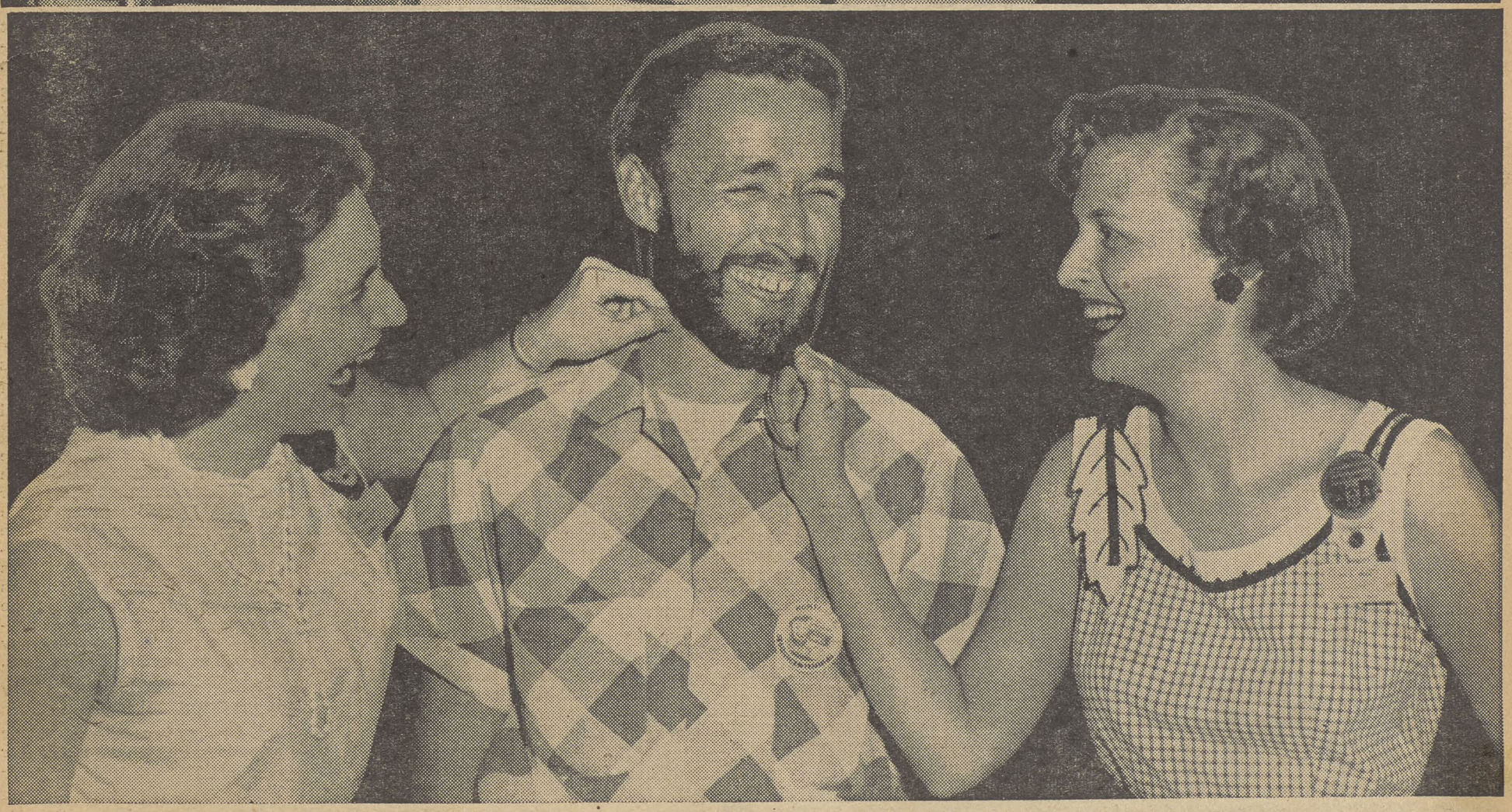
The CIO News

Official Weekly Publication, Congress of Industrial Organizations

Washington, D. C., June 27, 1955 — 82 — Vol. 18, No. 26

USWA Rejects 'Insult' From Big Steel

—See Page 2



CWA Delegates 'Showed Him'— One thousand delegates to CIO Communications Workers convention in St. Louis gave former Pres. Truman an ovation when he addressed them. Others in top photo, from left, are CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, CWA Dist. Dir. D. L. McCowan and former Sec. of Agriculture Charles Brannan. Betty Willoughby (left) and Sue Gross, Memphis, admire (below) strike beard grown by J. L. Sams, Huntsville, Ala. He's keeping if for Huntsville centenary. **(Story Page 8.)**

'Shameful' Steel Offer Rejected

THE CIO Steelworkers last week angrily rejected as "shameful" a wage increase of slightly more than 10c an hour offered by the United States Steel Corp.

USWA-CIO Pres. David J. McDonald termed the offer an "insult," coming as close as it did to the June 30 deadline when the union is free under its contract to strike the steel industry.

Despite his flat rejection of the offer, McDonald made it clear that the union was prepared to negotiate 24 hours a day to avoid a strike. USWA has demanded "substantial increases."

Pres. Clifford S. Hood of US Steel indicated he thought the offer was substantial, and said he hoped for early settlement of the contract.

McDonald's disagreement was plainly evident as he left the lengthy negotiation sessions to meet with 130 union representatives and discuss the company's offer.

"I am almost ashamed to mention the amount the industry is offering," McDonald told the group. "It is an effrontery in this most profitable year in the industry's history. It is less than half what General Motors gave.

"What are we, anyway — second class citizens?"

Boos and cries of ridicule from the union group preceded their unanimous decision to reject the offer.

McDonald immediately wrote the company that his union "will not accept such discriminatory treatment."

In prior negotiations, he added, "the union has given every consideration to the needs of the industry."

"In this year of unparalleled prosperity in the industry, we have every right to expect that the needs of our members will be met," he maintained.

McDonald advised USS that the "critical situation" arising from the firm's "inadequate and unacceptable offer" would result in convening the USWA Wage Policy Committee this week "to chart our future course of action."

He pointed out that "there is still time to conclude a fair and equitable settlement."

A top union negotiating team headed by McDonald heard the company's proposal at a conference with Vice Pres. John A. Stephens, in charge of the firm's industrial relations.

Stephens told the USWA group he was speaking only for his own firm, top company in the basic steel industry and producer of 33% of the nation's steel. But it was understood that he had conferred with the other giants of the industry.

These — Bethlehem, Republic, Jones & Laughlin, Inland Steel and Youngstown Sheet & Tube— make up the "Big Six" of basic steel with which the union entered almost simultaneous negotiations a few weeks ago.

Between them they employ approximately 600,000 union members who turn out 90% of the country's steel. Hingeing indirectly on the contract talks are settlement terms for another 500,000 workers in the steel fabricating industry.

The company proposal called for a blanket 6.5c hourly increase for all workers. It would also add one-half cent an hour to the spread between each of the 32 labor classifications.

U. S. Steel statisticians estimated this would mean an average boost of 3.8c an hour above the basic 6.5c increase, bringing the total to 10.3c an hour.

Meanwhile the union kept bargaining sessions rolling with more than 90 other smaller firms in the basic steel and ore producing industries.

SOLIDARITY CALL PAYS OFF—Picket lines of CIO Maritime Union such as this at Texaco's Eagle Point Refinery at Westville, N. J., helped the union win a contract for tankers. The line was respected by CIO and AFL unions.

Contract With Unemployment Pay Won By NMU After Ship Tie-Up

A MEMORABLE victory was won last week over the shipowners by the CIO Maritime Union and three officers unions following a tie-up of ships in Atlantic and Gulf Coasts

Sharing in winning contracts were the Marine Engineers, and Radio Association, both CIO, and the AFL Masters, Mates and Pilots. Some 28,000 were involved in the dispute, the vast majority being unlicensed seamen who are NMU members.

"The victory of the NMU and other maritime unions," said NMU Pres. Joseph Curran, "will pay dividends for the seamen, for the industry and for the nation."

The chief issue was how a NMU-proposed fund for unemployed seamen—a version of the guaranteed employment plan—should be administered.

The NMU prevailed. Shipowners finally agreed that the rules should be worked out by a joint committee during a year.

The shipping firms, meanwhile, will contribute 25c a day per crew member into the fund which eventually will pay a certain amount of money to unemployed seamen for 26 weeks. The shipowners' contribution to the union welfare and pension fund was increased by 25c, to a total of $1 a day.

The last to sign the pact were tanker companies, many of them operated by big oil companies, whose ranks held firm four days. The NMU credited the cooperation of CIO and AFL unions in respecting NMU picket lines at oil refineries as being the biggest single factor in the victory.

The two other CIO unions gained an increase of 85c a day per man in company-financed pension and welfare funds, and an extra month's vacation.

Federation Urged For Ship Officers

Formation of the Marine Officers Federation to include all ship officers unions was urged last week by the heads of three maritime unions. They are Presidents Herbert L. Daggett, CIO Marine Engineers; William Steinberg, CIO Radio Association, and A. T. Atkins, AFL Masters, Mates and Pilots.

The federation's purpose would be joint collective bargaining and unified action on behalf of any member union involved in a dispute with shipowners.

Furniture Workers Win 7-Year Fight

A SEVEN-YEAR fight that detoured by way of the U. S. Supreme Court has ended with the CIO Furniture Workers as bargaining agent of employes of the Thayer furniture companies, Gardner, Mass., and with back pay for more than 100 union pioneers who were discharged in 1949.

The victory was completed when the UFWA-CIO polled 98 votes in an NLRB election, with 52 votes against and 15 challenged.

UFWA-CIO Pres. Morris Pizer estimated that the veteran unionists who were fired when they were trying to build their organization six years ago will receive more than $1 million in back wages.

The union started its organization drive in 1948. The next year, workers went on strike because of the companies' unfair labor practices. The discharges took place at that time.

The filing of charges with the NLRB touched off the long legal fight. The trial examiner's intermediate report, upholding the union charges, was not issued until May 1951. The board decision, upholding the examiner's report, came down in June 1952.

The companies refused to comply. The NLRB went to the U. S. Circuit Court in Boston, and in June 1954 obtained an order affirming its decisions.

Last September the Supreme Court threw out the firm's appeal, thus allowing the NLRB order to stand. The companies' last avenue of hope closed, the election was held earlier this year.

BEDSIDE CHAT—Labor Sec. Mitchell (right) paid friendly visit to CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey in Washington hospital where the latter was recovering from emergency operation, performed on his return from overseas parleys.

Rubber Workers Win 'Best' Pact At Goodrich

COMPANY-PAID pensions were won by the CIO Rubber Workers last week at the conclusion of two months' negotiations with the B. F. Goodrich Co. in Akron, O.

The five-year pact was described by URW-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph Childs, in charge of the negotiations, as "the very best this union has secured."

"It involves a great many more provisions and far-reaching changes than other similar plans in the rubber industry," he added.

The settlement averted at the last minute a nationwide strike. It brought to three the signed agreements with the industry's "Big Four," since Goodyear and Firestone signed earlier this month.

Minimum normal pensions for Goodrich employes will be figured at $1.80 a month for each year of service. Those who reach age 65 with less than 15 years' service but more than 10 years will get minimum pensions of $27 a month exclusive of social security payments.

The new plan supercedes one started in 1934 under which workers contributed to their pensions. Under it, 9100 Goodrich employes in Akron alone have an equity of more than $6 million plus interest. Since this was accumulated by contributions averaging 6.4c an hour and the company will now take over payments, workers' take-home pay will be increased by that amount.

Retirement will be compulsory in the future at age 65.

Early retirement is made available at or after age 55 after 20 years' service with the company.

Substantial gains were also won in life, hospitalization, sickness and accident insurance plans.

LABOR'S ROLE in the nation's defense was observed by 40 union leaders as they saw CIO-made equipment used in amphibious landing at Camp Pendleton, Va. From left: UPA-CIO Pres. Harry Sayre, CIO Reg. Dir. Michael Mann, AFL Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, Vice Admiral Murray L. Royar, IWA-CIO Pres. Kenneth O'Dell and OCAW-CIO Vice Pres. Jack Curran.

UAW, Chrysler Begin Parleys

NEGOTIATIONS between the CIO Auto Workers and Chrysler open this week on a pact which the union insists will contain a guaranteed wage plan similar to that already signed with Ford and General Motors.

The parleys were moved ahead, although the present contract does not expire until Aug. 31

Additional contract talks were resumed last week with American Motors Corp., makers of Nash and Hudson, after a five-day recess. The present pact, covering 24,000 workers in Michigan, Wisconsin and California, expires Aug. 12.

The GW plan is certain to be a part of any new agreement, but some sources looked for concessions on the union's part which would allow the contract to be a model for the industry's "Little Three."

In the tractor-farm implement field, contract talks started last week with International Harvester, Allis-Chalmers and John Deere Co.

UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther turned down a suggestion by Henry Ford II for industry-wide bargaining.

"I don't think the industry would accept it," Reuther stated. "And I know that the UAW-CIO will not accept it. It would make small crises into big ones."

—Williams in Detroit Free Press
King of the Wild Frontier?

The 37-year-old president of Ford put the suggestion forward during an interview. He said he was aware that there would be opposition to the plan from some makers, among them GM.

IN THE SAME discussion Ford said he didn't have "the vaguest idea" whether the guaranteed wage idea would be adopted by industry generally. But, he added:

"I think our plan could be acceptable to a lot of industries."

GM Pres. Harlow M. Curtice announced a $500 million expansion program for automotive divisions, bringing to $2 billion the total of such programs in the last 18 months. The new expenditures are necessary, he said, "to meet the needs of an expanding market."

No. Three

Barcy-Nicholson Co., Detroit, employing 60 workers, became the third firm to sign with the CIO Auto Workers for a guaranteed wage plan. The concern makes auto stampings.

Meany Sees Widespread GW Demand

AFL PRES. George Meany hailed the guaranteed wage plan won by CIO Pres. Reuther from the auto industry as establishing a principle which "will hit practically every bargaining table (in this country) in the next couple of years."

Meany made this comment to newspaper reporters in New York City on returning from a month overseas attending sessions of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the Intl. Labor Organization.

He conceded that there would be some difficulty in applying the guaranteed wage plan to some industries like the building trades. The manner of applying the principle, Meany felt would be handled industry by industry through collective bargaining.

Speaking a short time later at the convention of the AFL Retail Clerks, Meany called stepped-up political action a "key goal" of the merged CIO and AFL.

SUCH ACTION, he said, was essential to counteract the Taft-Hartley Act, state right-to-work laws and other attempts to "hamper, obstruct and lessen the effectiveness of the trade union movement."

The prospective head of the new merged labor federation asserted that a continued rise in mass purchasing power, such as the guaranteed wage will provide, is necessary as a bulwark against a depression in this country.

He called on unions to campaign for further wage advances and higher living standards so as to thwart the "economic collapse on which the Kremlin so fondly bases its hopes."

Discussing the overseas picture, Meany warned labor groups that the "sweet words" of Soviet leaders are no guarantee of changed basic aims toward world domination.

Workers the world over, he went on, look to the U. S. for leadership in repelling the Soviet "totalitarian octopus."

Free trade unions in Italy and France are making progress against the dominant Communist labor groups in those countries, Meany added, and the forthcoming merger of the two labor federations in the U. S. has given much encouragement to anti-Communist forces abroad.

IUE Locals Add To Gains In GM Pact

NUMEROUS local contract gains have been chalked up by the CIO Electrical Workers in the wake of the master contract valued at "better than 21c an hour" at General Motors.

A change from incentive system to day work for Local 801, at GM's Frigidaire plant in Dayton, O., will mean an extra $1 million for 7000 workers. Division-wide seniority, improved shift preference and other benefits were won.

Elimination of practically all inequities was won at Local 755, Delco Products, Dayton, covering 3000 employes. This came to from 2 to 15c on top of the 6c improvement raise, or 8c to 21c for the group.

New plant-wide seniority in place of division seniority was instituted. A number of local matters were settled. This plant has received 61.5c in wage increases since 1947 which were factored in for incentive workers.

Inequity increases for 2500 workers, ranging from 2 to 22c in addition to the 6c productivity increases, were obtained at Local 717, Packard Electric, Warren, O. Incentives were improved and disciplinary action was clarified.

Longtime Foe Finally Yields To TWUA

DIXIE tactics transplanted to Ohio finally failed last week to halt the organizing drive of the CIO Textile Workers at the main Cleveland Worsted Co. plant.

An NLRB election at the anti-union stronghold resulted in an 884 to 449 victory for TWUA-CIO. It was the union's second triumph in a week. A few days earlier TWUA won an election at the American Thread Co., Clover, S. C., 484 to 289.

Twenty years ago, the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, predecessor of TWUA, failed to win bargaining rights at the Cleveland mill by a scant handful of votes, although it won at two smaller units of the same firm in Ravenna, O.

SINCE THEN the union had been unable to muster enough strength to get an election until TWUA Reg. Dir. Morris Riger gave the mill top priority as an organizing target. After last week's win, Riger credited the Cleveland CIO Council with considerable help.

Layoffs of union leaders became standard when the organizing drive began to roll. Company officials went in for brainwashing sessions with workers.

The night before the vote elderly Pres. Louis Poss of Cleveland Worsted roamed the plant, embracing older workers and exhorting them to "vote for me." He waggled a warning finger at union adherents.

Voting was carried out on company property and the polling place was plastered with "Vote No" stickers. When the union protested, officials blandly reminded them that it was company property after all and they would decorate it as they pleased.

UAW-Ford Pact Okayed By Workers

FORD workers have ratified overwhelmingly the new CIO Auto Workers contract with their company which provides the guaranteed wage plan, the first in the auto industry.

"Technically, the contract is now ratified," Dir. Ken Bannon of the UAW-CIO Ford Dept. reported last week. "Results of the voting to date are unofficial, but I expect little change in the official tabulations and the votes already cast give the agreement all the votes it needs."

Bannon said workers at the vast River Rouge plant gave ratification a big boost and those at the Ford plant on Mound Rd. pushed it far over the top.

Meanwhile, tentative agreement on a new contract to replace one that expired June 1 was reached by the UAW and the Automotive Tool & Die Manufacturers Association in Detroit. The association represents more than 70 firms employing 6000 tool and die workers who are members of UAW Locals 155 and 157.

Reuther Hits East Zone Union On Giving Up Strike Right

SURRENDER of the right to strike by the Soviet-dominated Free German Labor Union Federation in East Germany, through amendment of its constitution last week has been condemned by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

In a statement broadcast overseas by the Voice of America, Reuther said the "craven action" demonstrated "that these organizations are not labor unions in any sense of the word."

The East German group, Reuther declared, by its own actions "stands condemned as the open enemy of legitimate trade unionism."

"It deserves, and shall receive," he said, "the complete contempt of all who believe in free democratic labor unionism. The free and democratic workers shall not rest until the workers of East Germany—like workers everywhere—have the freedom which we in the U. S. and throughout the free world enjoy, cherish and shall ever defend."

The group's constitution was amended during a six-day meeting in the Communist sector of Berlin.

Reuther recalled the uprising in East Berlin on June 17, 1953, and said that the workers "are not responsible nor can they be condemned for the actions of those cynical disciples of totalitarianism who control this federation."

"The workers" he said, "have openly demonstrated their contempt for communism and the police state. Those who control the phony unions of East Germany have chosen to embrace the despotic control of Russia.

"Even more than the ban on strikes, a hallmark of freedom, the subversion of labor unions into recruiting stations for the party police demonstrates the open contempt of the Soviet for even their hollow mockery of a labor union."

Wiretapping Bill Moves Forward

A bill to tighten federal law on telephone wiretapping was approved last week by a House Judiciary subcommittee.

It would authorize wiretaps, on order of a federal court and after a showing of "reasonable grounds," in criminal cases involving kidnaping, espionage, sabotage, sedition, treason and violation of the Atomic Energy Act.

Democracy In Action

During the recent telephone strike, Southern Bell blasted union members with all sorts of criticism and epithets—so an unwary reader of headlines might get the idea that telephone workers are hoodlums, saboteurs, evil human beings.

The convention of the Communications Workers of America last week showed how far off the mark was that propaganda. The CWA meeting was a display of union democracy at its best—an understanding that union citizenship carries responsibility as well as rights and privileges.

CWA members are proud of their union for the strike victory in the South. Their convention reflected that pride—and also the big role that lies ahead in working out better conditions and a solution to the automation problem in the country's phone industry.

The 9th CWA convention demonstrated its sense of responsibility, and its determination to use democratic collective bargaining as a method of serving both its own members and the general public.

United Nations' Tenth

The ceremonies in San Francisco marking the 10th anniversary of the United Nations have tended, quite naturally, to concentrate on the organization's political achievements. They have been many, during a period of great international stress.

But the UN is more than international diplomacy. It is the symbol of constructive work in the fields of health, children's welfare, international exchange of knowledge and culture, and economic and technical aid to the people of underdeveloped areas.

The UN has made great contributions in all these fields of human welfare. After 10 years, the record shows the UN is not only helpful—it's indispensable.

Victory At Sea

Three CIO unions in the maritime industry deserve the hearty congratulations of all the CIO for the broad and significant victory they have just won.

After a short strike—only six days against the toughest employers—the National Maritime Union, the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association and the American Radio Association have new, vastly improved contracts, and the NMU won supplemental unemployment compensation.

Our congratulations go also to the AFL Masters, Mates and Pilots, who stood shoulder to shoulder with the three CIO unions and thus insured much-needed contract improvements for the men who sail the seas.

Improving Social Security

Humanitarian-minded members of the House Ways and Means Committee, headed by Rep. Cooper (D., Tenn.), are working on a measure to improve the social security law, which badly needs it. And they are striving for action this year.

As was to be expected, Sec. Oveta Culp Hobby was among those uttering cries of horror. The committee plans no public hearings, and that, the head of the Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare (all at no cost to the government, please) doesn't like.

Of course, there is no need for hearings. All the facts are in the record, as CIO Pres. Reuther has clearly pointed out. Four times in the last five years, the committee heard full testimony from everyone who wanted to be heard.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Too High To See Much

In Other Words—

A European Look At A U. S. Problem

Writing in The Crisis magazine, Otto Leichter, a naturalized American, looks at the U. S. Negro problem through European eyes. Part of his article follows:

By OTTO LEICHTER

WHEN EUROPEANS speak about the problem of the American Negro in the South, they usually see it in terms of their own experiences which they consider similar. As a rule, they ask three main questions:

Are Negroes like some of the oppressed European nationalities which won independence after World War I?

Are the Negroes an exploited class?

Are they persecuted like the Jews or other non-Germanic peoples were in Hitler's Germany?

When I recently toured the South as a correspondent for European newspapers, these three avenues of approach seemed to me like the most direct way to tell Europeans what the main aspects of the race question in the South were and what they were not.

When a Negro newspaperman spoke about the solidarity which binds all Negroes together because all are discriminated against, the question arose whether it made their emancipation drive similar to aspirations for national independence. What all the European nationality groups wanted was their own national culture, their own schools with their respective languages, their political autonomy with authorities using the national language exclusively, and eventually complete independence.

The American Negro wants just the contrary: to be a full-fledged citizen within the social fabric of the U. S. The fight against segregation—now in a decisive stage—is a fight for integration, not separation.

Are the Negroes a class? The Negro was exploited as a slave before the Civil War. Later he was kept—as the ugly word suggests—"in his place;" namely at the bottom of the social ladder. This, to a great extent, is still true today.

The dearth of educational facilities prevents a high percentage of Negro youths from obtaining higher skill. This thwarts individual advancement for many. They are stuck with menial jobs. Is racial discrimination identical with class exploitation as experienced in Europe's social history, and conversely, is the Negro fight for economic and cultural emancipation identical with class struggle?

Trade union successes in the drive for higher standards for white and colored workers have been the most important single factor in the economic emancipation of the Negro. At the same time, it has made a decisive contribution to the tremendous cultural progress of the Negro over the past 10 years.

Many religious leaders in the South have praised the Supreme Court's decision also for the reason that it will help members of their respective churches to understand that if segregation is against the Constitution, it must be even more at odds with the Divine Law.

During a lecture in Hamburg, in the spring of 1953, a man asked me in a high-pitched voice: *"Why were Americans against Hitler? They too persecute minority races."*

I answered that there is no similarity between the oppression of the Jews and the bias against Negroes because the latter was dying down despite everything die-hards may do, whereas Hitler's persecution of the Jews and others increased systematically until it reached the climax of extermination.

Compared With Austria

Still, when I was in the South, I could not prevent my psychological associations from turning to memories of Hitler-occupied Austria. While waiting for a bus in front of Dillard University in New Orleans, I talked to a Negro student.

I felt ashamed when the bus approached and the student tactfully withdrew. He obviously did not want to embarrass me by having to sit in a different section of the bus.

Nobody to whom I spoke in the South was completely pessimistic as to the future of race relations.

This is chiefly due to one reason which constitutes the main difference from all comparable developments in Europe: the Law is now on the side of the Negro.

Neither the oppressed nationalities nor exploited classes nor the Nazi-persecuted peoples in Europe were able to claim the Law as their support. This difference struck me as the most important one.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

ONE OF THE MOST SIGNIFICANT votes of the 84th Congress came on Thursday, June 18, when the House overrode its own Appropriations Committee and decided, by a 29-vote margin, to take $6.5 million away from the Tennessee Valley Authority and hand the same amount to the Dixon-Yates combine.

TVA—Everybody's Whipping Boy

The money would be used, according to the House decision, to build transmission lines from the proposed Dixon-Yates plant in West Memphis, Ark., to the middle of the Mississippi River.

(The theory is that the transmission lines will then be picked up by somebody else to continue the transfer of power into the Memphis area, although officials of Memphis and the State of Tennessee vow that never a kilowatt shall enter.)

A decisive fact in the vote of the House was that some 15 or 16 Democrats balloted in favor of Dixon-Yates transmission lines and against allowing the TVA to spend $6.5 million for its own new steam plant at Fulton, which would meet the Memphis needs.

Another decisive fact was that some Northern Democrats carefully abstained from showing up for the "teller count" in the House. A teller count is a vote in which members parade anonymously up the center aisle of the House, thus protecting themselves from a recorded roll call by name.

The Picture

We have, therefore, this picture: All but two of the voting Republicans were observed by reporters to cast their votes against TVA and in favor of Dixon-Yates. But Dixiecrat Southern Democrats also voted against TVA, and some Northern liberal Democrats simply abstained. The result in the narrowly divided House was the 29-vote margin in favor of Dixon-Yates.

This suggests that Pres. Eisenhower's propaganda campaign against the TVA has borne fruit.

Eisenhower can't see anything in the normal, sensible development of the TVA except "creeping socialism." He has never carefully studied the TVA country, he has never acquainted himself with TVA's contributions to our democracy. But he has a hostile attitude.

He claims, in this news conferences, that TVA electric power rates are stealing industry away from other areas. He suggests that the TVA rates are *"federally subsidized"* rates and that *"runaway"* industry from the North is thus being subsidized by taxpayers in other areas.

The only thing wrong with this theory is that it is factually incorrect.

Prof. Seymour Harris of Harvard University presented the facts about "runaway" industry before a Senate Labor subcommittee this year. He showed that business firms "running away" from New England and other northern states were going to the Carolinas, to Mississippi, to Texas, and to other southern areas completely outside TVA territory.

Harris proved that a major attraction to *"runaway"* industry is cheap labor, non-unionized labor that southern governors and *"industrial councils"* advertise as *"loyal."*

He proved that another major factor is the easy payment tax abatements, the special tax privileges, and the lavish inducements to industry in the form of easily financed new plants.

The cure of *"runaway"* northern industry is an adequate minimum wage scale, the spread of collective bargaining in the South, a standard of wages that measures up to standards elsewhere.

Spokesmen Embarrassed?

But spokesmen for the TVA couldn't talk about Harris' documented studies, because too many of them have hesitated to support adequate minimum wages and to spread the coverage of minimum wages to workers not now protected.

Every one of the southern states has a misnamed "right to work" law designed to handicap the growth of unions, and the TVA congressmen have not taken the initiative in amending Taft-Hartley to forbid such state statutes.

The "runaway" industry argument against TVA was a potent one. Pres. Eisenhower is getting away with the story, even though it is not an accurate one.

So TVA is blamed for something in which it is not at fault, and TVA loses a major battle in the House.

Is it too much to hope that some senator, before the issue reaches a showdown on the Senate floor, calls the attention of southern members to the Harris testimony and warns them that substandard wage scales are damaging the TVA as well as the whole Southern economy?

LISTEN TO THE CIO RADIO PROGRAM

John W. Vandercook AND THE NEWS

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From The Four Corners—

World Joins In Salute To UAW For Precedent-Setting GW Pact

WORLDWIDE reaction to the guaranteed wage plan negotiated by the CIO Auto Workers and the Ford Motor Co. was almost unanimously favorable. Around the globe, newspapers of widely divergent editorial stripe said what U. S. unions have been saying for years —that free labor and free managements can do more for workers than any known "ism."

Free trade union leaders also joined in hailing the significant milestone in labor contracts. In personal messages to UAW-CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, they offered congratulations for themselves and their organizations.

Typical of the press reaction overseas was that of the Paris bureau of the Christian Science Monitor.

"Through the Ford-Reuther agreement," it cabled, "the American system of 'people's capitalism' has spoken in a language every European worker can understand.

"Without seeking to do so, Messrs. Reuther and Ford by this agreement have become strategists in the East-West cold war and have produced a resounding victory for free enterprise. Even the timing could not have been better, although obviously it was not planned that way.

"This example of the superiority of the American over the Soviet and Socialist systems in producing the one thing the workers of Europe have flocked to these standards to obtain—a guaranteed income—is a new blow to Moscow."

'Constructive Revolution'

The highly influential newspaper Franc Tireur of Paris reported: "Once again the immense American union force, which by the coming fusion of two big AFL and CIO trade union centers is soon going to group 15 million workers, has shown by the brilliant victory of the CIO over Ford, with perspectives it opens, what constitutes one of the most valid and most constructive revolutions of modern times."

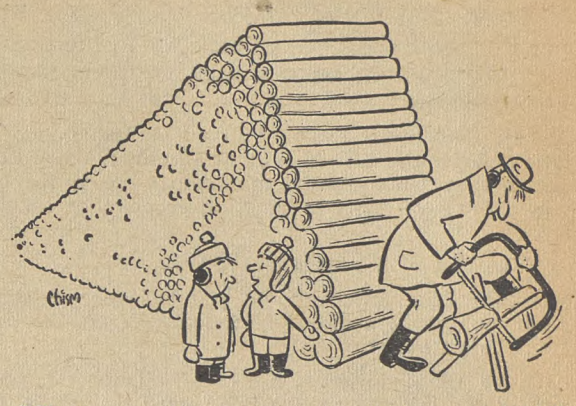
Across the Pacific, the Japan News published in Tokyo declared: "Two points emerge clearly with a direct lesson for Japan. One is that both sides compromised to reach agreement. Both sides won, said Walter Reuther. The second . . . is that *agreement on higher standards continues to be founded implicitly and explicitly on the U. S. concept that per capita production by each worker continues to increase."*

And the Free Press of Singapore stated: "It is a great achievement . . . (and) the most effective answer the system of free enterprise has yet compiled."

In Paris, Combat, organ of the non-Communist left, reported: "One can only congratulate the union of automobile workers of the United States for having, for the first time in history, obtained from management an agreement calling for a guaranteed annual salary. . . . It moreover is the introduction in the U. S. of a new legal notion: a salary paid not only in consideration for work accomplished but also in consideration of more human and just elements."

Plaudits From Rome

Three Rome newspapers joined with their plaudits. Il Tempo said the agreement "will have profound repercussions on all American economic and social life."



"C'mon, you like action; give that one a boot."

"The step is so great that some define it as a revolutionary innovation and they do not exaggerate," said Gazzetta del Popolo. "The only difference between this industrial revolution and that of the past century is that this has begun and in all probability will continue to develop without violence and without bloody battles."

Il Messagero noted: " . . . It is not without significance that this should happen in America, a country that founds its well-being on capitalism and free enterprise, *while in the countries with a totalitarian regime, such as Russia, the workers still live in backward conditions."*

The Cairo newspaper Al Akhbar called the UAW victory "a gain not only to workmen but also and above all to industry which flourishes only in a community enjoying a high living standard."

Pres. Omer Becu of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions cabled Reuther: "Heartiest congratulations on guaranteed pay plan which is one of finest ever won in trade union history. Represents not only valuable conquest for those who will benefit directly but is major milestone in struggle to raise living standards and human dignity.

"European labor will derive immense inspiration from your magnificent achievement."

Sec.-Gen. Adolf Graedel, Intl. Metalworkers Federation, Geneva, said: "IMF congratulates UAW on successful conclusion of Ford contract and uncompromising stand on principle of UAW."

Two officials of Italian affiliates of the ICFTU, Sec.-Gen. Giulio Pastore of CISL and Sec. Italo Viglianesi of UIL, added their praise. The latter stated: "Hearty congratulations on UAW splendid victory at Ford. Good wishes for future success."

Pastore cabled: " . . . Your victory marks new progressive settlement for American working people and leads all workers of world towards better future."

Congratulations From ORIT

Sec.-Gen. Luis Alberto Monge of ORIT (Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers) declared: " . . . We send you our congratulations for the magnificent triumph of your victorious solution of the Ford workers' conflict."

From Israel, Sec.-Gen. Mordechai Namir of Histradrut (Israeli Federation of Labor) said: "Heartiest congratulations on successful conclusion your negotiations so wisely and courageously led by you in interest of workers in your union and U. S. labor in general."

Greetings came from metal workers' federations in France. Sec.-Gen. Georges Delamarre, of the Force Ouvriere group, called the pact *"a success for the entire international labor movement."* Eugene Descamps of the CFTC group said *"the example of the CIO confirms our desire to achieve free labor organizations capable of vigorous action."*

Meany Congratulations Cabled From Geneva

From Geneva, where he was attending sessions of the Intl. Labor Organization, AFL Pres. George Meany cabled UAW-CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther: "Congratulations on splendid contract achieved for your membership."

Desegregation Proves 'Uneven Process'

THE FIRST YEAR of integration in some of the nation's schools has demonstrated that desegregation is an uneven process, not a sudden change.

Dr. Rupert C. Koeninger, head of the Sociology Dept. at Houston State College, Huntsville, Tex., reported on this at the Southwestern Conference on Integration. Excerpts from his keynote speech follow:

Initial reactions to the decision of the Supreme Court were generally rather matter of fact. Those who approved were restrained in their praise of the decision, recognizing that many years might elapse before desegregation became integration; many of those who opposed desegregation accepted the decision as a fact that had to be recognized . . .

A conclusion we may draw from the first year of integration is that where the white community is not strongly opposed—or where attitudes are unstructured and in a state of flux—decisive importance attaches to the policies and actions of the school boards and school officials.

Those gatekeepers can tip the balance one way or the other and affect the ease or difficulty of transition. In Delaware, where the Milford board reversed its decision, trouble grew; but in Washington, D. C., where the superintendent stated the policy clearly and unmistakably, trouble did not develop.

Mrs. Roosevelt Finds—

'Higher Minimum Wage Good For Economy'

BY AL ZACK

THE FIRST Lady of the Free World, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, believes an increase in the present federal minimum wage would be "good for our whole economy."

Mrs. Roosevelt declared in an exclusive recorded interview for the CIO-AFL Joint Minimum Wage Committee that "an increased minimum wage is the best way, I think, of really keeping our economy on a better level."

The text of the interview follows:

Question: Mrs. Roosevelt, do you believe the federal minimum wage ought to be increased from the present 75c an hour?

Answer: Yes, I do think it should be increased, and I think the minimum wage bill passed by the Senate, which makes the minimum wage $1 an hour, *is a reasonable and sensible bill.*

Question: Do you think this is a matter of merely helping low-paid workers, or do you believe that the entire economy would benefit from an increase in the minimum wage?

Answer: Oh, I don't think it is a matter of merely helping low-paid workers, though, of course, it will help low-paid workers. But, I think that we've found in the past, from experience, that it was important to increase the buying power of the people who buy things that are necessities that they must have day by day.

And, therefore, an increase in the minimum wage means that more people will have an opportunity to buy more of the things that they use up daily, and that means a constant re-expenditure which is good for the whole economy of the country. It's the turnover of money that counts.

Question: I see. Well, what about the present coverage of the law? Do you believe that more workers should have minimum wage protection?

Answer: I wish that everybody could have minimum wage protection in the country. I think it would give people a sense of well-being and certainty of a minimum salary, which would be good for our whole economy.

Question: The other day, Mrs. Roosevelt, the New York Times editorially pointed out that the increase in the minimum wage in 1950 did not have any adverse effect on employment or on business mortality, despite predictions to that effect from those opposing an increased minimum wage. Do you expect the 1950 experience will be repeated if the minimum wage is increased this year?

Answer: I would expect it to be exactly the same experience. We are in a good period where, on the whole, the situation is good in the country. There can be full employment, I believe, at the present time,

AGREEMENT is mutual between Mrs. Eleanor Rossevelt (left) and CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther that higher minimum wage would be good for the nation's economy. Photo was made during 1954 National CIO convention.

and therefore, the economy would be helped by having a minimum wage which insured a greater buying power in the country.

Question: Mrs. Roosevelt, you've travelled extensively overseas. Don't you believe that an increase in the standard of living of America's lowest paid workers will have an effect on our international position?

Answer: Well, I think it's always a good thing for the world to realize that in a democracy under a form of government that is free in which the people are able to participate when they will, actually the conditions are going up for the lower paid groups.

The Soviets always are talking about slave labor in the United States and, certainly, when you raise your minimum wage to a dollar, you are not letting them get away with the idea that it is slave labor that we have in the United States.

And the more you can spread the fact that in the United States everyone has hope of improving their living standards, I think the more hope you give to people in the world, as a whole, that under a free and democratic controlled form of capitalism, you have a chance which is, perhaps, *the best chance that people have in any country in the world for decent standards of living.*

Question: I see. Earlier, Mrs. Roosevelt, you recalled a statement that your husband once made about the minimum wage. Would you like to tell us what it was?

Answer: Yes. My husband said: *"The test of our progress is not whether we add more to the abundance of those who have much. It is whether we provide enough for those who have too little."*

And that really is what we try to do when we raise the minimum wage. We are raising the wage for the worker who lives on a low standard. I think that is a good way to help all of our people to a better standard, and to help the economy of the country.

I think there is one thing that we have to guard against. That is, that when times are good, unless you have statesmanship in both labor leadership and in management leadership and in government, you may occasionally have, let us call it, "greed" coming to the fore. And that hurts the average person.

Because you may let your top wages go too high, and in skilled labor that can happen, as it can happen in high executive positions occasionally. I think that is one thing that requires goodwill and good sense and good leadership on all sides to keep your economy at a reasonable standard so that certain things don't become impossible for the average person to achieve.

Question: And, certainly, an increased minimum wage for low-paid workers could never cause that problem.

Answer: No. The increased minimum wage will not cause that problem, and it's the best way, I think, of really keeping our whole economy on a better level.

Question: One of the arguments that opponents of minimum wages use, Mrs. Roosevelt, is that such federal laws are unnecessary because of the growing strength of Amercian trade unions. What do you think of that argument.

Answer: Well, it's quite true that the trade unions have gained a great deal in strength. But the minimum wage, as a rule, affects the low-paid workers who are usually the least well organized workers, and it is hard for them to make a fight by themselves.

The law, I think, is necessary as a background to preserve a minimum on which people can build.

Once they have the minimum then they can gradually build their strength in their unions and, perhaps, reach a point where the union can help them move on from there to better conditions. *But until the law recognizes that the economy requires people to have a certain amount of buying power, it is impossible for people to protect themselves, even through a union.*

Because they cannot get properly organized, and, I think laws are still necessary to set the minimum standards in the country and to preserve by doing so the good level of the economy of the country.

Question: And you think a dollar minimum wage would help do this?

Answer: *Yes, I do.*

CIO Renews Plea For Aid To Asians

THE CIO supports a "bold and far-reaching program" of economic aid to "the arc of free Asia," Daniel Benedict, associate director of the CIO Intl. Affairs Dept., told two House committees last week.

"The most pressing threat to world peace and security lies in Asia, where 770 million people—anti-Communist or uncommitted—are struggling to maintain independence and conquer their economic and social problems," Benedict testified before the Foreign Affairs Committee and an Appropriations subcommittee.

"We have been and are critical of certain methods in the administration of economic aid, but let no one think we are pouring out the baby with the bath."

Benedict cited specific criticisms the CIO has had of past economic programs and of Pres. Eisenhower's present aid to Asia concepts. These included:

- A tendency "to pour money in at the top of national economies, relying on the trickle-down theory to get more purchasing power" to workers.
- A tendency by some officials to "ignore the intent of Congress to channel aid and contracts to plants operating on a competitive basis and with workers represented by free trade unions."
- Pres. Eisenhower's failure to recommend money for assistance to the Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development (SUNFED).

CIO nevertheless "applauds the call for action on behalf of the free nations of Asia," Benedict said. He cited the success of the Marshall Plan in "turning back the menace of chaos, mass misery and Communism."

"We should not lose sight of our own success, part of which can undoubtedly be attributed to our boldness in executing the plan," he declared.

The history of the last few years demonstrates that "the return far exceeds the investment" in economic programs, he concluded, and help to the free people of Asia, to keep them free and "with a decent stake in life," will give us reason for satisfaction.

IWA-CIO Hits Ike On Wage Stand

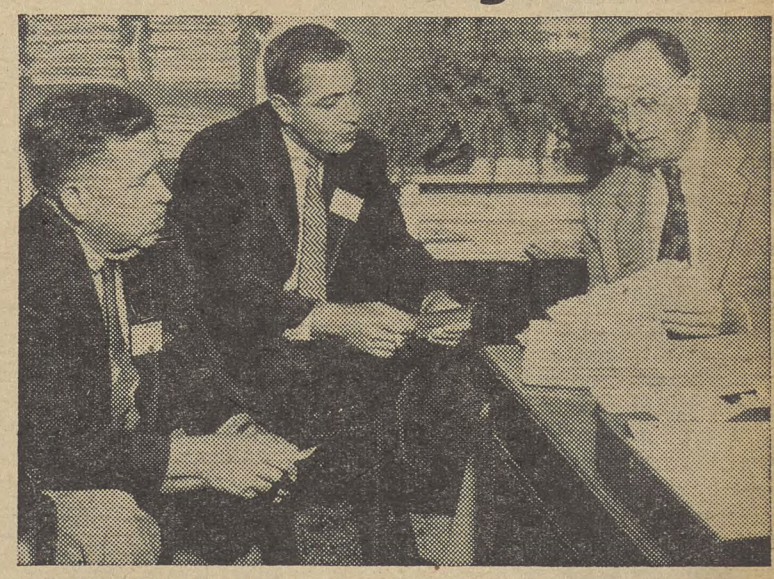
SEVERE criticism was leveled at Pres. Eisenhower for his opposition to a $1 minimum wage in a resolution adopted unanimously by the CIO Woodworkers Executive Board.

In the face of some congressional predictions of a veto of a $1 wage floor because it exceeds the 90c figure which has Presidential blessing, the IWA-CIO board accused Eisenhower of taking "a stand with the most reactionary interests in the country."

"He has put his shoulder to the rack to squeeze another dime of profit out of exploited southern workers," the board said. "Not to mention continuing to hold Pacific Northwest lumber manufacturers and their workers in a poor competitive position."

Referring to Eisenhower as the "General," the resolution continued:

"This action clearly indicates that the General is married to the runaway industries, who are seeking to milk extra profits from the impoverished South by fleeing their own areas to take advantage of subsistence wages there, and to the broken-down woodpecker sawmills."



LOBBYING for the $1.25 federal minimum wage, George Johnson and Burton Genis of the CIO Clothing Workers visit Rep. Wier (D. Minn.) at his Washington office. They were part of large midwestern delegation from CIO and AFL unions.

The Senate, the resolution noted, unanimously passed a bill raising the wage minimum under the act from 75c to $1.

The IWA board appealed to liberals in both parties to pass the $1.25 minimum in a "sense of decency and fair play."

A few days later spokesmen for the southern pine industry testified before the House Labor Committee, as they did before a Senate group, against any increase in the minimum wage.

Mexico: Unions In The Land Of Contrasts

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

EARLY this spring I went to Mexico City on a three weeks' vacation. Like many thousands of other American tourists before me, I found this *"Mexican Paris"* an exciting and lovely place, with its startling contrasts and mixtures of primitive and modern, rural and urban, wealth and poverty.

I could go on like a travel agency brochure for some time about the many things that impressed me:

The cars and little taxis whirling madly around the curves and circles of the famous statue-lined Paseo de la Reforma, which twists through the heart of the city.

Magnificent Park

Magnificent Chapultepec Park with its great trees, miles of meandering paths and historic old castle on the hill where the apartment of the ill-fated Maximilian and his Empress Carlotta remains as it was when they lived there.

The friendly, good-natured Mexicans of today who are so courteous to tourists and look so pained or puzzled when they sometimes get blundering rudeness in return.

The many magnificent public buildings with their strange blending of ultra-modern and ancient design and decoration. The startling bright-colored historical and revolutionary murals that seem to be painted almost anywhere there is a wall available, inside or out.

Ancient Church

The ancient church of San Francisco, said to be the oldest one in Mexico, built in 1524 on the ruins of an Aztec temple, standing somber and quiet in the rush and roar of the downtown area—and nearby the tallest skyscraper in Mexico, constructed of steel, glass and cement in huge overhanging layers.

The visit to Teotihuacan, about an hour's drive from Mexico City, where with other tourists I trod the *"Road of the Dead"* leading from the Pyramid of the Moon, past the Pyramid of the Sun, to the ruins of the Temple of Quetzalcoatl, said to have been dedicated to a Toltec and later an Aztec god of civilization and learning.

I couldn't help but reflect upon my trip the day before to the new and marvelous University City on the outskirts of Mexico City, with its grand library, halls, administrative buildings and sports stadiums built at a cost of many millions in a country where a large part of the people live in abject poverty—and wonder what the future centuries hold.

As a long-time trade unionist, I had a hankering to find out what I could about Mexico's labor movement today—something the average tourist doesn't run across.

If you don't know the language, this isn't easy without help. (I had a vocabulary of about 30 Spanish words which I put together in any number of odd combinations — and sometimes was understood.) So I decided to see Dr. Ben Stephansky, labor attache at the American Embassy, whom I'd met previously.

Visited Labor Attache

Ben is the son-in-law of John W. Edelman, the CIO Textile Workers' Washington legislative representative, and an authority on labor and industrial relations. He formerly taught at the University of Chicago. He's been at the American Embassy for several years and probably knows as much about present Mexican unions as any American living in Mexico.

Putting his experience as a teacher to good use, he gave me a quick fill-in on Mexico's labor history and economic facts of life, without which it isn't possible to understand Mexican organized labor, he said. In important ways it is quite different from trade unionism in the U. S. Comparisons between the two are often made without reference to the real facts.

For fuller information on factors in Mexico's economic and social background that have influenced the development of trade unionism, Ben referred me to Frank Tannenbaum's book, *"Mexico—the Struggle for Peace and Bread,"* which it happened I'd been reading just before I went to see him.

The chapter on a Theory of Labor is provocative reading for unionists interested in the ideology behind organized labor in Mexico. (See box.)

COLORFUL Diego Rivera mural in Mexico City is backdrop for CTM Sec.-Gen. Fidel Velazquez (center) and other Mexican labor officials with CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther during latter's visit last year. ORIT Sec.-Gen. Albert Luis Monge is at Velazquez' right.

One of the important things to keep in mind about Mexican unions, Ben pointed out, is that the country is largely agricultural.

The rural labor force is two and a half times the size of the industrial force, and Mexico's farm problems therefore are greater. There are only about 3.5 million industrial and commercial workers, and of these, around 2.5 million are organized.

Secondly, although Mexico is an ancient country, its labor movement is very young. Historically unions grew up as a result of the Revolution of 1910, when the long and reactionary regime of Porfirio Diaz was overthrown. But actually there was little trade unionism in Mexico before 1917, when the famous Constitution was adopted. Article 123 is trade unionism's bill of rights.

Two-Phased History

There are two major phases in this short history, Ben said. The first was dominated, until about 1930, by CROM (Regional Confederation of Mexican Labor), formed in 1918.

Its influence and ties have changed greatly in the passing years. It was with CROM that Samuel Gompers, the AFL's famous former president, worked to help form the Pan-American Federation of Labor shortly before his death.

Today CROM is affiliated with ATLAS, the totalitarian Peronist international organization which has headquarters in Buenos Aires. It has a small membership and little influence in Mexico, Ben said.

With an interim from 1930-36, when the labor movement was split into warring factions, the second major phase extends from 1937 to the present. During it the Confederation of Workers of Mexico (CTM) has been the major labor federation.

For the first 10 years of this period, the CTM was dominated by Vicente Lombardo Toledano, but in '47 he and his Communist followers were ousted. Later they set up the UGOCM (General Union of Workers and Farmers of Mexico). Today this is practically a nonentity, Ben said, with little attention paid to it. The UGOCM is affiliated with the Russian-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions.

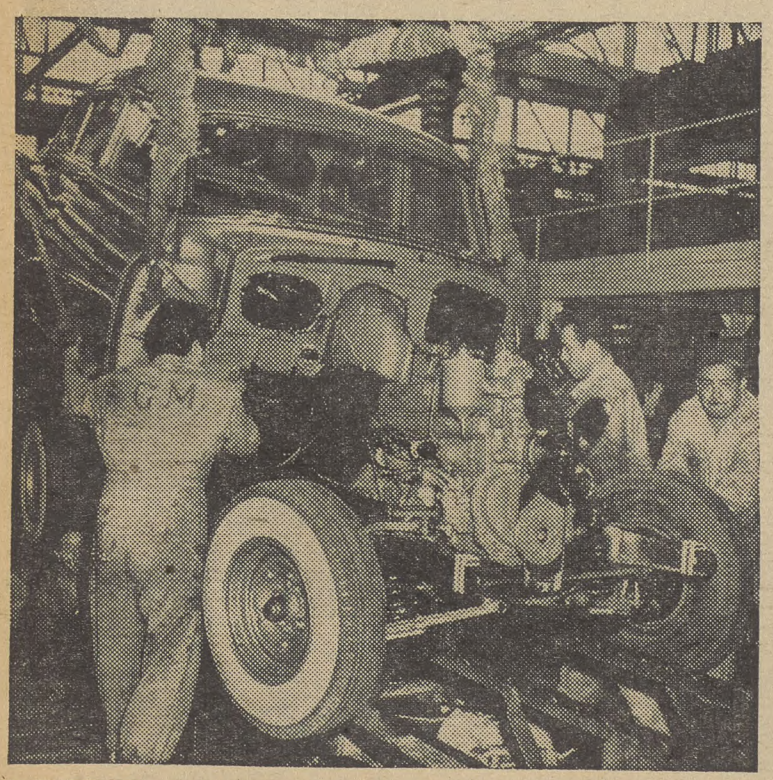
Labor In Politics

Another thing Ben mentioned as important to an understanding of Mexican unions is the relationship between labor and government, and the political activity of the unions, which is very different from what it is in the United States. For the Mexican government relies strongly on organized labor for support, and regards the trade unions as its allies.

Since 1929, Mexico has been run by the official Government Party known as PRI. It has three main sectors—labor, farmer and popular (professional and middle class in general). These three groups are represented on its National Committee. Fidel Velazquez, secretary general of the CTM, represents the labor sector.

The various national labor federations participate in PRI through state and regional federations, which carry on political activities in national, state and local election campaigns.

Opposition candidates run against PRI candidates, but this is mostly a matter of form as it is known ahead of time that the officially endorsed candidates will be elected.



MEXICAN workers on the job are shown in this view of a General Motors assembly plant in Mexico City. Automation hasn't arrived yet, but is under study.

Labor Organizations In Mexico Are Many

HERE is a list of Mexico's labor federations—

1. Mexican Confederation of Workers of Mexico (CTM); membership, 1.5 million, formed in 1938. This is the group with which the CIO cooperates and has long had friendly relations.

2. Government Workers Federation; 500,000 members, set up in 1938. Independent by law, it includes all federal employes.

3. Confederation of Workers and Farmers (CROC); 60,000, formed in 1952.

4. Regional Confederation of Mexican Labor (CROM); 60,000, formed in 1918.

5. General Confederation of Labor (CGT); formed in 1922, membership around 10,000. Once anarchist.

6. Revolutionary Confederation of Workers (CRT); 10,000 members, formed in 1954; textile workers the largest group.

THE RAILWAY Workers, 100,000, and the Miners and Metallurgical Workers, 80,000, both independent, are the largest Mexican industrial unions.

Affiliated with the CTM are: Slaughter House Workers, 26,000 members; Oil Workers, 25,000; Sugar Workers, 23,000; National Textile Union, 27,000; Movie Workers Union, 12,000; Telephone Workers, 9000; Musicians, 10,000; Paper Workers, 8000; Electrical Workers, 20,000.

Among other independent national unions are the Social Security Workers, 12,000 members, including all kinds of employes in Mexico's Social Security system; Actors Union, 5000; and Movie Production Workers, 9000.

Social Security Came First

Mexico is up against a stiff dilemma in the matter of improving the conditions of the industrial and farm workers of the country, and is trying to solve it in a way that has never been done before, Dr. Frank Tannenbaum maintains in his book, "Mexico—The Struggle for Peace and Bread."

Mexican leaders are "attempting to do two things at the same time," he writes, "lay the foundation for a rapid capital accumulation, and maintain a high degree of social security and economic equity."

In the United States and Great Britain, he says, expenditures for social improvements were made after capital accumulation had made possible "a growing surplus that could be siphoned off through taxation." In Mexico, it was the other way—the improvements were laid down first while there was little in the way of capital equipment.

"It remains to be proved," he writes, "that it is possible to develop, with the speed that the Mexican economy seems to require, a rapidly cumulative body of capital equipment and at the same time place upon it in its initial stages, the cost of social security and an elaborate body of trade-union rules and regulations. Especially in a country where the resources are inadequate, their exploitation is very costly . . . Time alone will determine the answer to the question involved."

Automation, Strike Victory Stir CWA Parley

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

LOSS OF JOBS through automation and victory in a big strike combined to serve as major areas for discussion as the CIO Communication Workers met in St. Louis for their ninth annual convention, June 20-24.

The 1500 delegates met at the huge Kiel Auditorium—an air-cooled oasis in a sun-baked city—for a week of serious examination of the problems facing the nation's telephone workers.

A major solution proposed by CWA as a basis for future bargaining is the seven-hour day, and six-hour shifts for evening work—with no loss in pay.

Within the last year, according to Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, some 17,000 telephone operators have been laid off by the further introduction of dial phones. With continued introduction of this equipment, and with widespread long-distance dialing only a few years away, prospects are that other phone workers will find their jobs sacrificed to the automation process.

Victorious Strike Hailed

Whatever the long range prospects, the convention delegates seemed highly pleased with the results of one comparatively short-range project: the victory over Southern Bell in a strike that lasted 72 days and affected 40,000 workers in nine states.

Each reference to the strike brought an enthusiastic round of applause from the audience. Half the delegates, at least, are women; and as one union spokesman said, all of them are pretty.

In clearly enunciated words that reflect their telephone training, and in regional accents that indicate the countrywide scope of the union, the delegates made it clear they don't like: (1) the Bell System's tactics during the strike; (2) Southern Bell's post-strike $5 million damage suit against the union; (3) the reluctance of Bell companies to share a greater proportion of heavy profits with the workers of the phone system.

Pres. Joseph A. Beirne dealt with the problems of the strike and of future automation in his opening speech.

He charged that Southern Bell *"deliberately, premeditatedly and with malice in its heart provoked a dispute in its nine southeastern states."*

"Most of us who work in the Bell System," Beirne continued, "know that from the very day we are hired, the process of brainwashing, the process of well-studied, careful, continuous indoctrination never stops.

"Through the years, we have sought ways and means of neutralizing . . . that indoctrination, and every year, it seems, as a matter of policy, the AT&T tells one of its wholly owned puppets to weaken us."

Lauding the southern strikers for carrying on a battle for principles—the right not to cross a picket line and to win impartial arbitration of disputed matters—the CWA president accused Southern Bell of being "mean and petty."

Slurs Resented

They said "we were bad people, we were saboteurs, we were just nasty . . . They did not stop to think that the very people their publicity department labeled as hoodlums were the same people who would be going into subscribers' homes when the fight was over," Beirne added.

And he won a heavy round of applause when he declared that Southern Bell's suit "against our union doesn't scare us any more than if they sued us for 50c."

Beirne expressed thanks to the CIO Steelworkers, Maritime Union and others for gifts to the strike, and to the CIO for arranging a large loan from three unions to the strikers' fund.

Beirne suggested that the seven-hour day, 35-hour week is a major solution to the unemployment that new automatic machinery is bringing to the industry.

That proposal was included in the 1955 bargaining program approved by the convention, along with a plank for a six-hour day on work tours ending after 6 p.m. The bargaining program makes clear that the work week should be reduced with no loss of income for members.

Other planks of the union's bargaining policy call for the elimination of area differentials—a question that brought out some extended debate before it was approved; a reduction in the step-up pay arrangements; general wage increases and a raise in the starting rate to $1.25 an hour; a company-paid health and welfare program; and a system of pensions covering every phone worker.

A resolution said the labor unity agreements worked out between the CIO and AFL, and in Canada between the Congress of Labor and the Trades & Labor Congress, "contain fundamental guarantees necessary to insure the integrity of our union" as well as "guarantees against racketeering, Communist infiltration and discrimination."

Noting that automation is "not new" in the communications industry, and that Bell System executives predict the industry will be 95% automatic in 10 years, the union urged Congress to begin "without delay, a comprehensive investigation" of the impact of automation on the nation.

Much of the convention was devoted to technical discussions, and the questioning of various national officers about bargaining policy and techniques, and the cost of the Southern Bell strike (estimated at about $4 million in benefits to the union).

After long debate the convention adopted a proposal for an assessment of a day's pay from each member to rebuild the strike fund.

Pres. Joseph Beirne, Sec.-Treas. C. W. Werkau and Vice-Presidents Crull and Jones were re-elected without opposition. Vice-Pres. John Moran was re-elected in a contest with F. J. Novotny of the Western Electric Sales Div., New York.

Wired For Sound

One thing is sure—CWA members know how to use telephones. Their conventions are wired for sound three different ways.

There's the usual public address system, a necessity in a hall as big as the huge St. Louis Kiel Auditorium.

CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne and some other officials on the stage use personal headphones—the better to hear the speeches over the echo.

Most unusual system, though, is a special phone circuit that connects each microphone station on the convention floor to a special switchboard on the stage. When a delegate wants to speak, he goes to one of the floor mikes—they're labeled "yes", "no", "motions" and "privileges"—and phones in his name and local number to the stage. In cases where several delegates want to talk, they're recognized on a "first call, first recognized" basis.

P.S. CWA members, trained in electronic communications, never seem to raise their voices when addressing the convention. They let the amplifiers build up the sound.

Geographical Differentials —And Why They Must Go

HERE'S one reason CWA-CIO wants to get rid of geographical differentials—as related in the bargaining report:

"A Chicago operator placing a telephone call to Atlanta uses the same type of equipment and performs identical operations to those performed by an Atlanta operator placing a phone call in the reverse direction.

"The call from Chicago to Atlanta costs $1.35, the call from Atlanta to Chicago costs $1.35, an identical amount.

"Yet the Chicago operators receive a top pay of $65.00 a week for a standard day time work-week. The Atlanta operator, on the other hand, receives top pay of $59.50 for the same work—$6 a week less.

"If the comparison is made between Chicago and much smaller towns than Atlanta, the difference in top pay is even more striking, running to as much as $18 per week."

Truman Makes Hit At CWA Banquet

FORMER Pres. Harry S. Truman, the man from Missouri, came down to St. Louis to address a CWA-CIO banquet—and he didn't have to ask to be shown how the union feels about the country's No. One Fair Dealer.

They "showed him" the moment he walked onto the dais of the banquet room—with a four-minute standing ovation, and frequent bursts of applause during a 25-minute informal chat with the 1000 union members who filled the ballroom of the Hotel Jefferson.

It was a strictly non-political affair, with the proceeds earmarked for the Truman Memorial Library, now under construction at Independence.

Politics 'Crept' In

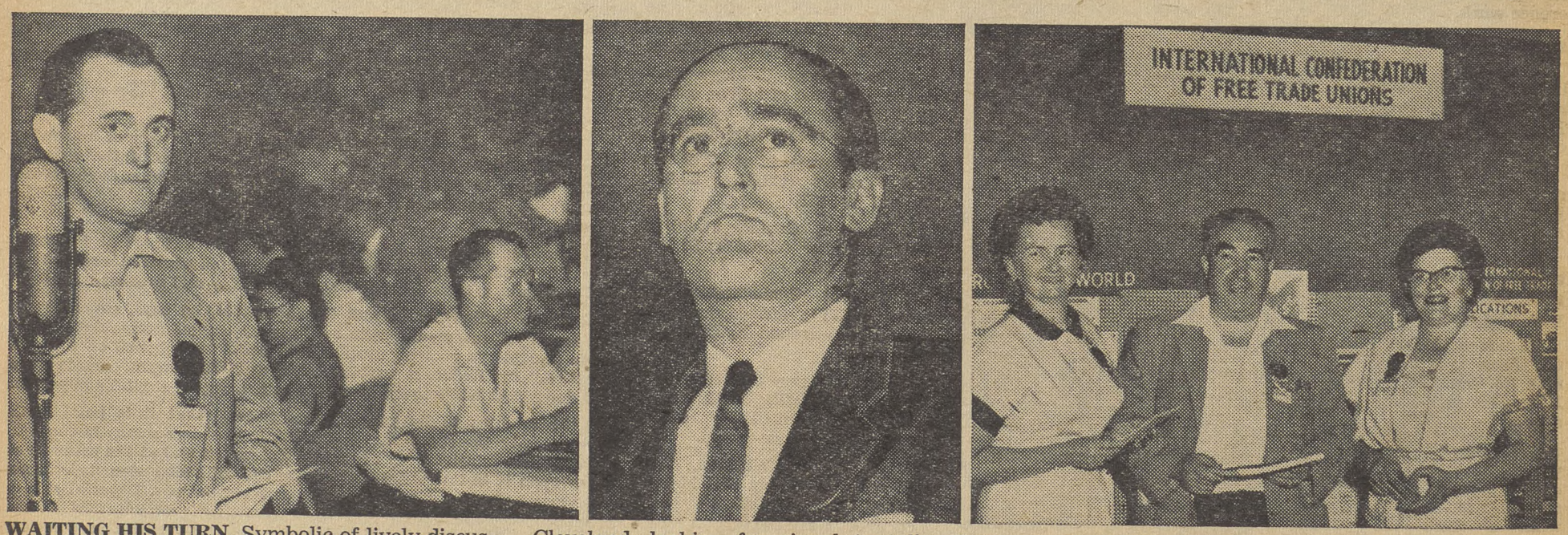
But Harry Truman is a political man, and it was inevitable that a few political hints crept into the formal introductions and into the former President's remarks.

The political note could be detected, for instance, when the toastmaster—Pres. D. L. McCowan of CWA Dist. 6—introduced Truman with these words: *"While he isn't President now, I wish he were."* That brought a roar of applause and a warm grin to Truman's sun-tanned face.

And CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne won applause when he described Truman as *"one of the greatest Americans who ever lived . . . in 1948, the people told Harry Truman what they thought of him."*

Truman — dressed in a light gray suit that emphasized the healthy radiance of his face—told the CWA folks he was there to repay an old favor—the union's endorsement of his candidacy early in the 1948 campaign, when many political *"experts"*

(Continued on Page 9)



WAITING HIS TURN. Symbolic of lively discussion from floor at conventions of CIO Communications Workers is Les Haliburton (left), Cleveland, looking for signal to talk. Center, CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne at microphone. At right, William Kemsley, ICFTU representative at United Nations, brings together Beryl Bozeman (left), Miami, Fla., and Elma Hannah, Toronto, Ont., CWA's Canadian director.

Miami Hotel Strikers Get Break In Courts

RIPS ARE beginning to show in the velvet curtain erected by the swank hotels of Miami Beach and Miami against a strike by the AFL Hotel & Restaurant Employees, now in its third month.

More and more pickets are appearing along Collins Avenue, locale of the plush pleasure palaces, since a Dade County Circuit Court in effect overturned Florida's Supreme Court and questioned the constitutionality of State labor laws.

The three-man lower court threw out temporary injunctions banning picketing at six of the most opulent hostelries and opened the door to resumption of picket lines at 16 other hotels.

For good measure, it declared the offending six were guilty of evasive and stalling tactics aimed at wearing down union attempts to organize the resort's hotels.

Affected by the court order are the Roney Plaza, Algiers, Sans Souci, Sorrento, Sherry Frontenac and Monte Carlo Hotels.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther has sent a message of encouragement to the strikers pledging the support of the CIO.

The union organizational drive began in February, during the height of "the season." In quick order more than 3000 workers signed up with Local 255. After 10 weeks of fruitless effort and appeal by the union for the managements to meet, crews from the Saxony and Monte Carlo Hotels left their jobs Apr. 13. Walkouts followed quickly at the other hotels.

About 2000 are now on strike, from bellhops to busboys, from chambermaids to clerks, from bartenders to elevator operators. Another 400 workers in five hotels are on a "stay-in" strike, working while pickets march outside.

The legal hassling began when the County Superior Court denied the hotels' bid for injunctions to bar picketing. The Supreme Court granted temporary injunctions, but told the unions to start again with the lower court on the question of legality of Florida's cloudy labor law picture.

Court Upholds Union

The three-man tribunal in Dade County found for the union and vacated the picketing ban. One judge said that Florida's requirement that a majority vote be taken before a strike or walkout is as unconstitutional and invalid as similar statutes in Texas and Kansas have been held.

Another justice found that the hotels not only refused to negotiate "but with other members of the Miami Beach Hotel Association, presented a united 'all for one and one for all' front in refusing to recognize or negotiate with" the union.

Union picket lines, he found, were "peaceful, lawful, truthful and for a legitimate and legal purpose."

Hotels are to Miami Beach what autos are to Detroit or steel is to Pittsburgh. Tourism is the top industry in Florida and Miami is the shrine of the State's tourist business. The Miami area boasts 382 sizable hotels, not counting motels and lodging houses, with an estimated 20,000 to 25,000 employes.

ELEVATOR Operator Charlene Bishop donned shorts for her tour on picket line.

None of the hotels is operated by a major hotel chain. In general they are real estate speculative ventures quite apart from the mainstream of professional hotel management.

Strike Issues

The key issues in the strike are union recognition, wages and working conditions.

Florida's complicated, ambiguous labor laws provide that an employer must recognize and bargain with a union representing a majority of his employes. But it fails to say how that majority is to be proved and the NLRB almost two years ago surrendered its jurisdiction over hotels and restaurants to the separate states.

Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) asked some searching questions about this last week in letters to NLRB Chairman Guy Farmer.

Douglas suggested a "thorough review and reconsideration" by the board of its hotel policy, and said he was "concerned that a dispute of this magnitude should be left to the law of the jungle for its solution."

Wages are miserable. Maids, housemen and kitchen help in non-tipping jobs are paid from a daily $5 for most women to $7 for some men. On an eight-hour day basis this would work out to 62c to 88c an hour. But there is no limit on hours, with the result that hourly rates fall off to 50c and 70c on a 10-hour day and even lower for the 11-hour day, which is commonplace.

Tipping jobs draw from $1 to $2.25 a day with the same long-shift hazard. Many waitresses are paid as low as $1 a day or 12.5c an hour. It's a rare dining room employe who is paid $1 a meal.

The seven-day week is standard practice in many hotels, "without even time off to go to church on Sunday," as one worker put it. Naturally, there is no overtime pay nor fringe benefits. Bellmen get $60 a month and often have to pay supervisors $100 for the chance to work.

Not A Gold Mine

Miami isn't the gold mine for tips it is commonly regarded to be. Guests paying $35 a day apparently believe that covers everything. A skilled waiter in a swank hotel reported he worked from breakfast until 1 a.m. the next day "and came up with less money than other skilled workers make in a couple of hours."

The hotel owners have kept a tight veil of secrecy around the strike, even warning newspapers in 75 cities not to accept union advertising that a strike is in progress.

Press association stories said the hotels would sue for damages if ads were published, on the grounds that summer tourists would be frightened away from the resort. Union legal action is contemplated to meet this unusual situation.

Truman Makes Hit

(Continued from Page 8)

had decided he had no chance to win.

"I'm here tonight because you were kind to me when I needed it most," he said.

Truman reiterated his hopes that the Truman Library will become a mecca for students from all over the country, particularly the area between the Appalachians and the Rockies.

The former President voiced hope that with the Hoover papers at Palo Alto, Calif., the FDR papers at Hyde Park, N. Y., and his own at Independence, future ex-presidents or their descendants will also make presidential papers and documents available for public use and historical reference work.

Opposes Buck-Passing

Commenting on the responsibilities of the President—"the most important job in history"—Truman suggested his duties can't be delegated to any man.

He went on to describe his concept of the President's prime job—*"the only lobbyist for all the people."*

"When the President ceases to be a lobbyist for all the people, then the country is in a bad way," he said.

He added: "You'll never hear me throw mud or bricks at the man in the White House—for I know his problems." Then, with a grin:

"That doesn't prevent me from voicing my own political opinions —and he (Pres. Eisenhower) shouldn't get mad if I tell him what I think the President should do."

With Truman at the banquet was former Sec. of Agriculture Charles Brannan, now general counsel for the liberal Farmers Union. Speaking to the convention next day, Brannan talked about the urgent need of assuring proper distribution of the products of America's factories and farms to all the people.

The former Truman aide lambasted the present Administration for following a policy of scarcity — *"a scarcity of jobs, scarcity of air power, scarcity of ground troops"* and scarcity of electric power for western states.

Brannan, recalling his experience as a Cabinet officer in the Truman Administration, scoffed at GOP newspaper alibis that the present Adminstration's boners happen only when the President hasn't been informed of actions in advance.

"I'm sure that if I had announced a policy inconsistent with the policies of Pres. Truman," he said with a grin, "the little white phone on my desk would have been tingling and I would have heard the words: 'Charlie, you are out of a job . . .'"

Brannan asserted that labor and agriculture are either the "potential beneficiaries or the potential victims" of the nation's technological advances.

"In agriculture, shall we allow the fact that we can produce all the food we need and more to export . . . to be used as a mechanism for driving farm people off their farms . . . ?" he asked.

"In industry, are we going to allow automation . . . and other devices which do the work of many people . . . to put people out of jobs, to destroy the purchasing power of the nation, to make it impossible for people who want work to find employment?"

"I hope that is not our solution."

In The Legislatures—

Ohio Jobless Pay Amendments Stalled By Republican Anger

NETTLED by Democratic criticism of the inadequacy of a GOP unemployment compensation bill, the Republican leadership of the Ohio Senate has decided that there will be no change in the present law.

In Michigan, Democratic Gov. G. Mennen Williams is expected to sign an unemployment compensation bill hiking maximum benefits from $42 to $54 a week.

However, it increases the amount of money a worker must earn weekly to be eligible for higher benefits, and falls short of Democratic proposals.

The unexpected Ohio decision to shelve the proposed $3 hike in the weekly maximum and 50c in dependency allowances was made during debate. GOP Majority Leader Mechem (Nelsonville), in obvious anger, directed that the bill be referred back to the Commerce and Labor Committee.

Mechem later told reporters he was tired of taking what he termed "abuse" on the jobless pay issue. The Ohio CIO Council commented:

"Of course, what Mr. Mechem chooses to label as 'abuse' is nothing more than the sincere efforts of workers and their representatives to win what they regard as an unemployment compensation law that does full justice to the jobless worker and his family.

"If Mr. Mechem is unhappy over our efforts to win a better law, he also should be unhappy at Pres. Eisenhower, Labor Sec. Mitchell, Ford and General Motors because they have said or reached agreements which make it clear that they consider Ohio's law inadequate."

The Council and the rest of organized labor won a big half of another fight when the House voted to reverse its Industry and Labor Committee and keep the right of trial by jury in a bill to revise the workmen's compensation law.

Pennsylvania

A workmen's compensation bill, sponsored by Democratic Gov. George M. Leader, would raise weekly benefits from $32.50 to $37.50, from $23 to $27.50 for partial disability, and extend the duration of payments to life for the permanently disabled. Another Administration measure would increase the number and types of job-caused sicknesses calling for compensation payments.

New Jersey

State CIO Council Pres. Paul Krebs called on a wage board to recommend a minimum of at least $1.25 a hour for restaurant employes in its report to State Labor Commissioner Carl Holderman, who has authority to fix the rate.

He also called for time and a half pay for work over 40 hours a week or eight hours a day.

Stratton Blamed In FEPC Tabling

Gov. William G. Stratton (R. Ill.) "must bear the full blame" for the tabling of a FEPC bill by the Senate Industrial Affairs Committee, according to Illinois leaders of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People.

"If Gov. Stratton had vigorously supported the bill," they said, "the State would be among those progressive states with effective fair employment practices legislation."

Civil Service Workers Get Pay Increase

MORE than 1.1 million "classified" government workers were assured a belated pay raise when Senate-House conferees agreed to report a bill providing a 7.5% increase, retroactive to Mar. 1.

The House later approved the compromise. The Senate will act this week.

Action to improve the salaries of Civil Service workers followed an earlier bill to raise postal workers an average of 8%, with 6% retroactive to Mar. 1.

Pres. Eisenhower last year vetoed a bill for a 5% pay increase. Republican leaders said he would sign the 1955 measure.

Striking Sugar Workers Firm Against Feudalism In Louisiana

A FEUDAL barony in the heart of the Louisiana sugar country seethes with unrest as refinery workers, members of CIO Packinghouse Workers Locals 1124 and 1167, go into the third month of a strike against a 41c an hour wage differential.

Ranged against the 1500 strikers at Godchaux Sugar, Inc., and Colonial Sugar Co. are a mass of tradition, the monarchistic attitude of plantation owners and *"justice"* in that part of the world.

Thirty men and one woman were on trial last week in St. John the Baptist Parish (county) for conspiracy to incite acts of violence. Seven men are already serving 60-day jail terms, levied in addition to $150 fines, for contempt of the restraining order of 76-year-old Judge R. I. Rivarde, who faces recall action.

Reserve, La., where the Godchaux refineries are located, and Gramercy, home of Colonial Sugar, are only a short distance from New Orleans.

But they might as well be in 13th Century Europe in terms of the despotic attitude of the Godchaux clan towards its employes and the law as interpreted in the region.

Godchaux was among the firms that two years ago smashed a strike of cane field workers against a pitiful wage of 39c an hour—a rate, incidentially, pegged by a U. S. government agency.

The injunction process is working again for Godchaux. Rivarde's fantastic and sweeping order is directed not only at union members but against every resident of the parish.

Two of the seven now in jail had no connection with the union, but were involved in a tav-

INDICTED at 19 is Barbara Falgoust, secretary of UPWA Local 1124, on "conspiracy" to "incite."

ern brawl with imported strikebreakers.

Five UPWA-CIO members present at the time were charged with conspiracy to start the fight. All were sent to jail by Rivarde on the flimsy evidence that one of them was seen talking briefly with one of the men later involved in the affair.

Undaunted, the jailed strikers told fellow workers to *"hold the line until we get back."*

While Colonial has not attempted use of strikebreakers, Godchaux has a recruiting office for scabs in New Orleans and is finding some takers from the ranks of vacationing college students and folks from the backbayou country.

The injunction, a classic in restrictive writs, aims at protecting the scabs. Documents served on the 31 on trial include the amazing charge that their use of the word *"scab"* incites to violence, and alleges *"hard looks"* at trucks crossing the picket lines.

A hardy breed, the strikers are not intimidated. One speaker told a mass meeting of strikers:

"Godchaux may have to go to the jailhouse to negotiate the final settlement, but settle he will."

The key to the strike situation is the big gap between wages paid in sugar refineries on the Atlantic seaboard and those in the Louisiana area.

Refineries from Boston to Baltimore pay 41c an hour above Louisiana rates. The 1000-member UPWA local at the American Sugar Co. refinery in New Orleans recently gained a 10c increase plus another 4c in fringes. A smaller firm, Henderson Sugar Co., gave the same increase.

UPWA has started a *"Don't Buy Godchaux"* campaign. Countermeasures against local courts are under study on the grounds that the Judge's actions abrogate the entire community's constitutional rights.

Strike Supporters Set Mass Meeting

The largest labor mass meeting in Louisiana history was scheduled for June 26 in the Reserve high school stadium. Invitations to attend were sent to every union group in the State. The AFL Musicians Union in New Orleans volunteered a large band for the occasion.

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

YOUR LIVING COSTS will be a bit easier if you take advantage of the many July sales and clearances, especially of clothing, to anticipate your needs.

Buying Calendar

But July's cut-price sales are only the prelude to a new boost in living expenses in late summer as pork, eggs, milk and other important staples embark on their seasonal price climb.

All that recent "remarkably stable" period of living costs, as the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics described it, has meant to moderate-income families is that the retail prices leveled off at record highs while prices of wholesale commodities went down.

Used car seekers will find price cuts in July as tags on second-hand vehicles are given the traditional post-July 4 trimming. In new cars, current inventories are reported to be close to the heaviest in history, so shop for the best deal. The '56 models will be moving into dealer's hands in the second half of the year, with a little improvement over the '55 cars.

The '55 models themselves have been acclaimed by experts as showing a noticeable improvement in roadability and handling over previous years.

Perhaps the most useful July sales are the semi-annual shoe sales, with most stores and brands offering 10 to 20% off on staple styles. Shoes are the only clothing item which have not dropped in price these past two years, and even actually rose further this year.

Here are buying tips on shoes and other goods:

SHOES: Proper shape and fit are nearly as important as quality in determining how much wear you'll get, as well as comfort. Do you know how to tell whether the last is right for you? According to experts, the heel seat should grip your heel firmly but without binding. The shoe should also conform to the natural shape of your foot, and be straight along the inner edge as possible. If you put your feet together, your shoes touch at the heel, and from a point just in back of the joints of the big toes up to the end of these toes.

Sizes vary. Always try on both shoes with your weight on them, making sure there is a half-inch of space beyond your toes and that the big joint of your big toe comes just where the sole rounds in on the inside edge.

Shoes made with a **"Goodyear welt"** are generally most durable and comfortable, and can be repaired most neatly. In this construction, the upper is not attached right to the sole, but both upper and sole are sewn to a thin strip of leather called a welt.

HOME APPLIANCES: Another combination washer and dryer (by Westinghouse) has come on the market. Like the Bendix combination already out, it goes through the entire cycle of washing and drying clothes without you touching them. The only labor-saving you get from a single wash-and-dry unit over a separate washer and dryer, is that you don't have to lift damp clothing from one machine to the other. Nor is there any price advantage.

But there is a concern over the matter of repairs. Owners' and repairmen's experience with the washer-dryer already on the market has been quite uneven.

Some have operated all right, perhaps because owners gave them good care, while others have needed frequent repairs at heavy cost. Motors and heating elements are all noticeably more costly to replace than for separate washers and dryers.

RUGS: Families seeking to buy carpets in the mid-summer sales will find them more expensive this year. Mills raised wholesale prices as much as 6% this spring. Some retailers have inventories purchased at lower prices on which they have not raised tags, so comparison-shop for these better values.

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Dept. of Consumer Interests Seems Like A Good Idea For Housewives

By ESTHER MURRAY

CIO-PAC Field Representative

THE GENERAL Federation of Women's Clubs, at its meeting in Philadelphia, came up with a very interesting new idea.

The delegates recommended creation of a new cabinet post in our federal government to protect the consumer. The new member would head a Dept. of Consumer Interests.

MRS. MURRAY

This denotes the growing anxiety of housewives over the way their vital interests are forgotten. Some members of Congress, for instance, seem to show far far greater sympathy for a few producers of natural gas than for the millions of housewives whose gas bills will skyrocket if federal controls are lifted.

The present Administration shows deep concern for the problems of big business, but seems to care little how housewives manage to get along on meager budgets. Consumers seem to be out in the cold.

It is time someone at *"the summit"* of our government looks out for our interests.

"JUST A SHORT, short time ago, I wasn't too hot on PAC," says Mary M. Francis, an attractive young member of the CIO Auto Workers. She is the girl who a few weeks ago won a hot primary contest for city councilman in Indianapolis.

It all began, she says, *"when I attended the National Family Participation Conference in Washington in January 1954 and of course followed up with our own State conferences."*

"It's like I've heard so many times before—when the political bug bites, you just get deeper and deeper and like it more and more," she added.

Yet, Mary Francis had no ambition to run for political office. All she wanted to do was help her union and her community by being a good, politically active citizen. But when a vacancy for councilman occurred on the primary ticket, she was drafted by the Indiana State Industrial Union Council. She accepted the responsibility.

"The Marion County Industrial Union Council sponsored and guided me all through the campaign," says Mary Francis. "I came out on top with approximately 12,000 votes."

Mary Francis is happy now to be the nominee of her party. She is confident about the outcome this fall. And the citizens of Indianapolis can be equally confident that she will do a fine job in the City Council if elected.

* * *

OUR PROGRAM to promote family participation in CIO political action got a wonderful boost in Milwaukee.

So often the spark comes from the top down. In Milwaukee, as we learned from Eugenie Klug, it came from the bottom up.

Local 3205 of the CIO Steelworkers submitted a fine family participation resolution to a meeting of its union's Dist. 32. After a very short debate the delegates declared that *"our political strength will not be realized until union member's wives are politically informed,"* and resolved to promote political education programs by as many methods as possible.

May BLS Index Is Unchanged

HIGHER CHARGES for medical care, transportation, clothing and personal care offset slight declines in food, housing and recreation costs to maintain unchanged the Consumers Price Index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for May.

The BLS index—yardstick of living costs—stood at 114.2% of 1947-1949 prices, the same figure reported for the April period. The index has shifted only one-tenth of 1% for the past six months.

Here are the cumulative figures for the BLS index:

Period	Index		Period	New Index
1939 monthly average	99.4		1954 Jan. 15	115.2
1943 monthly average	123.6		Feb. 15	115.0
1944 monthly average	125.5		Mar. 15	114.8
1945 monthly average	128.4		Apr. 15	114.6
1946 monthly average	139.3		May 15	115.0
1947 monthly average	159.2		June 15	115.1
1948 monthly average	171.2		July 15	115.2
1949 monthly average	169.1		Aug. 15	115.0
1950 monthly average	171.2		Sept. 15	114.7
1951 monthly average	185.9		Oct. 15	114.5
1952 monthly average	190.6	(old index)	Nov. 15	114.6
1953 monthly average	114.4	(new index)	Dec. 15	114.3
1954 monthly average	114.9		1955 Jan. 15	114.3
1955 monthly average	114.3		Feb. 15	114.3
			Mar. 15	114.3
			Apr. 15	114.2
			May 15	114.2

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Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

THE WRITER for the past 10 days has been traveling through the South attending various CIO functions. I had the distinct pleasure of once again being the guest speaker at the Tennessee State Council convention. The delegate attendance was exceptionally good and a strong spirit prevailed to build a bigger and better CIO.

As a special guest, Gov. Frank Clement was well received by those in attendance. He has performed an outstanding job for the working people throughout the State of Tennessee.

I then journeyed to Atlanta to attend a full staff meeting of the CIO Joint Organizing Committee. In attendance were: J. L. Bowman, CIO Woodworkers; Lloyd Vaughan and Harry Scott, Paperworkers, and Pres. Morris Pizer and Floyd Buckner, Furniture Workers. In addition there were representative from the Textile, Stone and Packinghouse Workers, as well as the staff assigned directly to the committee.

Dir. Carey Haigler chaired the meeting and outlined the accomplishments of the committee to date. The spirit of the CIO in the South is exceptionally good, and the outlook optimistic. Splendid organizational progress has been made in South Carolina and Mississippi, places where it has always been tough to make progress. The workers are more and more expressing a desire for organization, and we intend to exert every possible effort to bring them into the structure of CIO.

I want to take this opportunity to commend Field Assistant William J. Smith for the fine work done with the Alaska Fishermens' Union (Ind.). He worked out a Memorandum of Understanding with the officers of this union, and a referendum vote is now in progress among the membership concerning immediate affiliation with CIO.

SOUTHERN DIR. BOYD E. PAYTON of the Textile Workers, and CIO Rep. Bruce E. Davis report a fine victory won at the American Thread Co., Clover, S. C. There were 827 eligible, of whom 484 favored the CIO Textile Workers, with 287 against, void 7, challenged 20. Congratulations to all who contributed to this win.

CIO Reg. Dir. George DeNucci reports the following CIO election victories in Reg. VI: Page Dairy Co., Mansfield, O., RWDSU-CIO 42, against 37; Vanadium Corp., New Haven, W. Va., a three to one majority for the CIO Steelworkers; United Tube Corp., Cleveland, O., UAW-CIO won bargaining rights; Luxaire Cushion Co., Cleveland, CIO Rubber Workers were victorious.

Sec. Treas. Al Hartnett of the IUE-CIO reports the following election victories: RCA, Prescott, Ont., Canada; Ashley Machine Works, Inc., Rochester, N. Y.; Rite-Form Chair Co., St. Paul, Minn.

PENNSYLVANIA'S First Lady in 1934, Mrs. Cornelia Bryce Pinchot, wife of Gov. Gifford Pinchot, shown walking the picket line then at the Continental Mills, Philadelphia, during general textile strike. Mrs. Pinchot, still living and fondly recalled, was in minds of many when TWUA-CIO won recent NLRB election at plant.

TWUA Sends Election Victory Greetings To Picket Line Friend

JUBILIATION at the NLRB election victory of the CIO Textile Workers at the Continental Mills in Philadelphia was tinged with wistful regret that Mrs. Cornelia Bryce Pinchot was not on hand to help celebrate—so they sent her a message of greeting.

In the midst of elation at the 137 to 58 victory for TWUA-CIO, oldtimers could not help recalling the somber days of 1934, when hope was draining fast as the general textile strike became so patent a failure.

Veterans of employment at Continental and of the textile industry in general have not forgotten Mrs. Pinchot or their debt to her.

Day after day she walked the picket line more than 20 years ago with the workers at Continental. No voice was more outspoken than hers in those bitter days. And it carried more authority than most voices, for her words were those of the wife of Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania, the only man to twice hold that office.

Mrs. Pinchot knew well what so many others were to learn later: than an independent union without its own foundations of dues-paying members is at the mercy of the employer.

THE CONTINENTAL workers have taken Mrs. Pinchot's advice, but they had a lot of education meanwhile. In 1937, when the CIO Textile Workers Organizing Committee, predecessor of TWUA, was sweeping the industry, Continental set up its own Employes' Association, later to be called the Mill Council.

Pay increases, paid holidays and other fringe benefits were sought by the council, but were turned down by management. Then an appeal would go out to TWUA, an organizer would appear at the mill gates and the requests were granted.

Finally, last year, Continental's demand for wage cuts and workload increases convinced even the most diehard employe that TWUA belonged at the bargaining table, not just at the gate.

Reaching laid-off workers, many of whom had taken late shift jobs elsewhere, was hard, but the job was done by the workers themselves in a few weeks.

One of them, Isabelle Wilkinson, put it this way:

"I feel it's better to lose sleep convincing another worker than to stay awake nights later on, too tired to sleep because of the heavy workloads."

The election was held and TWUA's victory was overwhelming. By coincidence, the NLRB balloting took place 18 years to the day the company set up the Mill Council, now displaced by TWUA.

Mrs. Pinchot's words had been heard at last.

Taylor Calls For Merger Of CIO, AFL Shoe Unions

PRES. Russell J. Taylor of the CIO Shoe Workers spoke last week at the New York City convention of the AFL Boot & Shoe Workers Union on the invitation of Pres. John J. Mara, who was a guest speaker at the CIO union's convention last month.

His theme was the possible merger of the two unions, the stage for which was set at the USWA-CIO's convention at Chicago.

"After the merged convention (of the CIO and AFL) takes place in December," Taylor said, "there will be two shoe workers unions—the Boot & Workers and the United Shoe Workers of America—in the same house of labor . . .

"All of us know that it will be much better to have one union than two separate unions. For a single union will be much stronger organizationally. It will be a much better position to organize the unorganized.

"Moreover, we hope and believe that many of the independent shoe unions would also join us if our two unions established a single union.

"Then, too, we would be much stronger at the bargaining table, and be more convincing to the manufacturers. . . . And with a single union label on the products of our united membership, we could enlist the support of the buying power of 14 million union members and their families."

Taylor said that USWA-CIO's Executive Board has submitted to the AFL union's General Board a proposal for an "honorable merger" that "follows the same general procedure as that which is being followed in connection with the merger of the CIO and the AFL."

"I am not interested in personal power, personal position, or personal prestige," he said. *"My deepest satisfaction would be to see one union of all shoe workers."*

NLRB Hits Union 'Whenever Possible'

The NLRB rules against labor at every possible chance, USWA-CIO Pres. Russell J. Taylor told the AFL Boot & Shoe Workers in showing how the Eisenhower Administration has changed the policies of the board through the appointment of members friendly to business.

"What has happened to the NLRB," he continued, "is just one example of how important it is for working people to consider carefully what effect their votes will have. They must decide whether they will vote for persons who are going to look after the interests of working men and women, or for persons who will work for the interests of business only."

Character Sketch Of Anti-Unionist

THE KIND heart that warms Pres. Herbert V. Kohler of the Kohler Co. whenever he thinks of his employes was dragged out for an airing by one of them at a National Labor Relations Board hearing in Sheboygan, Wis.

Employes of the plumbing fixtures manufacturing firm, members of CIO Auto Workers 883, have been on strike more than a year, and have filed unfair labor practice charges on which the NLRB hearing is being held.

Kohler's stand was attested to by Francis Olin, a striker, who quoted the company president as saying:

" 'When I get through with you, you'll come crawling back on your bellies for your jobs.' "

Observed Dir. Harvey Kitzman of the union's Reg. 10:

"It's no wonder the Kohler strikers are solid after 15 months on the picket line.

Riffe Sees Unity Spurring Unionizing Drives In South

OPPORTUNITIES for organizing the South by the merged CIO-AFL federation will be the best in 15 years, CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe told the CIO Joint Organizing Committee at a meeting last week in Atlanta, Ga.

The spirit of unity, he said, is a powerful weapon in organizing the unorganized. He cited the record of the JOC, comprised of the CIO Furniture Workers, Paperworkers and Woodworkers under the direction of Carey E. Haigler, as an example of working together for the benefit of trade unionism.

"You will go into the merged organization with a glorious history behind you and with a glorious future before you," Riffe told the delegates.

He said he could see no reason why integration of staffs could not be accomplished without hindrance or any problems that cannot be solved by discussion. He predicted a "new wave" of organizing by the merged federation, and praised AFL Pres. George Meany as "a man of vision and deep trade union convictions."

UFA Pres. Morris Pizer said the future of the nation and of the labor movement "depends on our willingness to organize the unorganized."

He commended the JOC staff, made up of representatives from the unions involved and from National CIO. The UFA, Pizer said, through the JOC has won four straight elections involving 1800 workers.

Organization Dir. Harry Scott of the Paperworkers pledged continued support of his union and cited two recent election victories.

Other unions might copy the JOC method of handling organizing problems, IWA-CIO Reg. Dir. Jarvis Bowman said, particularly those with smaller memberships and limited resources.

Dixon-Yates Foes Wage Senate Fight

OPPONENTS of the Dixon-Yates contract carried their fight to a Senate Appropriations subcommittee last week after the House knocked out of a money bill $6.5 million for a new Tennessee Valley Authority steam plant and restored the same amount for Dixon-Yates transmission lines.

Gov. Clement (D. Tenn.) told the subcommittee that Dixon-Yates power — from an Eisenhower-advocated private utility at West Memphis, Ark.—could not enter Tennessee without the State's consent and "we don't intend" to give such consent.

Clement charged that Budget Dir. Hughes, in a letter to Sen. Hill (D. Ala.), "deliberately concealed essential facts" about the connection of Adolphe H. Wenzell with Dixon-Yates. Wenzell was a consultant to the Budget Bureau and is an official of the First Boston Corp., which arranged Dixton-Yates financing.

Hill called the Hughes letter "willful deception." Sen. O'Mahoney (D. Wyo.) said the Dixon-Yates contract was "a financial conspiracy that will return the nation to the domination of ruthless financiers."

Thomas H. Allen, president of the municipally owned Memphis light, gas and water utility, told senators that the city "did not intend again to be subject to the domination of a utility holding company" such as the Dixon-Yates combine.

If Memphis cannot obtain sufficient TVA power, Allen said, the city would still refuse Dixon-Yates current, and would be forced to "the undesirable alternative of building its own plant."

The House overruled its own Appropriations Committee to kill the TVA Fulton steam plant and to restore funds to carry Dixon-Yates power from the proposed private utility site to the middle of the Mississippi River.

THE DECISIVE action came on a 198 to 169 teller vote, in which House members moved anonymously past check points in the center aisle. There was no recorded roll call.

Reporters in the House gallery identified about 16 northern Democrats among those who paraded past the tellers and voted against TVA. Many other northern Democrats abstained from the vote.

Only two Republicans—Reps. Baker (Tenn.) and Burdick (N. D.)—were identified as voting in favor of TVA.

Rep. Rabaut (D. Mich.) charged that a further factor in the Dixon-Yates triumph was "log-rolling" between members of the House operating on the principle of *"You scratch my back and I'll scratch yours."*

LZ-9

Arbitrator Restores 'Risk' To Job

THE OFTEN over-zealous Defense Dept. and its security programs received a setback last week when a Pentagon snack bar waitress won reinstatement with back pay in a union arbitration case.

The woman was fired by National Food Corp., sole restaurant concessionaire in the Pentagon, at the request of the department's security director.

Her independent union took the case to arbitration before Laurence Seibel. He ruled the discharge was made without "sufficient cause," as the union contract requires.

Nor, he said, was it justified by the firm's contract with the Defense Dept., which allows the government to demand a worker be fired "upon proper cause stated."

The union contract governs the arbitration and protects the worker's job rights in case of conflict between the two agreements, Seibel ruled.

But he found no conflict and held the woman was fired on the basis of unevaluated information from a security board during an investigation of her brother; that she was not subject to security programs involving workers with access to classified information, and that her denial of all the charges was not refuted by the Defense Dept.

'Security' Probe Given Green Light

A FULL-SCALE bipartisan inquiry into government "security" programs seemed assured last week as House and Senate committees overrode Eisenhower opposition and voted to set up a 12-member investigating commission.

The Humphrey-Stennis resolution to establish an independent commission was approved by the full Senate Government Operations Committee without a dissenting vote.

One Republican, Sen. McCarthy (Wis.), was absent and one did not vote, but four GOP senators joined Democrats in approving the proposal.

A COMPANION resolution sponsored by Rep. Walters (D. Pa.) was approved by the House Judiciary Committee.

Based on the same general formula, the resolutions would create a commission composed of four members appointed by the President, four by Vice-Pres. Nixon, and four by Speaker Rayburn (D. Tex.).

Not more than six could represent either political party. Six would be named from government, six from private life.

Atty. Gen. Brownell announced Administration opposition to the resolution.

Ike Is Cool To Pension For Disabled

THE HOUSE Ways and Means Committee moved swiftly last week to conclude hearings to plug loopholes in the Social Security Act by providing pensions for disabled workers and lowering the pension-retirement age for women from 65 to 60 years.

The White House raised a "go slow" signal as Democrats on the House committee overrode GOP demands for public hearings. Welfare Sec. Hobby also demanded public hearings. She complained that Democratic plans would cost $2 billion a year.

Pensions for disabled workers and other improvements in the Social Security system were exhaustively covered in hearings last year, when the laws were liberalized.

Sen. Byrd (D. Va.), conservative chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, pledged open hearings by his committee before any action on a House-passed bill.

CIO has repeatedly endorsed liberalization of Social Security benefits, particularly for disabled workers whose pension rights are recognized as "vested" but who cannot collect benefits until age 65, no matter at what age they suffer disability.

HIP Starts Work On New Building

Ground has been broken for a $625,000 building in Hicksville, L. I., to house the East Nassau medical group center, the 30th medical group to affiliation with the Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York. HIP offers prepaid comprehensive medical care to subscribers and their dependents.

Reuther Commends Dems On Social Aims

DEMOCRATS on the House Ways and Means Committee were commended last week by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther for "moving swiftly to ensure action this session" on needed improvements in the Social Security system.

In a letter to Chairman Cooper (D. Tenn.), Reuther charged that "politically inspired attacks" on the speed of committee action arose from the "cynical hope that filibuster-type open hearings" may prohibit action in the current session of Congress.

The committee held three days of closed hearings last week on three major social security improvements sponsored by Cooper. These included:

- Payment of benefits to those totally and permanently disabled.
- Payment for dependent children beyond the present cut-off age of 18 if the children are physically or mentally retarded.
- A lowering in the pension-eligibility age for women from 65 to 62 years.

Republican members of the committee demanded that public hearings be held, and Welfare Sec. Hobby wrote an eight-page letter protesting the absence of public hearings and listing a long group of subjects she said should be "considered."

Reuther told Cooper that the demand for public hearings now was an attempt to subvert ordinary "democratic procedure into a time-wasting device, with the sole intent of blocking action."

The committee "has devoted many years of serious study" to the issues involved in the Cooper bills, he said, and "every interested party and group has had numerous opportunities to state its position."

In the last five years, he reminded Cooper, CIO has had four separate opportunities to argue its viewpoints before the Ways and Means Committee, and "those who take other positions have had similar opportunities."

"The arguments have been made; the facts are a matter of public record; all the material Congress needs for a fair determination" is available, he added.

The bar to benefits to retarded children, after the age of 18, practically dictates that "the child will always be a dependent because of handicaps over which neither he nor his family have control," the CIO president said.

LOWERING of the eligibility age for women workers and for the wives and widows of workers is a matter of "manifest justice," he said.

If higher Social Security contributions are required to finance these improvements, Reuther told Cooper, "we are prepared to pay the price."

"We don't want a bargain-basement system," he added.

He warned, however, against "succumbing to the advice of those who always declaim about the cost of social improvement but never the value."

House Bloc Cuts Housing Program

The conservative-controlled House Banking Committee last week killed the 145,000-a-year public housing program approved by the Senate and narrowly beat down a proposal to kill the Eisenhower program of 55,000 public housing units.

Action to knock out the 145,000-unit schedule was on a voice vote. The Eisenhower program was saved by a 15-to-10 vote.

So Little Space, So Many Fallacies

SEVERAL fallacies of widespread circulation are squeezed into a few brief lines of an editorial headed *"So Big"* in a recent (June 16) issue of the Wall Street Journal which professes to worry over the "power of unions" under the CIO-AFL merger.

It doesn't take a big brain to point out the fallacies. The major one—and it's been passing from head to head for a long time—is based on the error of dividing the American people into two groups presumed to have entirely opposing interests: **(1) The public, and (2) the organized labor movement and its many millions of members.**

This is a grossly incorrect grouping, for the 15 million CIO and AFL members, with the additional millions that make up their families, *are* a good sized chunk of *"the public."* It's muddled thinking to carve this huge second group out of the first and set it aside as something separate from *"the public."*

The editorial used as a jumping-off place a convention speech by Guy L. Brown, grand chief engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, telling why the BLE would not join the merged labor movement.

"Like Mr. Brown we believe that the public will not long tolerate being dictated to," it said. "It will not stand helpless if the labor unions use their power to shut down whole industries and bring distress to the country or seek to coerce the legislature into being little more than an arm of some labor council."

Aside from the fact that this is not a strictly accurate rendering of what Brown actually said, the sentence contains another prevalent fallacy—the unfounded assumption that one of the main objectives of unions is to call workers out on strike to the inconvenience and harm of the *"public."*

The fact is that the part of the *"public"* that suffers during a strike is labor—and no big strike is undertaken without much soul-searching and as a last resort. (Besides, even critics of labor admit that labor has *"the right to strike,"* but they apparently consider this a theoretical right, not to be exercised.)

There is no record of any great *"distress"* brought to the general public by strikes, but labor history is full of instances of the great suffering — hunger, evictions, bloodshed — brought to the workers involved.

As for the future, about which the WSJ seems to wory, it is one of the hopes of the merged labor movement that it will mean fewer strikes.

Still a third fallacy shows up. Do unions really "coerce" legislative bodies by trying to get people to vote for candidates whom they believe will work to adopt laws in the interests of the people, including members of organized labor?

This would seem to be the democratic process —not coercion. Of course, it's easy to point to an exception. There are occasional abuses, but one embezzling banker does not damn the whole banking system—and one unscrupulous "labor leader," who may be a phony to start with, does not typify the labor movement.

A fair and unbiased examination of legislative programs sponsored by unions in the past will show that they call for measures to improve the standard of living and well-being of the *"public"* as a whole. It is a record of which labor can well be proud—and certainly does not justify the fears of the real *"doom and gloom"* boys that labor will use its *"power"* unwisely in the future.—**H.R.**

Preparing for Automation
See Page 5

The CIO News

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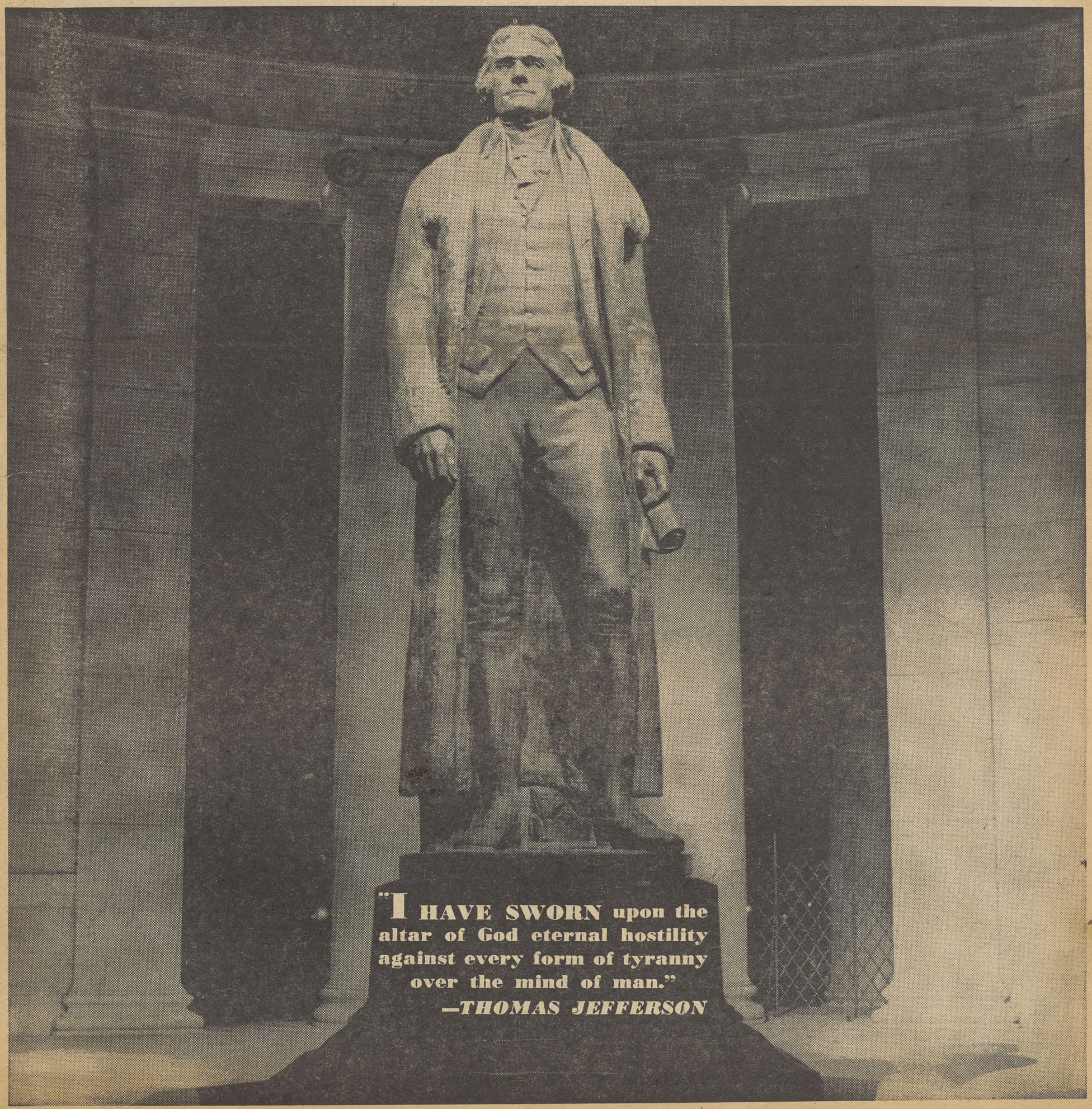
USWA Wins 'More Than 15c' In Post-Deadline Bargaining

—See Page 3



UAW, Chrysler Begin Bargaining

CONTRACT talks between the CIO Auto Workers and the Chrysler Corp. opened last week and little difficulty was foreseen in arriving at a settlement in line with those concluded with Ford and General Motors.

There was no question but that a guaranteed wage plan would be part of the new Chrysler agreement, UAW-CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther said.

Earlier contracts negotiated by the union with two of the "Big Three" auto makers guarantee workers 60 to 65% of normal take-home pay during 26 weeks of layoff.

Chrysler has two contracts expiring Aug. 21, one covering 100,000 production workers, the other for 30,000 employes in the auto body division. Union officials aim to consolidate both contracts.

UAW-CIO Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey heads the union bargaining team. Besides the guaranteed wage, contract targets will include wage increases, improved pensions and insurance, higher overtime pay, better holiday and vacation clauses and the full union shop.

AUTOMOTIVE suppliers also were feeling the impact of the guaranteed wage plan. Eaton Manufacturing Co. signed with the UAW-CIO for its 4100 employes a pact similar to the Ford-GM contract, thereby setting a pattern in the auto and aircraft parts manufacturing field.

Some 6000 skilled tool and die workers in 76 Detroit area plants almost unanimously approved a three-year contract embodying the guaranteed wage principle.

The agreement was made with the Automotive Tool & Die Manufacturers Association and is expected to be extended to another 6000 employed in independent shops.

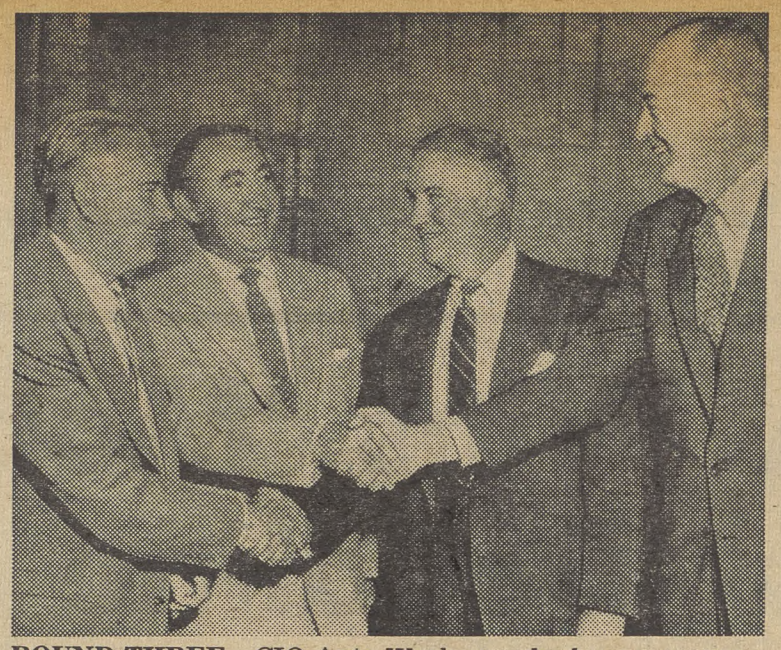
IN ADDITION, skilled workers get a 15c hourly raise immediatly and another seven cents next year. There also are raises for non-skilled workers and apprentices.

Approval was recommended by Pres. Blaine Marrin of Local 157 which covers West Side shops and Pres. Russell Leach of Local 155 on the East Side.

Leach said that in this contract "skilled workers gained more without a strike than at any time since 1937."

The guaranteed wage plan already has influenced the pattern of layoffs in the auto industry although payments under it will not begin until next year. The Lincoln Div. of Ford Motor Co. announced completion of its 1955 production but saw no layoffs as a consequence.

Instead, it said, Lincoln workers would be diverted to work on Mercury cars or helping in the change-over to the 1956 model production. In the past, most Lincoln employes could look forward to several weeks of layoff during change-over.



ROUND THREE—CIO Auto Workers, who have won guaranteed wage plans from Ford and General Motors, last week opened talks with Chrysler with a similar objective. Exchanging handshakes are, from left, UAW-Chrysler Dir. Norman Mathews, UAW Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey, Chrysler Vice Pres. Robert Conder, and Labor Relations Dir. John Leary.

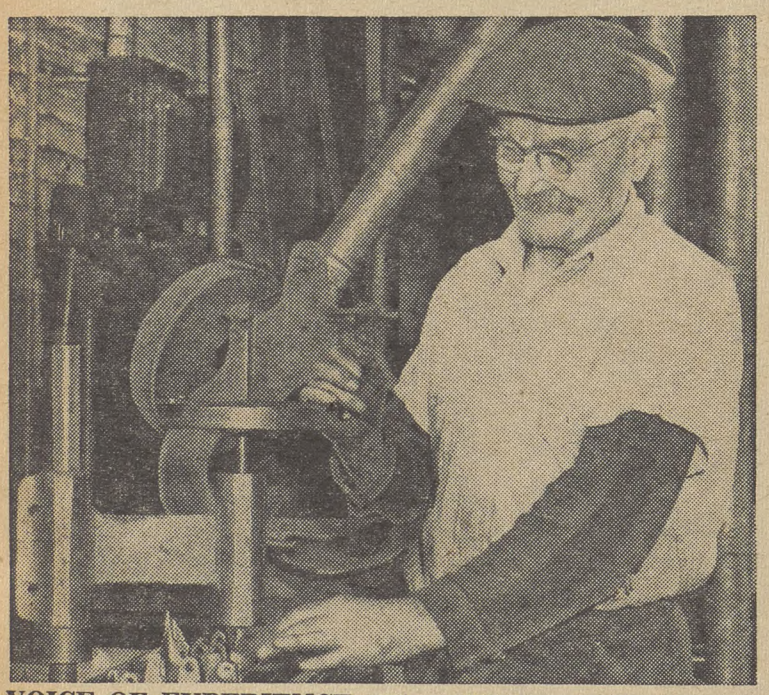
GM Contract Wins 90% Approval

MORE than 90% of the CIO Auto Workers employed by General Motors have ratified the agreement signed June 12, UAW-CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther notified GM last week.

The firm immediately began making contributions to the special trust fund for a guaranteed wage plan.

UAW Vice Pres. John W. Livingston, head of the GM Dept., said the contract was effective May 29 and estimated retroactive pay checks will total about $6 million.

With virtually the entire GM membership of 350,000 reporting, the vote for ratification ran about nine to one. Livingston said the vote covered local issues where highly significant gains were made as well as the national agreement.



VOICE OF EXPERIENCE: When William F. Buerkle retired after 71 years on job at Singer Sewing Machine Co. in Elizabeth, N. J., he had a message for fellow-members of IUE-CIO Local 461. It was "Stick to the union, brother." Thanks to the union, he gets a good pension.

ACWA Victorious In Richman Fight

A TWO-YEAR court battle ending with a resounding victory for the CIO Clothing Workers last week as an Ohio court vacated an injunction barring the union from picketing stores of the Richman Bros. Co.

The firm has 69 retail outlets in 16 states and is one of the handful of unorganized firms.

Judge Donald F. Lybarger, sitting in Cuyahoga County Court of Common Pleas at Cleveland, where the main Richman non-union plant is located, upheld the ACWA-CIO motion to end the injunction. He dismissed the company's suit to make the injunction permanent.

The Judge held that the union had maintained peaceful picketing in front of numerous Richman Bros. stores until Apr. 20, 1953, when the temporary order was issued. He concluded his decision by finding a State court is without authority to enjoin peaceful picketing.

ACWA Pres. Jack S. Potofsky and Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum expressed gratification over the decision. They said the union's position as to its right to picket the Richman concern, against which it was directing an organizing drive, "had been completely vindicated."

The union, determined to maintain its right to peaceful picketing in those states where Richman has retail outlets, fought the temporary restraining order up to the U. S. Supreme Court.

It could not obtain relief in the federal courts, which held that they could not restrain a state court.

Potofsky and Rosenblum declared:

"Though we had been enjoined for more than two years from the peaceful performance of our efforts to unionize Richman Bros., we were convinced that our rights would ultimately be recognized in the courts of law."

Clothing Industry 98% Organized

The CIO Clothing Workers have unionized 98% of the men's clothing industry in the U. S. and is one of its major stabilizing forces.

In spite of the fact that it has enjoyed peaceful relations with all but a few handful of its employers for more than 25 years, Richman Bros., one of the few holdouts, has consistenly refused to deal with the union.

Aid To Jobless Increased In N. Y.

Higher unemployment insurance benefits for about half of New York State's claimants became effective last week. About 25% of those filing valid new claims will qualify for the new maximum of $36, Industrial Commissioner Isador Lubin said.

Raises End Two Strikes By TWUA

WAGE increases brought settlement of two strikes by the CIO Textile Workers last week, Mid-Atlantic Reg. Dir. Sol Stetin announced.

Local 1298 signed a one-year contract for 450 workers at the Permacel Tape Corp., an affiliate of Johnson & Johnson, at New Brunswick, N. J., after a seven-day strike.

Members won an 8.25c increase, 3.25c of which is retroactive to last October.

In Milltown, N. J., Local 1363 struck for three weeks before achieving a 7.5c increase for 160 workers at the Algro Knitting Mills.

An 8c an hour package with a 7c wage increase was negotiated by Local 944 for 180 members at the Wall Rope Works, Beverly, N. J. A third week's vacation with pay is provided for workers with 15 years' service and 4c in cost-of-living bonuses is put in the base rate.

A first contract, written for three years, provides a 15c hourly increase for 20 people at the Londay Aetz Fabrics Co., Eliazbeth, N. J., a lace bleaching and dyeing firm.

It also calls for six and a half paid holidays, three weeks vacation with pay, hospitalization insurance, and dues checkoff.

Reuther Greets Zionist Conclave

Pres. Walter P. Reuther sent fraternal greetings of the CIO to the 58th annual convention of the Zionist Organization of America at Washington in which he "expressed our warm friendship for the Republic of Israel and for Histadrut."

"Like you," he said, "we hope that a policy of peace for the Middle East will be strongly supported by our government in order that there may be a period of well-being and prosperity for the peoples of the area."

Insurance Workers Win Pact After Longest Strike

THE THIRD longest strike in organized insurance history, a 73-day walkout by the CIO Insurance Workers at Philadelphia and Chester, Pa., offices of the Provident Home Life Insurance Co., ended last week.

IWA-CIO won a resounding victory on the strike's main issue, the question of pensions. With details of a pension plan yet to be worked out by a joint union-company committee, settlement was reached on a plan to guarantee retirees $40 monthly over and above social security.

The plan will be jointly administered when it becomes effective. Money for the pension fund has already been earmarked by the company, which operates mainly in Pennsylvania. Pension terms will be retroactive to Jan. 1.

Wage increases of $2.50 weekly for clerks and $5 a week for agents after three months' service were included in the agreement terms, retroactive to Apr. 1. The union also won a 50% reduction in charges against agents for bonding their debits. The entire contract is for a one-year period.

IWA Pres. Kenneth W. O'Dell directed the strike activities and headed the negotiating committee which brought about settlement.

Eisenhower Signs New Trade Act

Pres. Eisenhower last week signed into law the new reciprocal trade act, calling it an "important milestone" in the nation's economic polity.

The statute included Senate amendments which Democrats claimed would put the President under "heavy pressure" to surrender to protectionist forces and would basically alter the concept of reciprocal tariff-cutting originated by former Sec. of State Cordell Hull.

Steelworkers Win More Than 15c In Gains

By EUGENE A. KELLEY

A RESOUNDING triumph for the CIO Steelworkers in negotiations with the nation's basic steel industry signalled victory to the 600,000 USWA-CIO members who struck briefly to back up the union's demands for a "substantial" pay increase.

USWA Pres. David J. McDonald, who headed the union's bargaining team, announced the winning of "over 15c" in a general wage increase and a minimum of 11.5c hourly from the U. S. Steel Corp., giant of the steel producers.

McDonald's dramatic announcement of the victory terms to the USWA Wage Policy Committee was greeted with wild exultation. Cheering men from the mills hoisted their president to their shoulders and paraded with him around the meeting room.

Formally, the strike which began less than 12 hours before agreement was reached would not end until every detail in the settlement had been signed. This was expected, as The CIO News went to press, to take a day or so.

Marathon negotiations preceded the victory announced by McDonald. They passed the June 30 midnight deadline and continued even as pickets ranged themselves outside the idle steel

I. W. ABEL

plants across the nation, and banked furnaces and open hearths cooled.

At 3:30 a.m. July 1, after 16 hours of almost uninterrupted parleys, a recess was called until later in the morning. McDonald and U. S. Steel Vice Pres. John A. Stephens together faced waiting reporters and cameramen in the corridor of Pittsburgh Carlton House Hotel, where the talks were held.

"We don't have an agreement," they said, but promised to "work diligently" at the next session to reach accord.

Shortly after 9:30 a.m. the top negotiators were back at the bargaining table for a brief consultation. At its conclusion, McDonald went to a nearby hotel to advise his policy committee of the union victory.

The race against the clock in Pittsburgh was matched across the continent as the fateful hour of midnight approached.

Furnaces had been banked, open hearths had been "tapped out" and not recharged in anticipation of the walkout. The Steelworkers flexed their muscles for the showdown.

Only a few cents difference in settlement terms was reported to be separating the two sides as they ground through the final sessions.

First Offer 'Shameful'

The Steelworkers had demanded a "substantial" boost, and the week before had branded the 10c an hour offer of U. S. Steel and other producers as "shameful."

The union pointed to the record profits of the industry and the increasing productivity of the workers, and rejected the offer as "an insult." The Wage Policy Committee authorized a strike at one minute past midnight June 30 in the "no contract, no work" tradition, if a mutually satisfactory settlement was not reached.

The strike affected 90% of the nation's basic steel production, Eeven before the strike began officially, thousands of steelworkers were laid off as furnaces were banked and started to cool.

Optimism for a settlement ebbed as midnight approached in Pittsburgh. A USWA local president telephoned his office shortly before the deadline to advise a picket captain:

"Tell the boys to get ready on the picket lines and don't let anyone in until you hear from me."

When the deadline arrived, then passed, pickets appeared at almost all of the nation's steel mills. The exceptions were a few plants covered by separate contracts, or those operating under day-to-day extensions of their present agreements.

Small Firm Settles

In Ansonia, Conn., the USWA and the Farrel-Birmingham Steel Co. reached agreement after a one-day walkout which preceded the main steel strike. About 1100 workers were affected.

There was a possibility in the strike's early hours that Pres. Eisenhower and his Cabinet might discuss the walkout at their scheduled meeting, but it was never seriously expected that the Administration would attempt early intervention.

While bargaining went on with U. S. Steel, the usual pattern-setter for the basic steel industry, other contract talks marked time.

The other units of the "Big Six" in the producing field awaited the outcome, and were deemed certain to adopt the policy hammered out in parleys with "Big Steel."

Besides USS, the Big Six are Republic Steel Corp., Bethlehem Steel Corp., Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. and Inland Steel. There are several score smaller, independent producers.

Last week's walkout halted an unprecedented period of steel production.

Expansion programs costing many millions had geared the industry to turn out 2.3 million tons of steel last week, about 96% of the industry's capacity.

It was the first major steel strike since 1952 when a walkout lasted 54 days.

Earlier last week, McDonald who had promised weeks ago that he and his union would do everything possible to avert a nationwide steel strike, met constantly with one firm after another.

LAST MINUTE instructions to CIO Steelworkers negotiating team are given by USWA Pres. David J. McDonald (center, with pipe) just before wage talks with U. S. Steel Corp. in Pittsburgh.

The USWA head moved from one meeting place to another in rapid fire succession for parleys with steel mill officials. They presented a solid united front against hiking the original offers of about 10c an hour.

Technicians Present

Union research experts backstopped the top negotiators with statistics indicating the record production and unprecedented profits of the industry. There was no question, they maintained of the companies' ability to pay the "substantial" wage increase the union demanded when contract talks began.

McDonald assured interviewers that he was "sticking to the contract" and not pressing for a guaranteed wage plan similar to that won recently by the CIO Auto Workers.

According to the contract terms, talks this year were limited to revision of wage rates. Next year the entire contract is open for complete modification.

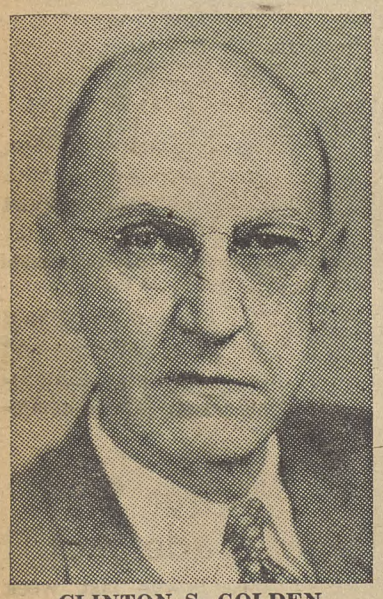
Several times during the hours of negotiations before the strike deadline company and union spokesman unofficially intimated that settlement was close at hand.

The phrase "in the bag" was used several times, but the adamancy of the company negotiators late at night and in the small hours of the morning set the wheels in motion for the walkout.

Golden Quits Harvard Post

Clinton S. Golden, former vice president of the CIO Steelworkers, has retired as executive director of Harvard University's Trade Union Program, with which he has been connected since 1948.

One of the original founders in 1936 of the CIO's Steelworkers Organizing Committee, parent of the USWA-CIO, Golden



CLINTON S. GOLDEN

was named the late USWA Pres. Philip Murray's assistant in 1942, and in 1944 was elected vice president. In 1946 he was forced by ill health to resign.

The next year he served as chief labor adviser to the American Aid Mission in Greece, and in June 1948 was appointed a chief adviser on labor policies for the old Economic Cooperation Administration.

Strike Authorization Resolution Adopted By Union Committee

REJECTION of the U. S. Steel Corp. offer and authority to call a strike if satisfactory settlement was not reached was contained in a lengthy resolution adopted early last week by the CIO Steelworkers Intl. Wage Policy Committee in Pittsburgh.

The concluding sections of the resolution authorized USWA-CIO Pres. David J. McDonald to call a strike after midnight June 30 "against the various companies which shall have failed" by that hour "to conclude mutually satisfactory agreements with the union."

The committee, on behalf of USWA membership, expressed its "complete confidence in and thanks to our great president, David J. McDonald, and pledges to him the complete and united support . . . with the firm conviction that, under his resolute leadership, our just demands will be achieved."

The resolution traced the history of negotiations from May 11, when the union's wage policy was adopted, through the parleys with the steel companies and the reasons for rejecting the offer by U. S. Steel.

Excerpts follow:

"The union's economic statement conclusively demonstrated that Steelworkers urgently need and are entitled to a substantial wage increase and that the steel industry is in an excellent financial position to grant a substantial wage increase."

Thus the union showed the following facts which cannot be rebutted:

"Large numbers of Steelworkers do not receive adequate wages to support themselves and their families, even as measured by the minimum family budget prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Dept. of Labor.

"Steelworkers throughout the nation are producing steel in record quantity. Indeed, the greatest quantities of steel in history are now being produced by a smaller work force than was employed in years of considerably lower production.

"An unfortunate consequence of this greatly increased productivity of steelworkers has been the continued layoff of many union members.

"As a result of increased productivity of steelworkers, profits of the industry are at an all-time record high. Net profits after taxes of the 20 largest steel companies in the first quarter of 1955 were at an annual rate of $785 million, an amount never before realized by these companies.

"A substantial wage increase in an industry so basic as steel is imperatively required to supply the purchasing power which is essential to maintain our economy and the industry on a prosperous level and to provide jobs for our members who are still laid off.

"In the collective bargaining conferences the companies readily admitted the great prosperity which they are experiencing. They congratulated our members for the important role they have played in making this prosperity possible.

"However, their generous words of praise are in striking contrast to the ungenerous wage offer made by the companies to date.

"The U. S. Steel Corp. offered the union a wage increase of 6.5c an hour across the board and an increase in the increment between job classes of one-half cent. The Inland Steel Co. made a similar offer.

"This total increase for the industry is the equivalent of 4.5% or 10c per hour.

Victory In Steel

Every credit goes to the CIO Steelworkers for their magnificent victory in negotiations with the basic steel industry. Their triumph is hailed by every trade unionist everywhere and USWA-CIO Pres. David J. McDonald is richly deserving of the congratulations he is receiving for the union.

As he pointed out in a TV speech last week, the companies are prosperous; productivity has risen and the nation's economy would benefit from wage boosts in the steel industry.

The militancy of the Steelworkers' membership and the astute generalship of its officers made an unbeatable combination. Behind them, they knew, was the unstinting support of every CIO union and its members. The USWA's reputation for strength and responsibility is enhanced by this latest in a succession of brilliant victories.

The Hoover Commission

At midnight June 30, the Hoover Commission—headed by the former President—went out of official existence. We predict its passing will be not be mourned; we predict also that its stupid, turn-the-clock-back recommendations will bear little fruit.

The sad fact is that Herbert Hoover has never fully grasped the implications of America's dynamic growth. He wants a limited form of government that was ineffective in the 1920's and 1930's and would be disastrous now.

Right to Picket

An Ohio judge has thrown out a two-year-old "temporary" injunction against the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, which had been restrained from picketing the 69 stores of Richman Bros., the big men's clothing outfit.

Judge Lybarger of the Cuyahoga County Court of Common Pleas, at Cleveland, is to be complimented for refusing to extend an onerous injunction. And the Clothing Workers, by fighting this case, have performed a service for all of labor.

The Lattimore Case

Owen Lattimore was probably wrong about a good many things he wrote about China and the Far East. Fortunately, it's no crime to be wrong.

Yet the government's perjury case against him smelled suspiciously of political retribution or persecution.

It's surprising that the Attorney-General kept the case pending so long in view of the courts' lack of enthusiasm for the government case, based essentially on Lattimore's thinking.

Brownell has now quashed the charges against Lattimore. He should have done it a long time ago.

NAACP Speaks Out

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People—which spearheaded the victorious legal battle to outlaw segregation in the schools—has endorsed the unity agreement of the CIO and AFL.

The NAACP noted with "gratification" the "clear and forthright statement recognizing the equal status of all minority groups in the new federation."

The civil rights principle is a basic one. And the CIO appreciates the NAACP's recognition of the progressive, forward-looking character of the constitution of the new, merged organization.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Vol. XVIII July 4, 1955 No. 27

It's All Just A Dream

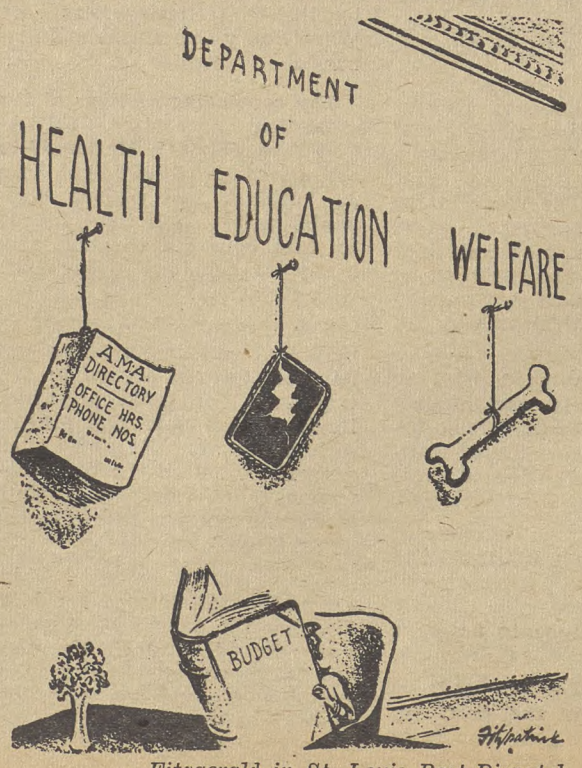
In Other Words—

'Slowdown In Welfare'

The conservative views of Welfare Sec. Oveta Culp Hobby and her agency's incredible mishandling of the Salk vaccine situation are the subject of "Slow-down in Welfare" in the current Democratic Digest. Excepts follow:

MRS. HOBBY'S comparatively quiet tenure of office during her first two years can be explained by her political philosophy; she considers it her responsibility to get the government not in but out of health, education and welfare.

This kind of policy naturally does not lead to drama, so its shortcomings did not make headlines until the uproar over the Salk vaccine. Then the biggest news was that the government had done nothing to regulate the distribution of a magic new medicine that was sure to be in short supply and it had apparently done less than it should to make certain the serum was absolutely safe.



—Fitzgerald in St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Doing Very Nicely, Thank You

"Reluctance to Govern," the Washington Post called it. "The department seems to have suffered from at least a partial paralysis of leadership at a time a positive program was critically needed."

After months of little publicity, Mrs. Hobby was in the headlines with a vengeance, while the country was faced with a dramatic example of what can happen *when the government holds itself too aloof from the people's affairs.*

During 1952 Mrs. Hobby devoted her energies to organizing Democrats for Eisenhower across the country. Since then, she has shown herself plainly to be in step with the President.

The President asked Congress to enact Mrs. Hobby's school program, which largely consists of responding to the states' plight with a do-it-yourself lecture.

There is a single pattern running through all these policies. They are set by the underlying conviction that the federal government should play little or no role in looking out for the everyday needs of American citizens.

But when Mrs. Hobby applied this attitude to the Salk vaccine, even the pro-Eisenhower press joined in almost unanimous charges that the federal government in general and Mrs. Hobby in particular had been evading responsibility and mishandling these duties.

Pres. Eisenhower of course didn't agree. When the serum episode first touched off rumors that Mrs. Hobby would resign, he refused to concede that the government should have been ready with a program. Instead, he said that Mrs. Hobby had handled the *"polio vaccine and her job generally in a highly efficient manner."*

In the face of criticism, Mrs. Hobby stuck to her position that it had been entirely natural to rely on unregulated private enterprise to distribute the vaccine.

Even when public and political pressure forced her to come up with a program more than a month after the start of inoculations, she proposed only voluntary regulation by the states.

Yet in testifying to Congress about her program, Mrs. Hobby had to admit that she knew little of the states' powers and plans.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THERE WAS A CERTAIN TIDINESS about the report on June 28 of the Meyer Kestnbaum Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

Brickbats—And Bouquets

This was one of Pres. Eisenhower's two groups designed to tell him what the federal government ought to stop doing. The other, labeled the Commission on Federal, State and Local Govern-ments, was headed by former Pres. Herbert Hoover.

Mr. Hoover, who has devoted the years since 1932 to trying to prove that the people were wrong when they threw him out of office and elected Franklin D. Roosevelt, was less tidy in his arrangements than Kestnbaum.

Hoover didn't meet the deadline. Some of his reports will be trickling in, by permission, until the end of August. He had a violent one on federal power, but he's not finished.

The Kestnbaum Commission met the deadline. The full report was filed on June 28, with all the proper dissents and everything in good order.

There are, however, certain complaints even about Kestnbaum's work.

Shades Of Manion

This was the ill-starred commission which was headed, in the first place, by Dr. Clarence Manion. Manion had to be thrown out by Eisenhower when he persisted in advocating *"selling"* the Tennessee Valley Authority and in plugging the proposed Bricker constitutional amendment, which Eisenhower finally decided to oppose.

Kestnbaum, an industrialist who gets along well with unions and is chairman of the relatively progressive businessmen's group called the Committee for Economic Development, got a fairly broad area of agreement from his group.

But the general dissent to the commission's philosophy filed by Sen. Morse (D. Ore.) is probably more important than the specific proposals of the majority.

The numerous specific dissents filed by Morse, Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) and Rep. Dingell (D. Mich.) are probably more important, in realistic political terms, than the commission majority proposals.

Kestnbaum's majority, composed of the managerial gentlemen vastly respected by Eisenhower, argued eloquently that the federal government was trying to do too much for the general welfare.

But in honesty, the majority also had to admit that *the states and localities were incapable of handling these welfare problems.*

The commission was started with the idea that it would tell the federal government to stop sticking its nose into state and local matters.

It ended by telling the state authorities that they had no one to blame but themselves for federal action—and for Uncle Sam sticking his nose into state affairs to the extent of telling them they should revise their tax systems, their terms of office for governors, their handling of "general welfare" problems.

The commission ended by sticking its nose into state problems to such an extent that it lectured the states for keeping their legislatures gerrymandered in favor of the minority of people in rural areas, and against the majority of people now located in great city-suburban complexes.

The thesis of this lecture is correct; *the states ought to stop denying equal representation to people who live in cities, both in the state legislatures and in Congress.* But they haven't done it, and only a reckless person would try to hold his breath until they do.

Vacuum Filled

The federal government has moved in the welfare field, in short, partly because it has been forced to. The states lack a modern political organization permitting them to function. The states lack adequate taxing power. They are gerrymandered. They have defaulted—and the federal government has moved to fill the vacuum.

There is the other matter of the philosophy expressed in Morse's dissent.

Morse thinks that the heart of our constitutional system involves the concern of the federal government for the general welfare. He thinks that the sovereignty of the whole country is something more than the sum of the sovereignty of the separate states.

In short, there really are some national problems—employment, social security, health, economic health, farm prices—that can be handled only by the federal government, and *cannot be handled by 48 separate state attempts, with or without state reforms.*

Kestnbaum understands this, so his commission report is at least a temperate document, if not vivid.

LISTEN TO THE CIO RADIO PROGRAM

John W. Vandercook **AND THE NEWS**

every weekday evening on the ABC Network

The Age Of Automation—

'You Can't Hide From Change, But You Can Prepare'—Reuther

"You can't hide from great historical changes," said CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther in an article under that title in Free Labor World, monthly magazine of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. Reuther's article for the ICFTU reflects world labor interest in the age of automation. A digest follows:

THE RATE OF SCIENTIFIC and technological development in the United States is being greatly accelerated, resulting in rapidly increasing output per hour worked. These technological changes can be a blessing, if wisely used. Or they can result in unemployment and human suffering, if they are introduced and operated without proper social controls.

REUTHER

For some 15 years and more, scientists have been bringing forth a host of new developments in the field of electronics. Many of the electronic devices developed during World War II in connection with military equipment have been applied since then to civilian use.

Automation is the most common term used to describe these developments of electronic controls and electronic computers. The impact of this new technology on the economy and society will no doubt be tremendous in the years ahead.

Automation has been heralded by some scientists as introducing the second industrial revolutions. Whereas the first industrial revolution has replaced human and animal muscle-power with machines, automation tends to use electronic devices to replace human regulation and control of machines.

Regardless of how it is defined, this new technology represents the use of electronic devices, rather than human workers, to regulate and control the operation of machines. It makes possible the automatic office, as well as the automatic factory.

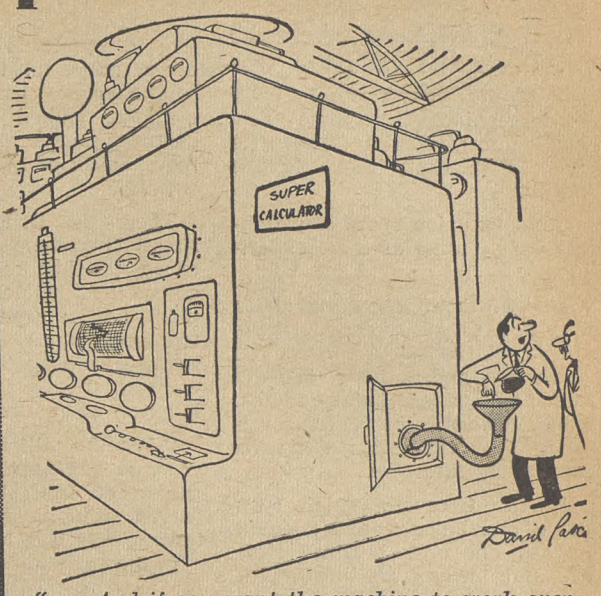
The Impact On Jobs

These electronic devices are being introduced into American factories and offices. Radical changes in production methods, work-flow, office procedures and labor skills are already under way in scattered parts of the American economy.

No one can be certain, at present, whether these technological changes will be introduced very rapidly or slowly. Neither is there any certainty now about the degree of automation's effect on productivity and employment. But the implications are clear from an examination of the facts on hand.

A spokesman for the Ford Motor Co., which operates an automated engine block department in its Cleveland, O., plant, says: *"Automation reduces labor tremendously. Our experience has shown that we can count on a reduction of 25% to 30% in what we call "direct labor."*

According to a recent article in a scientific journal, an electronic computer at the General Electric Co. plant in Louisville, Ky., "will undertake the preparation of payrolls, basing its computations on information stored in its memory, concerning wage rates, overtime and the various deductions that must be made. It will compile sales records and prepare bills. It is expected ultimately to be used to make sales analyses, denote regional shifts in the sale of various applications, and to modify production accordingly."



". . . And if you want the machine to work overtime on a problem, you just pour strong black coffee in here.

Prepare For Consequences

Automation holds out the promise of vast improvements in living conditions, in increased leisure for workers and in greatly increased economic strength. It likewise promises the elimination of routine, repetitive jobs.

But the widespread introduction of automation within the coming decade or two will present serious economic and social problems, involving dislocations of the labor force, geographical shifts of industry, labor displacement, changing the skills of workers, and the need of substantial increases in consumer buying power for rapidly growing markets.

We know that you cannot hide from technological progress. We know, too, that the labor movement, which is itself a progressive movement, must not stand in the way of scientific improvements.

We have, therefore, welcomed automation as a new step in man's progress towards the production of abundance and the establishment of a better and richer life for all people. At the same time, however, we are committed to the proposition that the transition to automation must not result in the dislocations and human suffering that accompanied the first industrial revolution more than 100 years ago, or that followed the introduction of mass production techniques after World War I.

The last CIO Convention, held in Los Angeles, called upon Congress "to investigate and to report upon the present and prospective impact of technological developments of our economy." A congressional committee is now laying the groundwork for such an investigation.

A few weeks ago, the CIO held a national conference on automation, at which scientists, businessmen, and government officials as well as trade unionists, participated. From the congressional investigation and the CIO conference, we hope will arise a wider public understanding of the economic and social implications of automation and the need for action by government and private groups to enable an orderly transition into the era of the new technology.

The various national unions are also studying the effects of automation in their respective industries and are developing programmes to enable us to pass through the transition period with a minimum of economic and social dislocation.

The CIO Auto Workers has established a Committee on Automation, with a professional staff that is keeping up to date on these technological developments. Engineers and other technical consultants are working with the unions' negotiating committee in developing new job classifications and new wage rates for automated jobs.

Science and technology are giving us the tools for economic abundance. We intend to do all in our power to see to it that these tools will help to bring peace, freedom, and improved living conditions, as well as a greater measure of security and leisure, to mankind everywhere.

Reports Offered

A CIO study of the new technology is a pamphlet, Automation, issued by the CIO Committee on Economic Policy. It gives the CIO position on automation, describes the automated factory, tells of the social and economic impact of automation and its effect on workers, and its implications for the national economy.

It can be ordered from the CIO Publicity Dept., 718 Jackson Pl., N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Price: 15c each; two to 99 copies, 10c each; 100 to 999 copies, 8c each; 1000 or more, 7c each.

Reprints of an article, What Will Automation Do to Workers? written for the Washington Post & Times-Herald by Walter P. Reuther, president of the CIO and the CIO Auto Workers, are available without charge from the CIO Publicity Dept.

A report, Automation, made to the UAW-CIO Economic and Collective Bargaining Conference in Detroit last November, may be purchased from the UAW-CIO Education Dept., Solidarity House, Detroit 14, Mich. It is the union's Publication No. 331, the price is 25c for single copies, 15c each in quantities of 100 or more.

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Scramble For Jobs—

Connecticut Town Tries To Undercut South

By EUGENE A. KELLEY

NEW ENGLAND, where the U. S. textile industry was born, is fighting with every resource including some new anti-union gimmicks, to keep its mills from hasty flight to the South.

Anxious union eyes are watching warily some of these experiments.

One of them is getting under way in a tiny Connecticut town, where 44 hours' work for 40 hours' pay and no fringe benefits is the bait to lure industry back. There is also an unwritten guarantee that the union won't be allowed to interfere.

North Grosvernordale (you don't pronounce the 's') could be any one of a hundred New England towns. Its clusters of homes fringe a sprawling set of mill buildings that hug the bank of a stream. A few stores, some farms on the outskirts make up the rest of the town.

ALERT eye is kept on new anti-union gimmick by Daniel Gallagher, TWUA area director in Norwich, Conn.

For North Grosvernordale as for so many other communities like it, the mills were the hub of activity until the owners, profits made over several generations, looked at taxes and balance sheets and decided to move South or quit the business entirely.

There is little activity in North Grosvernordale today because its big mill closed the gates last October. (Another plant, not as large, folded nearly two years ago.) But under the surface, so deep that few people want to discuss it at all, there is an air of restless anticipation.

When the mill shut down last year, it presumably ended the career of the plant, which a carved stone in one of its twin towers says was built in 1872.

From 1942 until a watchman turned a key in the gates, Cluett Peabody Co., makers of Arrow shirts, ran a prosperous business. The nearly 1000 production workers were members of Local 672, CIO Textile Workers.

Labor relations were good for many years, the union was strong. Then company policy shifted. It asked for heavier work loads, a 15% wage cut, and muttered threats of liquidation when TWUA balked. By 1953 it was looking for a contract with a reopening clause on wages every three months.

Union Aid Rejected

Last year, pointing to industry conditions, the firm asked for a 10% wage cut. The union refused. TWUA Research Dir. Solomon Barkin sent union engineers to work with those of the company and together they worked out cost reductions amounting to 11% and more without cutting wages.

Company operating people endorsed the proposal but top management pulled the rug from under the mill, the union and North Grosvernordale. *They ordered the mill closed.*

The town did what many others in a similar plight have done. A citizens' committee was formed. Somehow, at its meetings the union became the villain and blame for closing the mill was shifted abruptly from the company to TWUA.

The door was opened to the pirates and the parasites who are cleaning up on similar tragedies in the six-state area.

Several hundred thousand dollars in pledges were received but one deal after another fell through. A pencil company was interested in taking over the vacant property until it became apparent that those behind the scenes were determined that no industry but textile was to get consideration.

Jobs Appeal To Elders

Savings gone, unemployment compensation exhausted, the older people wanted work under any conditions.

"Don't use my name," one resident cautioned this reporter. "I used to be a union member—a good one too—but I'm 62 years old and I just want to work so's I can get my social security."

"The union?" another man commented, "It's not popular around here to talk about it if you want to get work in the mill when it opens."

Plans for opening the mill in a short time are going ahead. The best machinery was sold off months ago, but other machinery is due to be installed. The backers operate in secrecy. No one knows who will operate it. There is only mention of "a prominent textile company."

There aren't even too many details of how the mill will be run. Townspeople have been told there will be jobs—at $1 an hour for most operations. They will work 44 hours a week, getting time and a half for the extra four hours.

They have been told there won't be any fringe benefits—for now at least. Later there may be a hospital insurance plan. But there will be no nonsense about vacations, paid holidays or the like.

Provisions have been made for adjustment of rates—downward, of course. A 25% profit-sharing plan is talked about, and notice has been served that if the new concern is not profitable, wage cuts will be forced on the employes while management "will have to work harder."

Still in the talking stage is a $500,000 stock sale plan for workers with purchases to be paid for from payroll deductions.

Daniel Gallagher, TWUA's area director for that part of Connecticut, has been keeping in close touch with the North Grosvernordale situation.

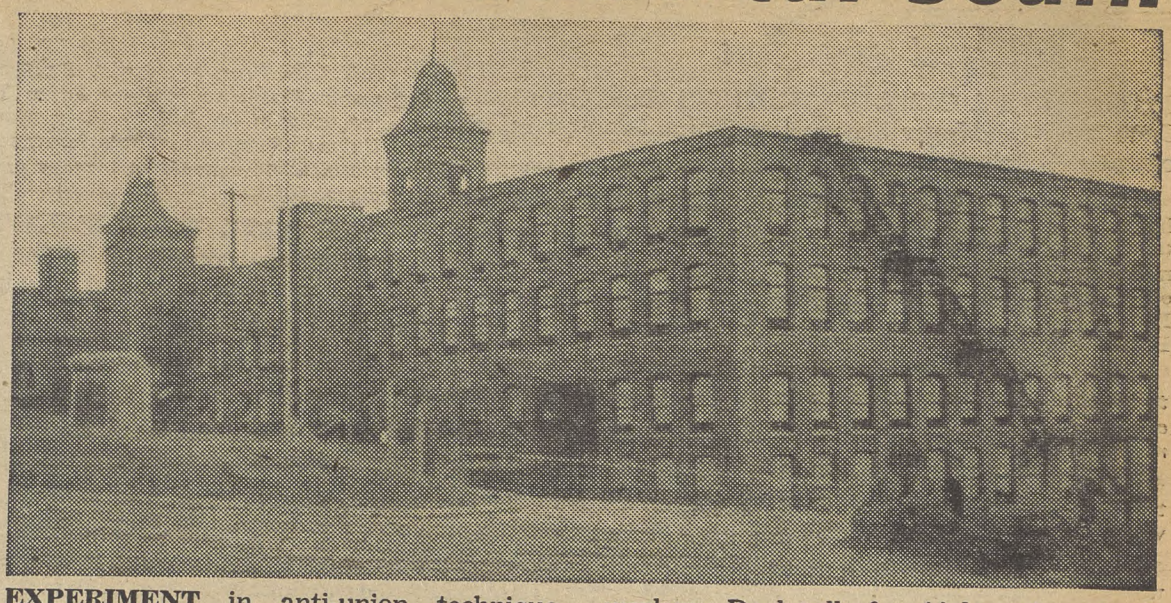
Undercut South

"There's no question that they are going to try and operate there without a union," he said. "They will draw their labor force from people in their fifties.

"Why, with the setup they propose, a plant like that could undercut the South."

Management, it can be safely assumed, is watching developments. If the North Grosvernordale experiment shows signs of success it may be duplicated elsewhere.

Some part of the textile industry may be saved for New England, *but at a new and higher price in living standards for those who work in it.*



EXPERIMENT in anti-union technique may be slated for this textile mill in North Grosvernordale, Conn. Built in 1872 and apparently doomed last year, speculators talk of running it again with job-hungry workers. Deal calls for 44 hours' work at 40 hours' pay, no fringe benefits and, of course, no union. TWUA and industry are watching the situation closely and are frankly apprehensive.

Textile Toll In New England

The jobs of 117,000 New England textile workers vanished between February 1951 and October 1954. A large percentage of these people, because of age and other factors, remain jobless. Many reside in one-industry communities like North Grosvernordale, Conn. When the mill is gone, so are the jobs.

Between 1946 and the present nearly 250 New England textile mills have been liquidated. Despite the exodus of mills to the South, increasing productivity has kept jobs there down. Not a single state, North or South, shows a gain in textile employment between 1951 and 1954.

Competition Being Killed By Textile Consolidations

INDUSTRIAL giants created since the end of the war by business mergers now dominate the once competitive textile yarn, woven fabric, finishing and converting industries.

Research Dir. Solomon Barkin of the CIO Textile Workers last week advised a Senate Judiciary subcommittee studying monopolies that the new colossal corporations have changed the nature of the industry through domination of price and production practices and reduction of competition.

Large scale mill liquidations have enhanced their power, Barkin declared. He testified after J. Spencer Love, head of Burlington mills, a typical corporate giant, had vigorously opposed any anti-monopoly legislation that "would stifle or stalemate the economic forces now moving ahead . . ."

Barkin urged the subcommittee to consider:

- Remedial action to inhibit mergers designed to exploit tax-free pension funds and foundations.
- Federal incorporation of giant firms for more uniform regulation.
- A federal supervisory agency for such corporations.
- A special tax on the profits and financial gains of large organizations which abandon plants, the revenue to be used for local reconstruction and development.
- Specific protection for unorganized workers in their efforts to form unions, since their rights under existing laws have been flouted.

Unlike corporations in other industries, Barkin went on, which have grown large through internal expansion arising from economic growth, many giant textile organizations have arisen primarily through acquisitions and mergers engineered to take advantage of tax loopholes.

Barkin said at least 541 mills providing normal employment for 147,000 persons had been liquidated in the post war years. He divided these as follows: 248 mills employing 65,800 in the cotton-rayon field; 218 mills employing 70,000 in woolen and worsted operations and 75 mills with 11,350 jobs in the dyeing and finishing industry.

Textile Strikers Return— But Only For Vacation Pay

STRIKING CIO Textile Workers in four New England States went back inside the mill gates last week just long enough to collect their vacation pay and then resumed the walkout that began Apr. 15.

Several hundred thousand dollars in vacation wages were collected by the 10,000 or so employes of Berkshire Hathaway, Inc., in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Vermont, and by the 3000 workers of the Pepperell Manufacturing Co. in Maine and the Bay State.

Both sides were holding solid in the 11th week of the strike. The firms stood pat on their demand for concessions in wage cuts and fringe benefit reductions totaling about 10c an hour.

TWUA-CIO was equally resolute in refusing to submit to terms which Cotton-Rayon Div. Dir. Victor J. Canzano said "would reduce New England wages below those of the South."

More than 14,000 other textile workers in the six-state region are employed by 40 mills which extended previous contracts with TWUA before the Apr. 15 deadline.

Three firms previously involved in the strike, Wamsutta Mills, Bates Manufacturing Co. and Continental Mills, employing a total of 7300 workers, settled with little or any change in their union contracts.

Centers of strike activity are in New Bedford and North Adams, Mass., and Biddeford and Lewiston, Me.

While the vacation pay will aid strikers' families, further assistance is being given those in need by TWUA and its affiliates as well as other CIO and AFL unions.

TWUA Executive Vice Pres. William Pollock has taken the management of the struck mills to task for their demonstration of "lack of faith and confidence in the U. S., in New England and their people."

Pointing to wage gains in the auto, electrical and other industries, he contrasted the "Stanley Steamer" pay of the textile field and ridiculed the cries of management for "wage relief."

SWANK HOTELS of Miami Beach are organizing target of AFL Hotel Workers, now waging a strike involving 2000 members against 16 hostelries. Headquarters of Local 255 at the resort is a busy place when members sign up for picket duty (left photo). Actress Kim Stanley, Broadway star and once a New York waitress, writes her check for strike relief fund (center). Union's do-it-yourself election was held when federal and state agencies failed to act on bargaining agency. Voting (right photo) revealed 2803 from 87 hotels favored union, only 44 against.

Ike Orders Restudy Of Dixon-Yates

EFFECTIVE torpedoing of the controversial Dixon-Yates private power monopoly invasion of TVA territory seemed almost certain last week when a Presidential review order held up the project "for further study."

There were strong indications that the contract to build the plant in West Memphis, Ark., might be canceled. Friends of the Tennessee Valley Authority hailed the step as a tremendous victory in the year-long battle against encroachment by private utilities into the "yardstick" region.

Pres. Eisenhower ordered the new look at the project when the city of Memphis decided to build its own power plant and discontinue use of TVA power after June 1958. TVA authorities asked him to order a new study of the need for the private power plan, which has been given Presidential blessing through its early stages.

In the absence of a great power demand from Memphis transmission costs and other factors would make the proposed power plant across the Mississippi River in Arkansas impractical.

Budget Dir. Hughes, the Administration's liaison man with the project, told senators that he might have the answers this week as to whether the government's contract with the private utility firm would be canceled.

Hoover Makes A New Gesture Toward Repealing New Deal

HERBERT HOOVER'S 23-year campaign to repeal the New Deal was climaxed last week when the second Hoover Commission adopted a report advocating higher federal power rates, prohibition of any more government-financed steam generating plants, and a special board to guide federal water resources policy.

The commission refused to accept recommendations of its task force, headed by retired Adm. Ben Morreel, that the government "sell" the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Bonneville and Grand Coulee projects, and other federal power facilities.

It recommended, however, that private utilities be granted a "fair share" of public power and urged that TVA and all other power facilities hereafter be required to float their own financing for expanding needs.

Two Eisenhower Administration officials, Atty. Gen. Brownell and Defense Mobilizer Arthur S. Fleming, mildly expressed concern that the government might be "impeded in exercising its proper role" in water resources.

Former Postmaster-Gen. James A. Farley, who broke with former Pres. Roosevelt in 1940, said the proposals came "dangerously close to inviting an abdication of federal government responsibilities."

Rep. Holifield (D. Calif.) filed a fierce dissent charging that they would "destroy the present benefits of low-cost federal power and leave future power development to private enterprise" alone.

Informed sources said the commission recommendations would compel an increase of 50% in TVA power rates and from 30 to 40% in rates from other federal generators.

The commission justified its attack on public power by saying that some states, which pay a substantial portion of taxes, get no benefits whatever.

Federal power rates, it argued, should be fixed by the Federal Power Commission on the basis of a formula requiring interest on investment, payment of state and local taxes, federal taxes equal to those paid by private utilities, and other upward adjustments.

Transmission lines should not be built by the government, the commission said, if "non-federal agencies" could build them.

This would settle a long controversy about the distribution of cheap federal power by giving benefits to private utilities, rather than to local cooperatives and publicly owned distribution facilities.

The commission also recommended major revision of existing laws on reclamation and irrigation to spread costs to more taxpayers, and asked "relaxation" of the general principle limiting the land owned by one farmer in a reclamation area to 160 acres.

Hoover Proposals Hit CIO Policies

Most major proposals of the Hoover Commission on water resources and public power are directly in conflict with long-established CIO declarations on the issues.

Resolutions adopted at the 1954 CIO convention last December reaffirmed defense of TVA and other federal power projects, preference for municipal and cooperative distribution systems, watershed management by the federal government, and "comprehensive regional planning" in major river valley systems based on the TVA model.

Adolf Sturmthal Appointed To Murray Memorial Chair

APPOINTMENT of Dr. Adolf Sturmthal as professor of the Philip Murray Chair of International Labor Studies at Roosevelt University, Chicago, was announced last week by Dr. Edward J. Sparling, university president.

Sturmthal has been professor of economics at Bard College, Annandale-on-Hudson, N. Y.

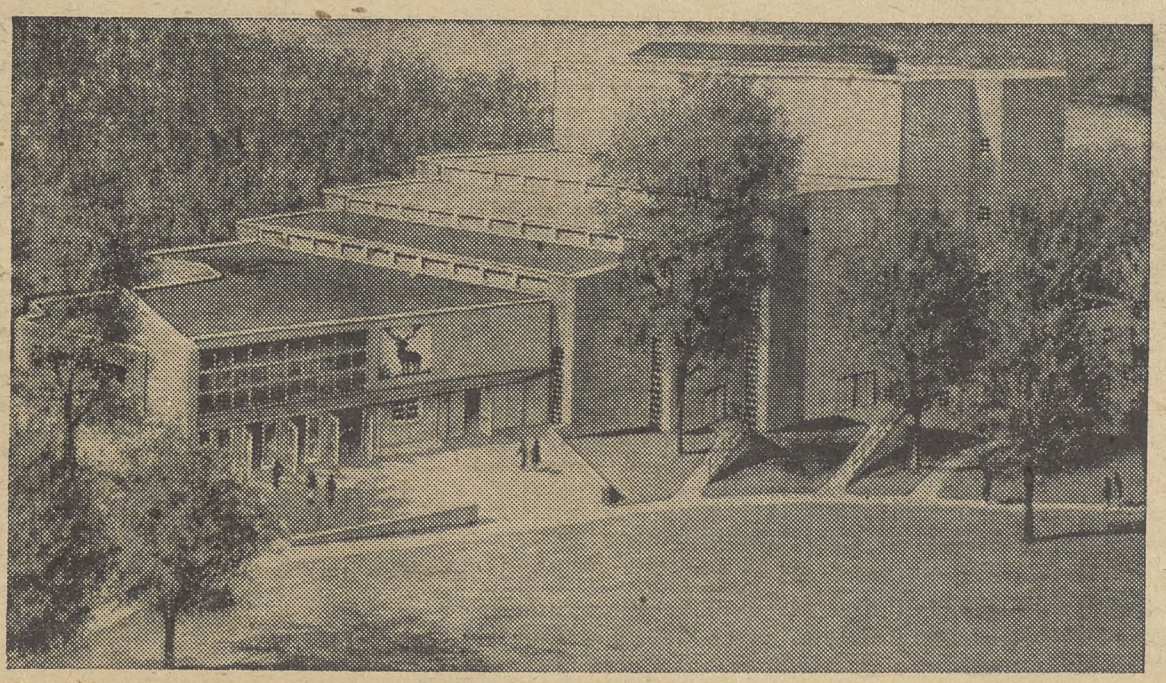
A former Fulbright scholar, social science research fellow and visiting professor at the School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell University, he will institute a program of research, seminars and lectures at Roosevelt.

The chair was established last November, under a $100,000 grant from the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation, "to provide a center for research and publication on the economic, social and political institutions of all people of all nations."

Sparling said the Murray Chair will "provide a training program for young men and women interested in international work."

"The studies conducted by Dr. Sturmthal will be particularly, but not exclusively, in the field of international labor," he said. "The courses instituted here should serve to develop government, management and trade union leadership.

"It is significant—and indicative of labor's interest in higher education—that the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation should found and finance a university chair of so broad a scope."



WORKERS' THEATRE—This is the architect's conception of the theatre being built at Unity House, vacation retreat in the Pocono Mountains of Pennsylvania operated by the AFL Ladies' Garment Workers. It will seat 1000 on one orchestra floor.

Paper Union Wins Same Vote Twice

RESULTS of a second NLRB election at Gummed Products Co., Troy, O., confirmed the previous victory of the CIO Paperworkers.

The first election was won by UPA-CIO 61 to 57, but was set aside June 11. The NLRB held that unon leaflets "were so misleading as to prevent the exercise of a free choice by employes in the election of their bargaining representative."

UPA's objection was vindicated when a second vote last week was won 67 to 62.

Changes Approved In Social Security

THE HOUSE Ways and Means Committee last week approved a three-point plan to liberalize Social Security benefits.

The bill, somewhat modified from the original amendments proposed by Chairman Cooper (D. Tenn.), would provide:

- Widows of workers covered by Social Security and women workers would become eligible instead of having to wait until 65.
- Persons totally and permanently disabled would become eligible for pensions at age 50 instead of having to wait until age 65.
- Aid to dependent children who suffer from physical or mental handicaps would be continued after age 18, cutoff date under existing law.

Democrats supported the modified plan despite charges by H-E-W Sec. Hobby that it would be expensive and that full-scale hearings were needed on a long list of proposed Social Security changes.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther endorsed the original proposals sponsored by Cooper. He announced "politically inspired attacks" arising from "the cynical hope that filibuster-type hearings" would block action in the present session of Congress.

Democrats on the committee, acting with the backing of Speaker Rayburn, said all the necessary facts already were available and that lengthy hearings were not necessary.

Their plan would include any increase in Social Security contributitions found necessary to keep the program financially sound.

High Court Order Spurs Integration

A MANDATE from the U. S. Supreme Court to Prince Edward County, Va., directing integration in public schools "with all deliberate speed" may get an early hearing on compliance.

Oliver W. Hill, counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and an attorney in the Virginia case before the highest tribunal, filed a petition to force compliance with the decision in the U. S. District Court at Richmond.

"Now that our opinion of the illegality of racial segregation has been confirmed, we intend to press forward until every vestige of it has been removed . . ." Hill said.

Elsewhere, the El Paso, Tex., school board voted six to one to abolish segregation in the public schools, the first large Texas city to comply with the historic desegregation decision.

Folk School On Desegregation

The Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tenn., will conduct a workshop on desegregation, "The South Prepares To Carry Out the Supreme Court Decision," July 24-Aug. 6.

REPORT—Pres. Arthur J. Arceneaux of the striking CIO Packinghouse Workers local in Gramercy, La., (right, leaning on car), tells members of latest development in sugar refinery walkout against 41c wage differential. A State Senator whose district furnishes many strikebreakers has asked for declaration of martial law.

Louisiana Sugar Strikers Facing Politico's Martial Law Demand

A DEMAND for a declaration of martial law in two Louisiana parishes (counties) where 1500 CIO Packinghouse Workers are on strike is the latest weapon to be hauled from the sugar barons' anti-union arsenal.

A State Senator from New Iberia Parish urged Gov. Kennon to invoke martial law in St. James and St. John the Baptist Parishes where a strike is in its third month against Godchaux Sugar, Inc., at Reserve, and Colonial Sugar Co. at Gramercy.

New Iberia Parish, strikers say, is furnishing most of the scabs working in the sugar refineries struck by UPWA-CIO over wages 41c an hour below those paid on the Atlantic Seaboard.

The Senator's demand came after five alleged strikebreakers were mauled in Gramercy. No reply had been given by the Governor to the request but several more State troopers were assigned to the area.

Trial of 31 union members for conspiracy to incite acts of violence has slowed down to a single session a week before Parish Judge R. I. Rivarde.

The elderly jurist and friend of the refiners issued a sweeping injunction against the strikers and the population of St. John the Baptist Parish. Papers instituting recall action against Judge Rivarde have been sent to the Louisiana Attorney-General.

Hope for a settlement with Colonial Sugar evaporated after a meeting arranged by Mayor Earl Deroche and Rev. Joseph G. Callaghan of Sacred Heart Church, both of Gramercy, with company and union officials.

The Mayor said he hoped for concessions from both sides and warned that if the company brought in outsiders, "Gramercy could become a battleground."

The company raised its original offer from 5c to 7c, but refused to discuss retroactivity or fringe benefits on the same pattern as other firms.

NAACP Meet Endorses CIO-AFL Merger

ENDORSEMENT of the merger agreement between the CIO and AFL was voted at the annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Atlantic City, N. J.

"The NAACP believes that a strong and united labor movement represents a powerful weapon in the struggle to end racial discrimination in the training and employment of Negro workers," the resolution on labor and industry said.

"We also call on the new federation to launch an intensive drive to organize the unorganized in the South especially. We note with gratification that the recommendations of the AFL-CIO Joint Merger Committee contain as a principle of merger . . . a clear and forthright statement recognizing the equal status of all minority groups in the new federation."

The convention authorized the NAACP to work with the merged federation and to use all legitimate means necessary to bring about a complete elimination of segregation and discrimination based on race and color in the free trade union movement.

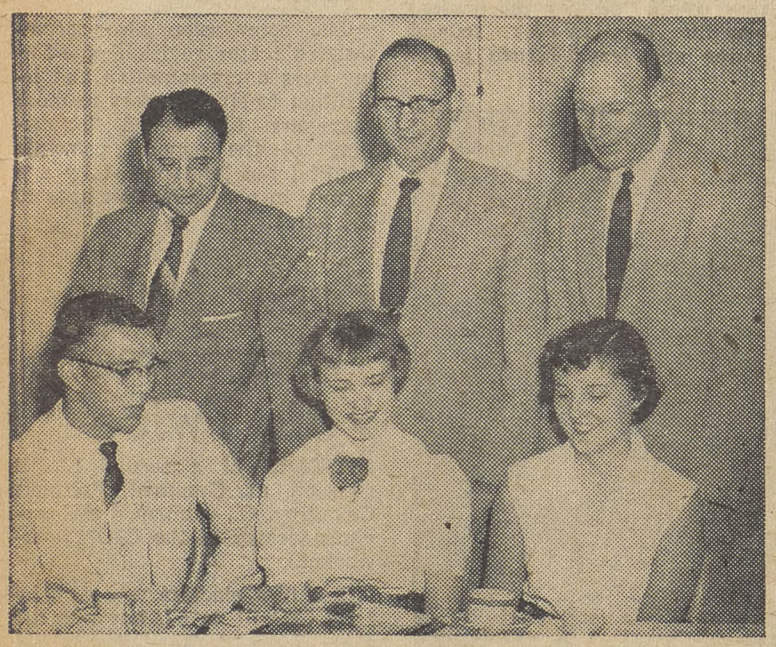
Winning of the guaranteed wage plan by the CIO Auto Workers headed by Pres. Walter P. Reuther, an NAACP national board member, was commended in the resolution.

"Negro workers and the entire Negro community have directly benefitted from victories won by organized labor and the NAACP vigorously supports the purposes of organized labor, including the union shop, in unions with open membership and non-discriminatory policies," it declared.

Congressional committees studying the effects of automation were asked "to recommend and to provide for retraining programs on a non-segregated basis for those displaced by automation in any industry."

The resolution "noted with satisfaction" the Senate's action in voting for a $1 minimum wage, but reaffirmed the organization's stand in favor of a $1.25 wage floor, with broader coverage to take in agricultural workers and those in retail trade.

Assistant Dir. Charles C. Webber of the CIO Community Relations Dept. was a convention delegate and resolutions committee member.



AMUSED BY PICTURES are holders of scholarships offered by a union-sponsored teacher-training program at Kansas State Teachers College at Emporia and scholarship planners. They are, from left, seated, Steve Luebbe, Annette Follett, Arneida Gunier; standing, Sec. H. J. Yount of Kansas CIO, Field Rep. William Noel of OCAW-CIO, and Dr. Harry Waters, chairman of the scholarship committee.

Blueprint For Chaos

AMERICAN advertisers have a duty to use their economic force to control newspaper editorial policies.

That's the blunt advice the Advertising Federation of America received recently from Clarence E. Eldridge, executive vice president of Campbell Soup Co.

Advertisers "have the right," Eldridge said, "to ask not merely whether the medium in question will sell goods . . . but whether, while pocketing the advertiser's money and publishing his advertising, it is permitting its editorial writers or its columnists or commentators to discredit business and business men."

Underlining his argument for advertisers' control of newspaper opinion, Eldridge said:

"We do not propose to be coerced by any phony argument about freedom of the press into lending our support, financial or moral, to a force which would, if it could, destroy us.

"Newspapers, magazines and networks are dependent for their very existence on the support of readers, listeners and advertisers . . . This fact is given implicit recognition in the constant effort to find out what readers and listeners want—and to give it to them.

"Yet there are some publications and some executives of the broadcast industry who seem to concede no similar right or interest to advertisers.

"They permit the use in their columns or over their stations of material clearly inimical to business and business men, and even to the economic system of which the advertiser is a part."

The industrialist called upon advertising men "to whom the wise expenditure of billions of dollars has been entrusted" to use this influence to be "the most powerful single determinant of the future of our country."

Knight Urges Greater UN Peace Quest

THE UNITED Nations should "begin now to move forward in every possible and constructive way toward peace," CIO Vice Pres. O. A. Knight told Non-Governmental Organization delegates to the recent UN commemorative session in San Francisco.

The U. S. labor movement, including CIO, AFL and Mine Workers, has been actively pushing UN aims through its participation in the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, he said.

"The labor movement is doing much to encourage democracy and to help people to a better way of life and so avoid the necessity of war," said Knight, who is president of the CIO Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers.

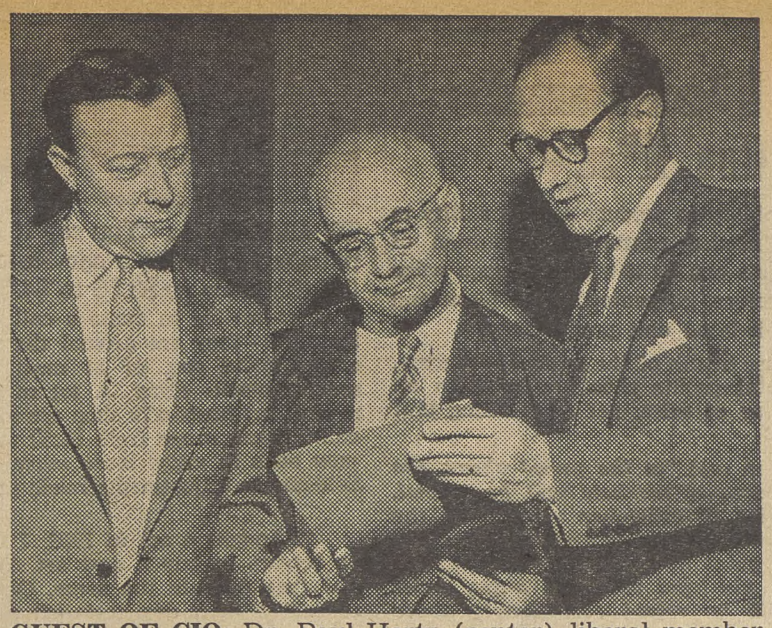
"Americans have a greater responsibility to work for peace through the UN than almost any other nation."

"We can't overlook the fact that we unlocked the secret of the A-bomb and that America is the only nation ever to use the bomb. That I would say is on the debit side.

"But we have made two offers which the CIO supports strongly. America proposed a plan for abolishing atomic weapons in war, along with a plan for inspection and controls, and we have offered to pool our knowledge and resources for peacetime uses of atomic energy."

Knight attended the San Francisco sessions marking the UN's 10th anniversary as a representative of CIO with William Kemsley, ICFTU representative to the UN.

The OCAW-CIO president commented that what impressed him most was the fact that after the Soviet delegate, V. M. Molotov, attacked the U. S., "the two nations that leaped to our defense were Cuba and the Philippines—two former colonial possessions."



GUEST OF CIO: Dr. Paul Hertz (center) liberal member of West Berlin Senate and a leading economic authority of the German city, discusses problems with CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther (left) and Victor Reuther, head of CIO Intl. Affairs Dept., at a CIO luncheon in Washington.

Ex-Refugee Says—

Neutrality Too High A Price For Unity

GERMAN citizens long for reunification of their country, but only a tiny portion will accept it at the price of complete neutrality in the struggle between democracy and dictatorship.

That is the prediction of Paul Hertz, member of the West Berlin Senate and a leading official of the city's economic ministry. He voiced it at a CIO luncheon in his honor in Washington.

A refugee from the Nazis who spent many years in the U. S., Hertz went back to Berlin in 1949 at the insistent invitation of the late Mayor Ernst Reuter, to help rebuild its economy. He was an American citizen and a friend of the Reuther family.

In the last elections, the Communists polled only 2.7% of the West Berlin vote, Hertz recalled —despite economic hardships resulting from Berlin's isolation from the democratic world. But trade and manufacturing have improved, and unemployment in West Berlin has been sharply reduced, he said.

Fritz Rettig, head of the German white collar workers union —an organization of 500,000 members—lauded the CIO Auto Workers' guaranteed wage victory and predicted it would have important effects throughout the world.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther —paying his first visit to Washington since the UAW contract negotiations—lauded the spirit of West Berlin. It shows, he said, that men and women are "willing to fight for their hopes and dreams of liberty—for affirmative goals."

ILO Ends; To Study Atoms In Industry

UNANIMOUS pledges to work toward harnessing nuclear energy for peaceful pursuits were made as the final sessions of the 38th general conferences of the Intl. Labor Organizations were concluded in Geneva.

The Governing Body of the government - worker - employer agency of the United Nations was asked to study the part the ILO could play in advising and assisting in:

- Promoting the development of atomic energy uses for peaceful purposes and to raise living standards.
- Studying and solving problems of adjustment which will arise within the ILO's fields of competence as a result of the industrial uses of nuclear power.
- Promoting the highest possible standards of health, safety and welfare among workers in atomic plants and other undertakings affected.

The conference, attended by more than 700 delegates, advisers and observers from 74 countries and territories, ended its three-week sessions after adopting a convention urging the immediate abolition of penal sanctions for migrant workers who breach work contracts and for the vocational rehabilitation of the disabled.

Another resolution stressed the importance of a real respect for the trade union rights of workers, the serious violations of these rights in certain countries and the need in some nations for laws and regulations to safeguard their normal exercise.

A resolution on labor-management relations asked that the ILO's activities as a whole be reviewed so as to contribute effectively towards labor-management cooperation and better human relations throughout the world.

Gen. Secy. J. H. Oldenbroek of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, in an address, criticized Communist attempts to use the ILO as a propaganda platform.

Canada's deputy labor minister, Arthur H. Brown, was elected chairman of the Governing Body to succeed Prof. Robert Ago of Italy. Pierre Waline of France was re-elected employers' vice-chairman, and Sir Alfred Roberts, United Kingdom, workers' vice-chairman.

House Okays $3.3 Billion Foreign Aid

THE HOUSE voted approval of the $3.3 billion foreign Aid Bill last week after beating down a series of amendments designed to cripple its operation and reduce the authorization.

Amendments defeated included:

- A move by Rep. Smith (R. Wis.) to halve Pres. Eisenhower's special $200 million fund for Asiatic development.
- A proposal by Rep. Adair (R. Ind.) to cancel most economic aid to India by cutting $70 million from economic aid. The House defeated this after Rep. Richards (D., S. C.) called India's roving ambassador, V. K. Krishna Menon, a "dedicated Communist" and a "traitor to the United Natoins,"
- A proposal by Rep. Selden (D., Ala.) to put half the bill's authorized $182 million for "development assistance" in the form of loans rather than outright grants.
- A move by Rep. Budge (R., Ida.) to bar aid to any country which refuses to waive jurisdiction over U. S. troops aboard accused of crime.

Dulles Remembers What Reds Did But Not What GOP Did To Truman

The following is an excerpt from the recent broadcast of ABC Radio Commentator John W. Vandercook on the address of Sec. of State Dulles at the 10th anniversary meeting of the United Nations in San Francisco. The CIO sponsors the Vandercook broadcasts.

In court room trials it's a popular belief that the lawyer who sums up his case before the jury last has an advantage. The theory being that since human memories are faulty, the final impression is apt to be the strongest impression.

Ex-lawyer John Foster Dulles had the good fortune therefore, rather than the bad fortune, of bringing up the end of the procession of the Big Four Foreign Ministers who have addressed the United Nations' meeting in San Francisco.

Soviet Russia's listening Mr. Molotov—who has lately tried so hard to give the impression of being merely a purring pussy cat in the parlor of international diplomacy—must have felt that his fur was being rubbed all the wrong way.

It was evidently Mr. Dulles' intention to bring the possibly wooly fancies of a world lately grown much more hopeful, abruptly back to the facts of life.

"We do not forget," he said. "We dare not forget, that some of those who now hail the recent developments are precisely those who for years sought to stop them."

The Secretary of State was specific. He recalled the fifth anniversary of the invasion of South Korea by the North Korean Communists.

John Dulles is a member of a party that has loudly and repeatedly condemned the part the United States and the United Nations played in stopping and in turning back that Red aggression. He is a distinguished spokesman of the party that went far toward winning the last election because of its condemnation of our action in Korea.

It was instructive then to hear Mr. Dulles call that intervention *"this triumph of collective security."*

The Secretary of State justly complained that in Molotov's speech, the Russian had counted the end of the Korean fighting as *"proof of the peace-loving character of the aggression and its supporters."*

Said Mr. Dulles scornfully:

"If they had their way, we would today be commemorating the fifth anniversary of the demise of the United Nations."

It is encouraging to learn that at last John Dulles approves so wholeheartedly of the courageous decision of Harry S. Truman to fight in Korea to halt armed Communist aggression.

JOHN W. VANDERCOOK

But it might have honored Mr. Dulles more if he had admitted that the party he represents has not always been of that now almost universally held opinion.

The Secretary of State went on to catalogue, realistically, the ill deeds of the opposing camp.

"In Asia," he said, "there is a Chinese Communist regime which became an aggressor in Korea, for which it stands condemned by the United Nations. It promoted aggression in Indo-China, and has used force and the threat of force to support its ambition in the Formosa area.

If Mr. Molotov's day wasn't spoiled already, Mr. Dulles went on to speak of something else he had not forgotten.

"Also," he said, "we cannot forget the existence of that apparatus known as international communism. It constitutes a world-wide conspiracy to bring into power a form of government which never in any country, at any time, was freely chosen by the people, and which destroys the reality of independence."

Soviet Russia's spokesman, when he spoke in the San Francisco Opera House, had detailed seven actions, all the way from the abandonment of overseas air bases to giving Formosa to Red China, that should be taken to end world tension.

"To bring the cold war to an end," said the U. S. Secretary of State, "seven points are not needed; this one is sufficient.

And he proceeded to elaborate on what "this one" was:

"Observe the charter of the United Nations; refrain from the use of force or the threat of force in international relations, and, from the support and direction of subversion against the institutions of other countries."

At the Geneva conference in July, Mr. Dulles expressed the hope that "we can find new procedures, or at least develop a new impetus which will help us to solve some of vast and stubborn problems which still confront us." When the American Secretary of State wound up his 28-minute long address, there was warm applause.

But it was noticed that even Molotov and the rest of the Russian delegation also went through the polite motions of hand clapping.

Economic Outlook Says—

Continued Prosperity Demands Substantial Increases In Pay

SUBSTANTIAL wage and salary increases this year were urged last week by the CIO Economic Outlook "to sustain the national economy's forward momentum" and to create full employment and production.

The current issue of the Outlook, issued by the CIO Dept. of Education and Research, said most companies can grant such improvements "without price increases . . . out of the improving productive efficiency and reduced production costs of the past two years, and the continued increases in productivity at present."

It noted that the national total output of goods and services have returned to the level existing before the economic decline in mid-1953. "Despite the rise in production," it said, "employment is lower than it had been in the spring of 1953. Unemployment remains relatively high."

As a result, it continued, "it now takes a smaller working force to produce the same volume of goods and services that a larger working force produced two years ago, before the economic downturn began."

Rising Production Needed

"The nation's total production of goods and services, therefore, must continue to increase in the months ahead if job opportunities are to be provided for those now unemployed, as well as for those youngsters who will soon be joining the labor force and looking for work," it said.

"Continued increases in production and employment, however, require expanding sales and growing consumer markets.

"Substantial boosts in wages and salaries at the present time are the basis for expanding consumer sales. *Guaranteed wage plans can aid in developing a firm basis for growing consumer markets throughout the year.*"

It pointed out that "in 1954, corporate profits were high, despite lower sales, production and employment in a period of economic slack."

"The elimination of excess profits tax at the beginning of 1954 and improving efficiency," the Outlook said, "have resulted in reduced costs of production for many companies, especially the larger ones.

"The benefits of reduced production costs have not been shared with consumers through lower prices, nor with most wage and salary earners through significant wage increases. There has been a rise in unit profit margins (profit for each item sold).

"Corporate profits have been booming in 1955. Sharp increases in productivity are raising production levels, without anything like similar increases in employment. Labor costs—and production costs, generally—in most companies are going down.

Boost Pay, Cut Prices

"Continued improvements in sales, production and employment require a better balance between the economy's ability to produce and its ability to consume. The needed continuing expansion of consumer markets can be obtained through wage and salary increases, guaranteed wage plans and a reduction in inflated unit profit margins.

"For the future health of the national economy, increases in total profits should arise from an increasing volume of sales, not from rising unit profit margins."

The publication said *"in the period ahead, the condition of consumer markets will be crucial. And the condition of consumer markets in the coming months will largely depend on (1) collective bargaining gains in wages and salaries; (2) whether or not the legal minimum wage, under federal law, will be raised considerably above the present 75c an hour."*

"Wage and salary increases are needed," it said, "to advance the living conditions of the great mass of American families. This need is urgent among those workers in poorly organized industries and parts of the country whose low wages can be lifted immediately by an increase in the coverage and amount of the federal legal minimum wage.

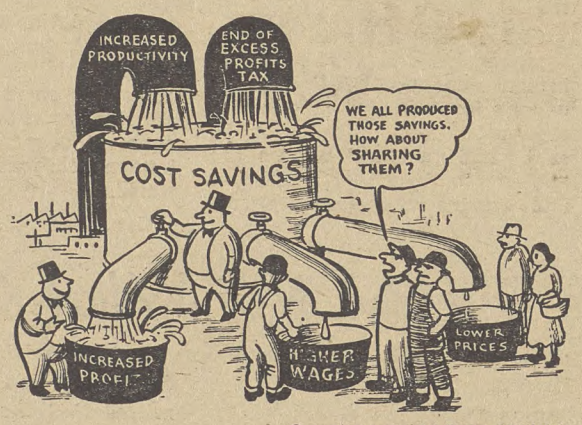
"Substantial wage and salary increases are also needed, to expand consumer buying and to continue the improvement in sales, production and employment of the past several months.

GW Can Help

"Guaranteed wage plans can help to strengthen consumer markets and provide a more secure basis for mass consumption throughout the year.

"The results of collective bargaining sessions throughout the nation—and of the legislative attempt to improve the federal minimum wage law—will be a key to the condition of consumer markets and to the general level of economic activity in the coming months."

The Outlook noted that business profits of 3442 leading corporations had increased 4%, after taxes, despite reduced sales. It noted that dividend payments in the first quarter of 1955 were running at an all-time high annual rate of $10 billion, and that sales had likewise risen.



Guernsey-Montgomery for the Economic Outlook, CIO.

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

TV REPAIRS : "You say it is impossible for a television repairman to make a service call at a flat rate of $2.50. You list the price as $3.50 to $4.50 per call. I'd like to know why it is impossible to make a call for $2.50—they are around the corner from you, or at most several blocks away. A lot of men at my husband's shop are grumbling at the prices of TV service calls. These range from $3.50 to $6. *Then sometimes when servicemen wish to make more money they take the sets to their shops.* Seldom are adjustments made in the home."

Buying Questions

—Mrs. R. E., East Orange, N. J.

"I bought a set in 1953. I think we have spent almost enough on repairs to buy a new set. We have called two different shops, and they operate the same. One day the repairmen put in a new tube. The next day it failed again, so they put in another tube. The third day it failed again. This time they took it to the shop. Of course our bill was higher."

—Mrs. A. H., Wichita, Kansas

ANSWER: Undoubtedly TV repairs have become a costly and irritating problem. Our previous warning was not intended to justify high charges, but to warn against outfits claiming to make calls for as little as $1 or $2. These often prove most expensive, because of their tendency to remove sets for shop work they claim is necessary. One large appliance organization reports that in its experience only a small percentage of sets need actually be taken into the shop for repairs.

Here are pointers to help protect you from overcharges and unreliable outfits:

—If the serviceman replaces parts, he should leave them with you. This is a must.

—He should give you an itemized bill for labor and parts.

Dealer May Be Responsible

—If the set is comparitively new, call the dealer who sold it to you or the manufacturer's local distributor to make good. Generally tubes are guaranteed for a year, and marked with a code number accordingly.

—Tube replacement is a frequent cause of repair calls. Manufacturer's suggested list prices for these run from $1.50 to as high as $5, but the average tube replacement costs about $2.50. *These prices should be maximum since they already include a 50% profit for the serviceman (a $2.50 tube costs him $1.25).*

—Care can reduce service calls. Avoid leaving a set turned on like a radio when you aren't actually watching, as this causes tubes to wear out rapidly. The great heat generated in TV sets also breaks down components. Be sure to allow circulation of air in back of and underneath your set.

—If you have a table model, you can save cost of house calls by taking the set to the shop yourself.

—Rebuilt picture tubes, if properly reconditioned, are satisfactory at a cost of only about half that of a new tube.

—Before need for service arises, learn prevailing rates in your area, and ask neighbors and friends for their experiences with local repairmen.

FOODS AND FEARS: "I have recently read a book on nutrition which claims that the hydrogenization of vegetable oils in shortening and margarine, and refining of salad oils, cause the destruction of vitamin E and unsaturated fatty acids, thus harming our diets very much. I have not been able to find out more about this."

—Mrs. H. N., Lake Stevens, Wash.

ANSWER: Dr. Henry Sherman and other food experts say that hydrogenization of fats and oils, as is done to produce the widely-sold canned shortenings, does diminish certain nutritive values, but indicate this loss is not vital since we get unsaturated fatty acids from the many other foods we ordinarily eat, including many we don't realize contain fatty acids. *The important point for proper nutrition is to eat a balanced diet including a variety of foods so that you're sure to get all necessary nutriants.*

But what is a matter of growing concern is the great number and complexity of chemical additives and insecticides already in use or proposed for use in food, government food and drug authorities say. This is a matter that needs strong supervision by the U. S. Food and Drug Administration.

PERMANENT ANTI-FREEZE: "I have been hearing a lot of talk on keeping anti-freeze in your radiator. Is it safe to keep them in the radiator the year around?"

—J. T., Bradford, Pa.

ANSWER: Manufacturers of permanent anti-freezes warn against leaving them in. But many mechanics say it's okay to do so. Best advice I have been able to get from a technical consultant is that you must add new rust inhibitor if you leave in your anti-freeze over the summer, and you do need to flush the cooling system now and then. Some men drain out the contents of the radiator including the anti-freeze to flush the cooling system, and then return the contents to the radiator or store for use next winter.

(Copyright 1955 by Sidney Margolius)

Oil-Chemical School Held

THE FIRST CLASS recently was graduated from training school for stewards under a program begun by the CIO Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers in the Whiting, Ind., area.

The program's second phase, a comprehensive leadership course of 19 sessions for eligible and potential stewards, began June 1. OCAW planned the program through its representatives in the area, A. Dave Herring, project director; Roger Bissing and Rex Marlow.

Teachers in the second phase included Prof. Joel Seidman, University of Chicago, Rep. Madden (D. Ind.), Dir. Larry Kellar of the Cook County (Ill.) CIO Community Services program; Chairman James Danly of the CSC in Sub-Dist. 3, CIO Steelworkers; Pres. John Truchan and Sec. John Milasich of the Lake County (Ind.) CIO Council.

CSC Aide Cites Parallels Between CIO, Red Cross

PARALLELS between the Red Cross and Labor were cited by Assistant Dir. Julius Rothman of the CIO Community Services Committee at a group relations panel during the National Red Cross convention in Atlantic City, N. J.

Both, Rothman said, are subject to government regulation, both are governed by voluntary action and both are vitally interested in the general welfare of the community.

He declared another milestone in the history of industrial relations was reached with the guaranteed wage plan.

People who work with their hands, he said, "the skilled trades, have achieved security and want to take their place in sharing the burden of community welfare as volunteers in the social agencies."

"There's still some of the Lady Bountiful surrounding community welfare work, but labor along with many other groups feels this field no longer belongs solely in the hands of men of wealth, but is every citizen's responsibility," Rothman said.

"Labor as a large segment of community life knows that welfare of its members is directly related to the welfare of the community as a whole, and wants to do its full measure in sharing this responsibility."

Pointing to the national agreement between the CIO and Red Cross for mutual participation in disaster relief, Rothman asserted a great deal more must be done in bringing labor into full participation in Red Cross activities.

He urged that local labor officials and Red Cross leaders make a mutual effort to know each other better and to understand the parallel aims of both.

Federal Wage Hike Bill Signed

Pres. Eisenhower signed into law last week a bill giving an average 7.5% pay boost to more than one million federal employes. Last year he vetoed a 5% hike.

The wage increase is retroactive to the first complete pay period in March. It is in line with a similar pay boost given recently to more than half a million postal workers.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

I VISITED the beautiful State of Washington for the purpose of addressing the convention of the Washington State CIO Council. After arriving in Seattle, I had the pleasure of driving across the State to Spokane where the convention was being held.

Enroute I had occasion to visit the Grand Coulee Dam and to see some of the wonderful transformation of desert waste into productive farm land. In looking at this stupendous reclamation job I couldn't help wondering why with all the evidence of public good, that some people are able to throttle effectively, at least for the time being, the Hell's Canyon high level dam.

While at the convention I had occasion to speak with many of the rank-and-file members representing their unions. I also talked at length with Pres. Dan Bandmann and Sec.-Treas. Harold Slater, both of whom have done a wonderful job in building the Council.

I had occasion to speak personally with Brother George Johansen, secretary-treasurer of the Alaska Fisherman's Union (Ind.), which is now having a referendum vote on affiliating with the CIO.

I found Bro. Johanasen to be a dedicated trade unionist interested in the future welfare of his union, who feels that the referendum will result in an overwhelming vote in favor of CIO affiliation.

THE CIO PAPERWORKERS have successfully concluded another NLRB election, reports Pres. Harry Sayre. This latest victory occurred at the Champion Corrugated Container Co., Plymouth, Mich. The campaign was conducted by UPA Rep. Frank Prawdzik.

Sec. Treas. John C. Lawson reports two favorable NLRB elections for the Stone & Allied Products Workers: Ohio Lumber and Face Brick Co., Mansfield, O., and Lock Joint Pipe Co., Wichita, Kan. Intl. Rep. Harold Etchison handled the first victory, and was assisted in the latter by Intl. Rep. P. O. Outlaw, Jr.

CIO Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler reports two CIO election victories at the Falco Machine and Tool Co., Gardena, Cal., where they favored the CIO Auto Workers by an overwhelming vote. The CIO Textile Workers were victorious at the Clarette Co., Inc.; Ambassador Mfg. Co., and Sierra Plastics, Inc., all in Los Angeles.

SEC. TREAS. AL HARTNETT of the CIO Electrical Workers reports an election victory at the Royal Typewriter Co., Wilmington, Del.

Reg. Dir. George DeNucci reports two CIO election victories in Region VI: the CIO Textile Workers won an important contest at the Cleveland Worsted Co., Cleveland, O., and the CIO Auto Workers were victorious at the S. A. Shenk Co., Columbus, O.

CIO Reg. Dir. Irwin DeSheter reports a CIO Steelworkers' victory as well as a UAW-CIO victory in Arizona. The USWA-CIO won bargaining rights at the Kennecott Copper Co. mine at Ray, and the UAW-CIO emerged the victor at the Bee Mold and Die Co., Phoenix.

Blame Laid To Automation In Closing Of 4 Shoe Plants

THE PLAN of the International Shoe Co. to close four New Hampshire plants in the fall was attributed last week to automation by Pres. Russell J. Taylor of the CIO Shoe Workers.

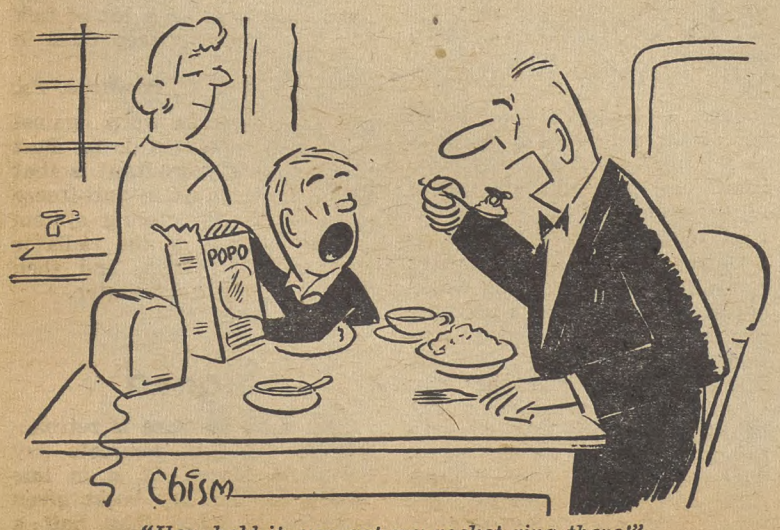
The company will lay off some 1500 workers at plants at Newport, Claremont, Nashua and Manchester, but will continue to operate a tannery and distribution warehouse in the latter city.

It announced that production would be increased at its Missouri plants, but Taylor took a dim view of the prospect of additional workers being hired there.

He cited the case of the Cape Girardeau, Mo., operation of the firm, where the work force was cut about a year ago from 1200 to 700. Some 300 were hired a few months ago for a net loss of 200 jobs in less than a year.

He said that automation has been used increasingly in the shoe industry since 1951, with the Bureau of Labor Statistics reporting the same number of shoes can be made now as four years ago with 7.5% fewer workers.

Taylor said that International Shoe will be able to make as many shoes next year as it made in 1951 with 2000 fewer workers.



"Hey, hold it, you got my rocket ring there!"

CIO-OCAW Members Form New Atomic Energy Council

A NEW Atomic Energy Workers Council, representing 5500 workers in five Atomic Energy Commission plants, was formed last week in Washington by the CIO Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers.

OCAW Vice Pres. Elwood Swisher said the council was created to provide atomic energy workers with an opportunity to discuss mutual collective bargaining problems and policies. Swisher has been named by Pres. O. A. Knight to act as coordinator.

The council's constitution provides that the group will "keep under careful surveillance the industrial development of atomic energy in order to protect the interests of the whole American people."

It will also dedicate itself to "working for ever wider civilian and peacetime uses of the power within the atom."

James Greene of Oak Ridge, Tenn., was elected president. Other officers are John Wettsetin, Portsmouth, O., vice-president, and LaMar Hansen, Idaho Falls, Ida., secretary-treasurer.

In a pair of resolutions, the council called for Senate rejection of the $6.5 million appropriation for the Dixon Yates transmission line and urged congressional authorization of AEC construction and operation of "at least five large demonstration atomic power plants."

The five AEC facilities represented, all operated by private companies under government contract, are located at Oak Ridge, Tenn., Portsmouth and Miamisburg, O., Paducah, Ky., and Arco, Ida.

Next meeting of the council will be in St. Louis, after the first of the year.

OCAW Promotes Councils Program

Formation of company and sub-industry councils by locals of the CIO Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers has been spurred by Vice Pres. Joseph Applebaum.

He has written nearly 200 locals in 11 company groups and five sub-industry divisions urging councils and pointing out that they will be of aid, when negotiations begin later this year, in achieving new bargaining goals.

UAW-CIO Wins Election At Calif. Tooling Job Shop

THE FIRST major breakthrough in organizing tooling job shops in Southern California was realized by the CIO Auto Workers through an NLRB election at the Falco Machine & Tool Co., Gardena.

Skilled workers voted 155 for the UAW-CIO and 29 for no union. It was the first election for Falco workers, and the first big organization gain among the 250 or more unorganized job shops in the area.

The plant works almost entirely on jigs and fixtures for aircraft plants and is considered by skilled workers as one of the best in the region. Unusual in the organizing campaign was the fact the the Falco owners are former UAW members from Detroit.

Skilled workers from many auto and aircraft plants, including Douglas at Long Beach, North American Aviation, American Motors and others, gave valuable assistance in plant gate distributions and in telling the UAW story to Falco workers.

"It's our aim to standardize wage rates and working conditions for the thousands of skilled workers in job shops," the UAW declared.

The Falco drive was coordinated and directed by staff members from the Competitive Shops Dept. working with the UAW Reg. 6 staff under Reg. Dir. Charles Bioletti.

Ship Officers Unions Win $100 Pension

A MINIMUM pension of $100 a month plus social security payments has been won by two CIO and one AFL merchant marine officers unions from Atlantic and Gulf Coasts shipowners.

Some 6000 members of the Marine Engineers, and the Radio Association, both CIO, and the AFL Masters, Mates and Pilots are covered.

These and other benefits in the new contracts were hailed by MEBA-CIO Pres. Herbert L. Daggett as "the most outstanding gains the officers' unions have won in recent years." He attributed the successful conclusion of the negotiations to the cooperation of the three unions and the assistance of the CIO Maritime Union.

Previously MMP-AFL negotiated separately. Its contract with passenger-freighter operators will expire Sept. 30, but it is expected to gain the same benefits.

The two CIO unions increased the vacations paid by the tanker operators from 30 to 60 days, and the three unions eliminated inequities among the tanker and passenger-freighter personnel.

The tanker deck officers, members of MMP-AFL, this year obtained a 6% pay increase, which the two other unions obtained last year in lieu of the longer vacation.

Republicans Startled By Wheat Vote

THE NATION'S wheat farmers surprised the Administration by voting overwhelmingly to continue rigid quotas on production even though government support prices will be dropped to 76% of parity under the "flexible" price policy.

Officially the Agriculture Dept. was "neutral" on the issue, but department sources warned reporters that farmers might refuse to endorse quotas by the required two-thirds vote.

Sec. Benson a week earlier promised that if farmers did turn down quotas, he would seek price supports at 65% of parity level instead of the 50% provided by law if there are no quotas.

Instead of rejecting quotas, wheat farmers voted in favor of them by a more than a three-to-one margin.

Pro-quota votes were especially heavy in states where the National Farmers Union openly urged farmers to "save" the wheat program.

Retail Union Elects Heaps Secretary

A SERIES of changes in the top leadership of the CIO Retail, Wholsale & Department Store Union, made during a meeting of the union's General Council in Washington, included the election of Executive Vice Pres. Alvin E. Heaps as secretary-treasurer .

In his new post Heaps succeeds Martin C. Kyne, longtime official of the union who had resigned to become president of Culinary Employees Local 923, in New York.

Kyne was also named one of three new vice presidents. The others were Vice Pres. Philip Hoffstein of Local S-1 and Dept. Store Dir. Carl Andren of Dist. 65. Pres. Sam Kovenetsky of Local S-1 was approved as an executive vice president in charge of department store organizing.

The change found Heaps back in the post he occupied from 1948 to 1954. He will continue to serve as the union's organization director, a place he filled during his tenure as an executive vice president.

Culinary Employees Local 923 was forcibly seized by the international union last September after local officers were suspended following disclosure of irregularities in the handling of the local welfare fund.

Kyne was installed as administrator. When the local was reconstituted in May, he was "drafted" as its leader.

Reports to the General Council showed a membership increase of 15,000 in the last year to a total of 150,000. A goal of 200,000 members was set for the next convention.

Pamphlet Issued On Family Agency

The National CIO Community Services Committee, in cooperation with the Family Service Association of America, has issued a pamphlet on "Family Counselling for Worried Workers" to aid CSC counsellors in explaining family service agencies. It may be obtained from CSC headquarters at 1776 Broadway, New York City 17.

Draft Bill Signed As Reserve Plan Revives

A NEW drive to establish a military "reserve" program began when the House Armed Services Committee last week approved a "compromise" plan designed to bypass an anti-segregation amendment that had stalled an earlier bill.

The committee acted as both House and Senate passed and sent to the White House another measure extending the Selective Service law for four years and the doctor's draft for two years. Pres. Eisenhower promptly signed it.

CIO charged in a letter to all members of the House that the "compromise" reserve bill would not effectively add to our strength even though it established the principle of compulsory reserve service.

The letter signed by Thomas H. Burke, CIO chief of congressional liaison, made these points:

- It would authorize the President to call to active duty as many as one million ready reservists without further approval of Congress.
- It would make three million youths liable to from six to 10 years of "military indoctrination" without preparing them, realistically, for "effective military duty."

"Such first steps," toward universal military training, Burke wrote, would actually weaken our national vitality by imposing "arbitrary military jurisdiction" during the period when young men "should be awakening to the fuller dimensions of American life."

"We doubt the value of relatively non-technical 'one night a week' reserve training," as the bill proposes, he said, for reservists who previously have had two years of highly specialized active duty.

Burke also pointed out problems that might be created in industrial relations—what would happen to workers on night shifts, whether they might have to use their vacations for annual field training periods, and the possibility that workers subject to service might be discriminated against in employment or promotion.

The CIO opposed the original reserve bill approved by the committee. This was stalled when Rep. Powell (D. N. Y.) successfully added an amendment forbidding racial discrimination in national guard units and southern members indicated they would vote against the entire measure.

Powell promised a similar anti-segregation amendment for the new "compromise," although Committee Chairman Vinson (D. Ga.) said he would lead a fight against it.

Extension of the Selective Service and doctors' draft provisions went through after a bitter parliamentary fight in the House. Rep. Smith (D. Va.) attempted to kill the latter and the leadership blocked a separate vote on whether this feature should be sent back to committee.

Brownell Hit By Senators For 'List'

THE SENATE Internal Security Subcommittee last week joined the chorus of those complaining that the Attorney-General's list of "subversive" organizations is being "misused."

The subcommittee said the list of some 300 allegedly subversive groups is just Atty.-Gen. Brownell's "opinion."

Membership in such organizations should be "only one factor" in the evaluation of a case under the federal employe security system, it added.

Brownell ought to revise the list to get rid of half the alleged Communist "fronts" that no longer exist, because in practice a person who has ever been a member of a listed group "cannot get a job on a project where (security) clearance is required," the subcomimttee report said.

Brownell also ought to get out a handbook stating when subversives allegedly dominated groups, the areas in which they operated, and how they tied in with others, said the senators.

The subcommittee also advised him to bring more cases faster—all of them within a year—to prove his allegations against groups before the Subversive Activities Control Board.

Senators criticized the Justice Dept. for scheduling only 20 cases before the SACB, arguing that all organizations retained on the list ought to be given prompt hearings.

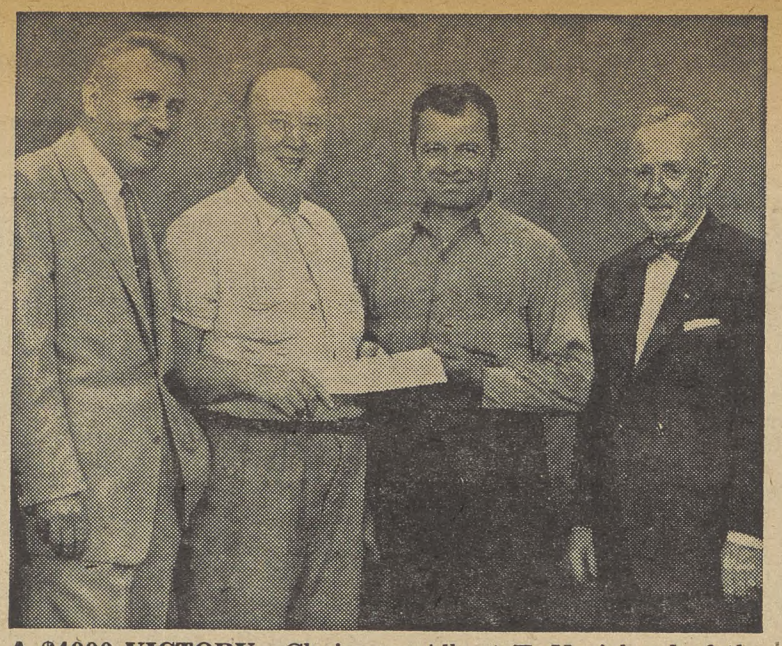
Atom Ship Hits Shoals In Congress

WHAT some congressmen privately called Pres. Eisenhower's "pipe dream" — the proposed atoms-for-peace merchant ship—hit heavy shoal waters in Congress last week.

A proposed appropriation was knocked out after study of the project by the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy. A bill to provide funds for the Atomic Energy Committee passed the House without even an attempt by Republicans to restore the project.

A party-line drive by Senate Republicans to restore funds for the ship failed in the Senate by a 42 to 41 vote, despite a statement by GOP Floor Leader Knowland (Calif.) that the President is "very much interested in the project."

Rep. Price (O. Ill.) declared in speeches that the merchant ship would "cost $40 to $50 million," would never be able to compete economically and would be "completely impractical."



A $4000 VICTORY—Chairman Albert E. Uprichard of the grievance committee of Local 453 of the CIO Electrical Workers (second from left) presents $4000 check for back pay to Mitro Suchowaski, paid by the Otis Elevator Co., Yonkers, N. Y., after it lost court fight to set side arbitrator's award. Others are Local Counsel Irving Abramson (left) and Local Pres. Walter Thompson.

House Hearings End On Minimum Wage

HEARINGS on revisions of the minimum wage law ended last week after a delay caused by consideration of Puerto Rican application of wage floors.

There was a possibility that committee action this week might report out a bill. The following week, some congressional observers believed, the House might vote on legislative changes in the Fair Labor Standards Act. well ahead of the congressional adjournment deadline.

Chairman Barden (D. N. C.) of the House Labor & Education Committee had contended that a procedural resolution adopted by his group several weeks ago excluded consideration of Puerto Rico's wage standards, as well as extending coverage under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Several labor witnesses cited the island's competition through its low wage structure. Concern for a "balanced record" led the chairman to invite Puerto Rican Gov. Luis Munos-Marin to testify for an entire day.

The Governor's disarming and engaging presentation won him some advocates for his stand that the island's economy would be hurt by any "tampering" with the minimum wage structure at this time.

Trade unions in Puerto Rico, however, favor upward revision of wage floors at least in line with the Senate vote of several weeks ago.

The Senate, in addition to setting a $1 minimum wage for the U. S. mainland, adopted a somewhat complicated formula for Puerto Rican industry providing that every rate must be increased by one-third when the $1 becomes effective in this country.

This would be a proportionate increase, since the $1 figure is a 33% increase over the present 75c legal minimum. The Senate also decreed that regardless of whatever raise becomes immediately effective in Puerto Rico, every rate must be hiked 25c by Jan. 1, 1958.

Presidents of the four unions which make up the CIO-AFL Joint Minimum Wage Committee last week wrote all members of Barden's committee that "Puerto Rico is not really befriended by a policy of do-nothingism."

They said it was their considered judgment "that a combination of some statutory requirements and improved industry committee operations will result in good for the Commonwealth itself and will help eliminate unfair competition with mainland industries."

The union group's letter added that "the Governor's implication that he spoke for the labor movement of the Commonwealth on this issue simply does not square with the facts."

Signing the letter were Pres. Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers; Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers; Pres. David Dubinski, AFL Ladies Garment Workers, and Pres. Alex Rose, AFL Hatters.

'Beyond The Call Of Duty—'

What's a honeymoon compared with the welfare of several million U. S. workers? Walter Wollin, a member of CIO Clothing Workers Local 93 in Aurora, Ill., interrupted his wedding trip to join other unionists in Washington to urge Congress to pass a $1.25 minimum wage.

J. L. Coulter Dies, Oil Union Pioneer

John L. Coulter, pioneer member of the old CIO Oil Workers who formerly served as its president, vice president and secretary-treasurer, died recently at Fort Worth, Tex. He was 65.

He was among the organizers of California unions of oil workers in 1918, and was a delegate to the first international convention in El Paso, Tex., in 1920. The following year he was elected secretary-treasurer and held the post until 1936, when he began three years as vice president. He declined renomination after serving one term as president.

Justice Dept. Gives Up On Lattimore

THE JUSTICE DEPT. last week abandoned its three-year effort to send Owen Lattimore, Far Eastern expert, to prison on perjury charges.

A terse press release said the department would not appeal to the Supreme Court iower court rulings that threw out key counts of the indictment charging Lattimore with being a "promoter" and "sympathizer" with communism.

The department also said the remaining counts would not permit a "successful prosecution," and that the whole case would be dismissed.

Lattimore's ordeal began more than four years ago, when Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) charged on the Senate floor that he was the "top Soviet espionage agent" in America.

This accusation was hastily softened by McCarthy, but the late Sen. McCarran (D. Nev.) put Lattimore through 12 days of exhaustive grilling before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and then "certified the record" to the Justice Dept.

Lattimore persistently denied any Communist connections and he was never officially charged with lying about this. The indictment first charged that he was a "sympathizer" with Communism.

U. S. District Judge Luther W. Youngdahl dismissed this charge as "formless and obscure," and was upheld by the Court of Appeals. Youngdahl also dismissed the substitute "follower and promoter" charged and was sustained in the Appeals Court by a tie vote.

Federal Job Vacated By Chasanow

THE LAWYER the Navy restored to his job, with an apology for having called him a security risk, left his federal post last week for full-time private practice.

The Navy abolished the job of Abraham Chasanow, ostensibly with his "concurrence," and offered him another post at the same salary. Chasanow declined, saying he'd go to work for himself.

Chasanow was dismissed as a security risk in April 1954 on the basis of what were later determined to be charges involving malice or mere gossip.

Anthony Lewis, Washington Daily News reporter now with the New York Times, exposed the case in a series of stories that won him both the CIO Newspaper Guild's Heywood Broun Award and the Pulitzer prize.

The embarrassed Navy reopened the case, gave Chasanow new hearings, and restored him to his job with a confession of "grave injustice."

CIO on ABC
Monday thru Friday
John W. Vandercook
AND THE NEWS

House Group Approves $1 Minimum Wage

—See Page 2

CIOers go to Summer School
See Page 6

The CIO News

Official Weekly Publication, Congress of Industrial Organizations

Washington, D. C., July 11, 1955 — 82 — Vol. 18, No. 28

USWA Nails Down 15c Pacts

—See Page 3

A Day Of Jubilation— When the CIO Steelworkers reached a new contract less then 12 hours after a strike began, USWA-CIO members hoisted waving, smiling Pres. David J. McDonald to their shoulders in jubilant celebration outside Pittsburgh bargaining room. The steel union had asked for a "substantial" wage increase. It gained wage increases slightly more than 15c an hour in the pace-setting agreement with U. S. Steel, which was extended to other "Big Six" firms and other basic steel producers. **(Details and photos on Page 3.)**

$1 Minimum Wage Bill Gets House Group's Okay

LABOR'S hard-fought campaign to increase the minimum wage and improve the living standards of millions of American workers passed another big hurdle late last week.

By a decisive 21 to 9 vote, the House Labor Committee approved a bill upping the minimum wage floor from the present 75c to $1 an hour.

Pres. Eisenhower's proposal for a slim 15c boost to 90c an hour—which he had supported again at a press conference the day before the House committee met—was defeated by a 15 to 15 tie vote.

HOUSE committee approval of the $1 minimum—already voted by the Senate—came as Congress returned from the July 4th holidays and headed into what is expected to be the last month of the session.

"The next 10 days are crucial for many CIO legislative objectives," Dir. Robert Oliver of the CIO Legislative Committee advised affiliates. He urged action particularly on minimum wage, housing and natural gas legislation.

The minimum wage bill okayed by the House group differs in several minor points from that voted unanimously by the Senate some weeks ago. The biggest difference is the effective date. The Senate set it for next Jan. 1. The House bill delays its effect until March 1.

Committee Chairman Barden (D. N.C.) declined to say when he expects the bill will come up on the floor, but Democratic Whip McCormack (Mass.) said it might be this week.

In earlier testimony, CIO officials had made a strong plea for upping the minimum to $1.25 with extended coverage, calling it "a realistic, appropriate objective at this time."

IN THE HOUSE committee, Rep. Kearns (R. Pa.) joined with 14 Democrats to vote against the 90c figure. On the next vote for $1, six Republicans joined the 15 Democrats on the 21 to 9 count. Barden and Rep. Landrum (D. Ga.) voted no.

Minimum wage improvement, it was noted, was not on a list of five major "must" bills set up by the President and GOP congressional minority leaders. But there was no doubt it would be sent to the White House.

Other congressional developments included:

SOCIAL SECURITY: Early House action was predicted on a social security improvement bill approved by the House Ways and Means Committee. It would add 1,100,000 persons to the seven million now receiving benefits, extend coverage to lawyers, dentists and all professionals except doctors, lower the benefit age to 62 for women and 50 for totally disabled workers, and raise total social security taxes to 5%.

HOUSING: CIO urged strong protests to prod the House Rules Committee into voting out the housing bill, which has been sidetracked by a Dixiegop coalition. *(See story Page 8.)*

SCHOOL AID: A "compromise" federal aid to education bill, containing both Democratic and Administration proposals, has been approved by a House subcommitee. *(See Page 6.)*

MILITARY TRAINING: The House by voice vote approved a modified version of the Administration's military reserve training bill, after defeating by a 156 to 105 vote a non-segregation amendment offered by Rep. Powell (D. N.Y.).

CIO Protests Sugar Quota Cut

THE U. S. should stand by its international trade agreements and not welsh on Cuba's sugar quota before the expiration of the present Sugar Act.

That's what CIO told Congress in opposition to bills by Sen. Ellender (D. La.) and others which would increase domestic sugar production quotas at the expense of Cuba, a year and a half before the present Sugar Act expires.

The CIO statement was presented to the House Agriculture Committee by Robert Oliver, director of the CIO Legislative Committee and assistant to Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

THE CIO Packinghouse Workers, which represents many thousands of sugar workers in the U. S. and Puerto Rico, joined in the statement.

"Our organization today," Oliver said, "is opposed to the pending proposals for changes in the sugar quotas.

"In this view, we are merely standing on a basic principle of the CIO in international affairs, which holds that international understandings, once entered into, should be morally binding upon nations and must not be unilaterally and capriciously set aside."

When the Sugar Act of 1948 was enacted, the U. S. entered into a separate agreement with Cuba that existing quota provisions would continue for the term of the act. Yet the pending proposals would change the quota in midstream, striking particularly at Cuba.

THE CIO STATEMENT also pointed out that "it is in the area of sugar production that agriculture in this country has found many of its lowest labor standards and employers of the worst character." *(Some 1500 UPWA members are facing anti-strike injunctions and demands for martial law in a long strike against Godchaux Sugar, Inc., and Colonial Sugar Co. in Louisiana.)*

The Bare Facts Of The Situation—

SUMMERTIME is headache time for shop stewards at the Cincinnati RCA plant—headaches (and red faces) over shorts that are too short, bare midriffs that are too bare, and blouses with too deep necklines.

It's not a new story for members of CIO Electrical Workers Local 771 in the hot and humid months, but this year it seems to be more of a problem than ever—so much so that the local has set up "A Committee to Review the Situation and Establish a Fair Set of Recommendations to Control the Ever Increasing Use of Improper Clothing."

Last week, in the midst of a heat wave, a copy of Local 771's paper, the Iuette, came to hand, with a report headlined *"Shorts Rise As Temperatures Rise"* by Chief Shop Steward Herb Brown. *It appears that his trials and tribulations are more than any shop steward should have to carry.*

Ever since the IUE local was formed in 1941 at the RCA plant in Norwood, O., near Cincinnati, Brown noted, women workers have had the privilege of wearing shorts in mid-summer. In the past, he noted, there have been *"many"* abuses. Currently, he added, there are *"very few."*

The "Committee to Review the Situation and so forth" has come up with these "fair" recommendations:

1. "Girls should not wear bare midriffs, halters, sun bras or swim suits.

2. "They should not roll the legs of the shorts in order to make them shorter . . .

3. "We should not wear shirts that fully cover the shorts when you stand erect . . .

4. "Blouses which are obviously transparent should not be worn without a camisol.

5. "We will not wear necklines which are improperly revealing."

Chief Shop Steward Brown added this plea for fair clothing standards:

"Most of it like this way, girls—don't change it. Improper clothing could cause us to lose this privilege."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

LITTLE ATTENTION has been given to one of the remarkable achievements in this session of Congress—the unanimous approval, by the Senate and House, of the Humphrey-Stennis-Walter resolutions to create an independent 12-member commission to study the government's dismal "security" program.

Pitfalls For The Security Inquiry

It is important to understand the real function of the proposed commission and the pitfalls ahead.

The function of the commission, accurately stated, is to remove the hateful "treason" issue from the field of partisan politics.

This is not exactly the language used by Sens. Humphrey (D. Minn.) and Stennis (D. Miss.) and by Rep. Walter (D. Pa.).

Humphrey recently stated, for example, that the commission is an effort to *"come to grips in a constructive way with a terribly important national problem—how to protect the nation's security without violating basic American rights."*

This is, of course, correct—but it is also correct to put the objective somewhat differently. There is a growing realization among both Republicans and Democrats that neither party really benefits from the Communists-in-government "issue," from campaign insinuations and innuendoes attacking the patriotism of Democrats or the "numbers racket" of Republicans about discharged "security risks."

Failure Of Nixon's Smear

Two things brought the matter to a head. one was the relative failure of Vice Pres. Nixon's smear campaign against Democrats last year. The second was the Wolf Ladejinsky "case."

Nixon's campaign aroused such Democrats as Sam Rayburn, former Vice-Pres. Barkley, Democratic House Leader McCormack and others to a state of fury. Responsible Republican congressional leaders realized, at last, that the pendulum might swing violently against politicians who racketeered about communism.

The butchery of the Ladejinsky "case" by Agriculture Sec. Benson, who fired Ladejinsky and branded him as a security risk, despite "clearance" and employment of the man by the State Dept. and Foreign Operations Administration, worried the Republicans silly.

The White House withdrew its bitter-end opposition to the Humphrey-Stennis-Walter resolutions, indeed, only after Sen. Carlson, a pro-Eisenhower Kansas Republican, bluntly told the President that he would vote for the resolution—and that the handling of the Ladejinsky matter was "indefensible."

A chain of events flowed from Carlson's warning to Ensenhower: the White House acknowledged that Benson had made a mistake, Benson admitted he had made a mistake, and Benson finally corrected the Agriculture Dept. records to remove the "security risk" stigma from Ladejinsky's name.

Same Old GOP Campaign Due

What are the pitfalls ahead? A principal one is that, no matter what a bipartisan commission may recommend, such wiseacre politicians as Nixon, Atty.-Gen. Brownell and GOP National Committee Chairman Len Hall will be tempted to try just once more to win an election by insinuating that Democrats are *"soft toward Communism."*

Another is that Eisenhower himself, obsessed with a soldier's naive idea of what constitutes "security" in a democracy, may obstruct the commission's work and reject any findings proposing broad changes in the existing program.

Eisenhower has never shown the sensitiveness of Harry S. Truman to the dangers inherent in "screening" procedures, in faceless informers, in spreading ever wider the network of citizens spying upon citizens.

Truman, after all, tried to create the Nimitz Commission to investigate his own loyalty-security program. He was frustrated by the late Pat McCarran, who blocked the effort in the Senate, but he was deeply disturbed by charges of abuses and mistakes, and he tried.

It looks as if Congress is about to give Eisenhower a chance to prove his sincerity in wanting Communism utterly removed as a political "issue." *But no matter how wise a commission's study and report, much will inevitably depend on the breadth and depth of the President's own understanding.*

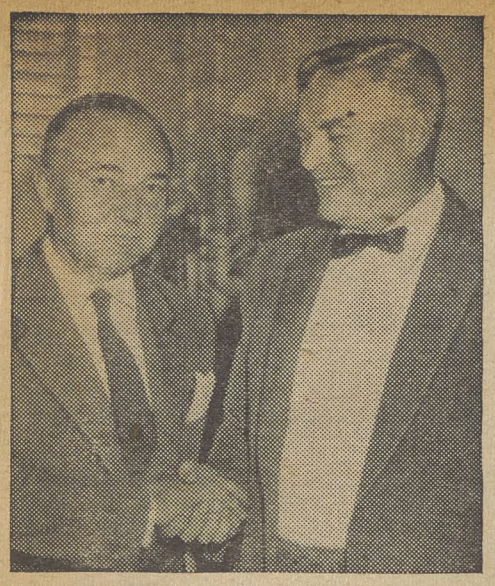
Rubber Union Wins GAW

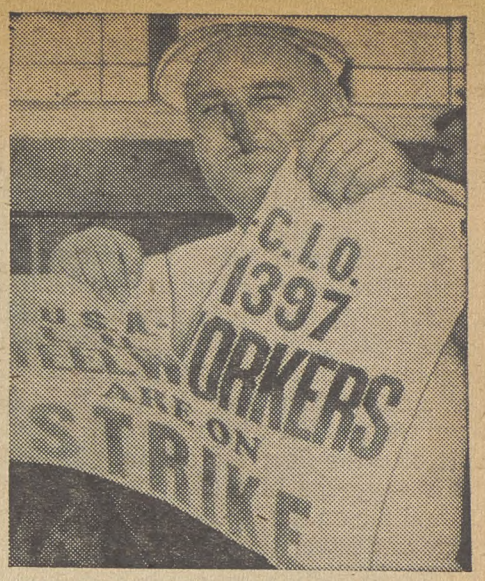
THE FIRST guaranteed annual wage plan to be negotiated by the CIO Rubber Workers has been won by URW-CIO Local 87 from Inland Rubber Manufacturing Co., Dayton, O., a division of General Motors.

The plan is part of a three-year agreement that includes a full union shop and other improved benefits for 3600 members. The URW-CIO Intl. Policy Committee recently called for the wage plan in its 1955 economic program.

The union recently won NLRB representation election as follows: Okonite Co., Passaic, N. J., URW-CIO 757, no union 157, and Castle Rubber Co., East Butler, Pa., URW-CIO 166, no union 93.

Listen To Vandercook Every Night On ABC





STUDY IN CONTRASTS—Vice Pres. John A. Stephens (left) of U. S. Steel Corp. looked grim but managed a wry smile as he shook hands with CIO Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald after agreement on 15c wage boost. Steel workers at the big Homestead Works (center photo) were happy to go back to work after the short walkout. "We won't need this now," said USWA member Rudolph Kronket (right photo).

'Slim' Werkau, CWA's Secretary, Is Mourned

THE CIO last week joined with the CIO Communications Workers in mourning the sudden death of CWA-CIO Sec.-Treas. Carlton W. Werkau.

Werkau, who was 47, died in his sleep at his home at Colonial Beach, Va., during the night of July 4. A heart attack apparently caused death.

The three top CIO officers, Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe and Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey sent Mrs. Werkau *"our deepest condolences on the sudden and untimely passing of your husband."*

"Slim Werkau," the message continued," was a true and devoted servant of democratic trade unionism. His contributions to the whole CIO were many and valuable. We feel his passing has robbed us prematurely of a great friend and colleague."

As president of the CIO Auto Workers, Reuther sent a personal message of condolence to Mrs. Werkau, while the UAW-CIO Executive Board called his death "a great loss to the entire American labor movement."

"ALL OF US in CWA," said Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, "are deeply grieved and shocked at the sudden death of Brother Werkau. My feeling of loss is deep and very personal.

"Brother Werkau and I have worked side by side since the beginning of the telephone labor movement. He has been a staunch fighter for the welfare of workers from the beginning."

Werkau was one of the leading figures in the formation and development of the national telephone union since its beginning

C. W. WERKAU

in 1939. He was a leader in the Illinois Union of Telephone Workers, an independent union in his native State.

He became an executive board member of the national telephone union in 1942, and secretary-treasurer a year later.

WERKAU has held his post ever since, having been reelected — without opposition — for another two-year term at CWA-CIO's convention at St. Louis last month.

He is survived by his wife, Patricia, and their son, George, 6; his mother, Mrs. Jean Werkau of Clifton; two sisters, Mrs. Irene Lauridsen, Kankakee, Ill., and Mrs. Helen Vilven, Clifton.

CIO Board Meet Set For July 20

Regular meetings of the CIO Executive Board and officers will be held in Washington late in July, announced Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey.

The CIO Executive Committee, comprising the three top officers and the vice presidents, will meet on July 19 at National CIO headquarters. The full Executive Board will meet July 20 at the Statler Hotel in Washington.

The last board session, held early in May, approved the draft AFL-CIO merger constitution and recommended its final ratification by the CIO national convention next December.

Ford Notified Of Pact Approval

Formal notification was sent the Ford Motor Co. last week of ratification of the three-year guaranteed wage pact by the CIO Auto Workers.

The notice was sent by Dir. Ken Bannon of the UAW Ford Dept. after approval of the new contract was voted by an overwhelming majority of some 124,000 workers in 43 local unions.

Negotiations with Chrysler Corp. for a similar employment security plan were continuing in Detroit. Talks in Chicago with International Harvester Co. were recessed until later this month.

Steel Union Sets Pace In 15c Wage Boost Pacts

NIGHT SKIES were red and glowing again last week over the nation's steel centers, as the big basic industry got back into full production after the CIO Steelworkers gained general, industrywide acceptance of their new wage pattern of increases averaging more than 15c an hour.

The "breakthrough" at U.S. Steel, first to reach agreement with USWA-CIO, was followed in quick order by the signing on similar terms by all of the other "Big Six" firms and most of the other 96 basic steel companies throughout the nation.

Immediately after the July 4th holiday week, a USWA spokesman in Pittsburgh reported that *"most everything is settled and signed and production is back to normal."*

The climax of steel negotiations gained for 600,000 workers in the basic industry the largest wage increase negotiated this year in a major industry. The boost ranged from 11.5c to 27c according to job classification, and averaged "over 15c."

These were the highlights of settlement events:

1. As the wage reopening clause of the old contracts expired at midnight June 30, workers started leaving the mills. But union negotiators, led by Pres. David J. McDonald, continued meeting with U.S. Steel Corp. officials, headed by Vice Pres. John A. Stephens, in Pittsburgh.

2. Agreement on the 15c-plus increase was reached before noontime on July 1, less than 12 hours after the strike began. It was approved quickly by the USWA's Executive Board and Intl. Wage Policy Committee, and signed formally that afternoon.

3. The other steel firms started falling in line that Friday afternoon before the holiday weekend, and all on the 15c-plus basis.

By 8:30 that Friday night, Bethlehem—the No. 2 producer—Republic, Jones & Laughlin, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, and Inland Steel had signed up. Also signing up in Pittsburgh were Allegheny and Ludlum and Pittsburgh Steel, while Great Lakes Steel at Detroit joined in the agreement.

4. In one case, Lone Star Steel at Dallas, Tex., the USWA got a proposal for immediate application of the new wage increase although its local agreement does not expire until Sept. 7.

Agreement on the 15c-plus terms came after the steel union had rejected as "shameful" an earlier U.S. Steel offer for 10c an hour.

At the USWA Wage Policy Committee meeting, McDonald and Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel received applause for the final agreement. Cheering members of the committee shouted *"Good work, Dave."*

★

The following statement was issued by Pres. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers upon the settlement with U. S. Steel Corp.:

I AM HAPPY to report that the United Steelworkers of America and the United States Seel Corp. have reached an understanding as to a mutually satisfactory settlement.

This understanding will provide, I believe, a basis for concluding mutually satisfactory agreements between the United Steelworkers of America and the basic steel companies.

I want to congratulate the representatives of the United States Steel Corp. for working with us in developing a basis for a fair and equitable settlement of the issues in dispute.

I want to congratulate the members of our union and the negotiating committees who have displayed patience, persistence and unity in pressing the union's case.

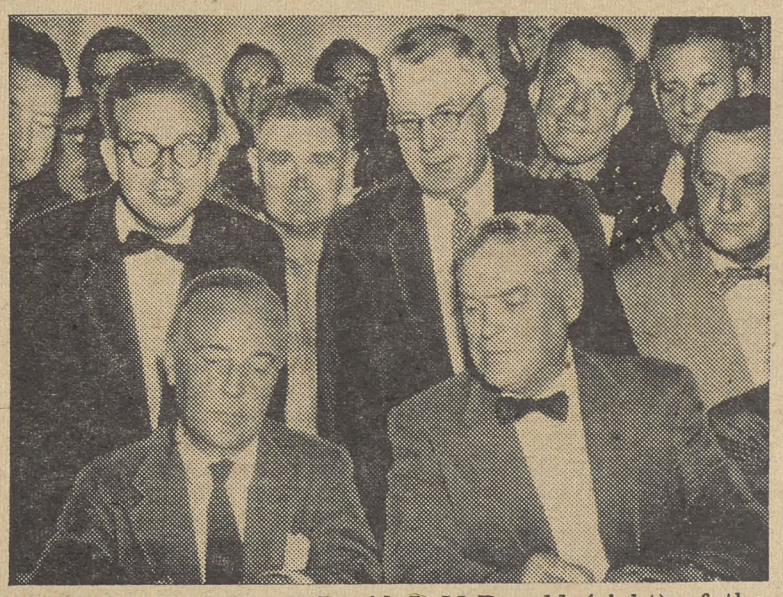
I hope that the settlement will provide for the ever greater mutual respect and understanding and continued working together between the company and union which it has always been my purpose to nurture.

A Big Margin In Price Boost

Big Steel didn't harm its profits prospect by the recent wage settlement.

Simultaneous with the 15c average wage increase agreement with the CIO Steelworkers, U.S. Steel Corp. announced a price increase of $7.50 a ton. The old price of carbon steel was $125 a ton.

According to press reports, the wage increase will cost U.S. Steel some $104 million a year. The new price increase will boost sales revenue by about $188 million.



FORMALITIES—Pres. David J. McDonald (right) of the CIO Steelworkers watches as U. S. Steel Corp. Vice Pres. John A. Stephens signs new contract granting 15c average pay hike. Standing (center) is Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel of USWA. Other basic firms agreed quickly to increase.

A Time Of Decision

Now that the Fourth of July holidays are over and Washington's summer is in full steam, the 84th Congress is moving into its final, action-packed weeks before adjournment.

This is the important period of the session for U. S. labor and its allies—the weeks in which, either, victory will be won on important social measures or else they will be sidetracked off to another year. Likewise, it is a time to watch alertly for any last-minute anti-labor maneuvers.

As CIO affiliates were advised last week, *"the next 10 days are crucial for many CIO legislative objectives."*

Among them are: (1.) The fight for an improved minimum wage of $1, which moved from the House Labor Committee to the floor for action. (2.) The threatened natural gas rate gouge bill. (3.) The Dixiegop stall in the Rules Committee on the housing bill. (4.) The drive to extend coverage and lower the benefit age for social security.

So, in the midst of "the good old summertime," there's still no time like the present for keeping your eye on Congress—*and your writing pen handy.*

The Housing Stall

The old familiar alliance of Tory Republicans and Dixiecrats teamed up in the House Rules Committee to put a lid on the housing bill which has passed the Senate.

The action, as CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther commented, is *"a direct blow to every American who wants decent housing at prices he can afford."*

It's about time for Pres. Eisenhower to set aside denunciations of the Democratic leadership of the 84th Congress and to prod some of his fellow Republicans into backing a measure which is in line with the President's own professed belief of being *"liberal in human affairs."*

15 Months Out

The determination of CIO Auto Workers to gain a decent contract at the Kohler Co. now is an epic 15-months long.

Last week the situation was unchanged: Kohler management walked out when the mayor of Sheboygan, Wis., proposed steps toward a settlement. The company village of Kohler, by forming what it calls a "humane society," is trying to legalize machine guns.

The members of UAW Local 833 are standing firm in the long walkout. And their support by residents of Sheboygan was demonstrated when the company was unable to unload a freighter cargo of supplies for its struck plant.

The UAW local now is urging labor everywhere to join in its *"Don't Buy Kohler"* campaign. Keep it in mind.

Business In Government

Back when the Eisenhower Administration was in its infancy, Interior Sec. McKay let out an indiscreet boast: *"We're in the saddle as a government of businessmen."*

Two and a half-years later, things haven't changed along the Potomac, as witnessed by these developments:

- The Administration's effort to get out from under on Dixon-Yates, without any change in its pro-private power policies. Essential fact in this embroglio last week was that the Administration's negotiations over past months were steered by an "adviser" from the First Boston Corp., big financial underwriter for Dixon-Yates and other private utilities.
- The plea of Commerce Sec. Weeks of the House Banking Committee, that he be allowed to keep in office 15 high defense production officials whose salaries are paid by private firms.

Yep, they're "still in the saddle"—*but 1956 elections are coming up.*

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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President

JOHN V. RIFFE
Executive Vice President

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

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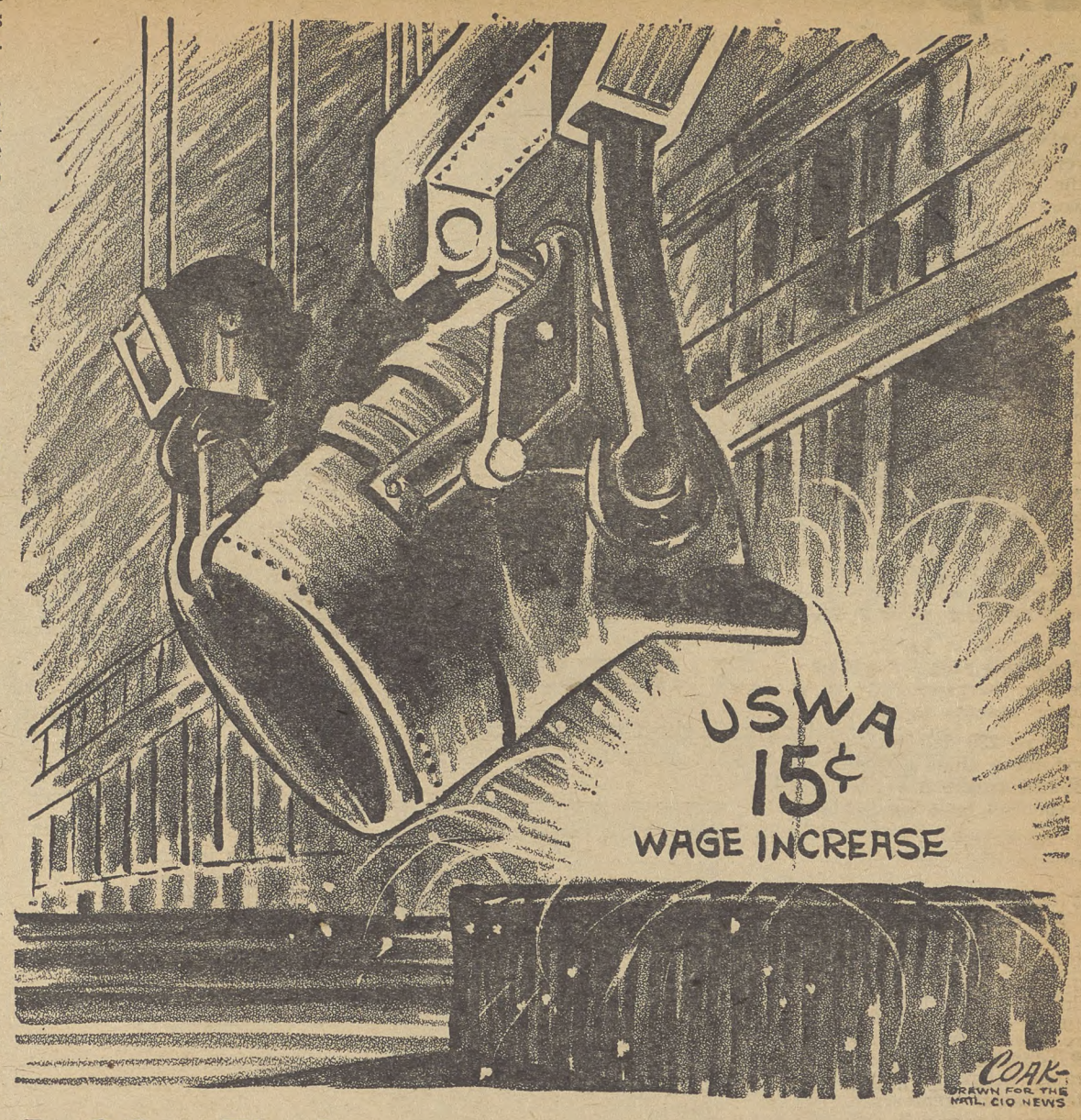
Another Big Victory



In Other Words—

More Firepower In The Idea War

A suggestion that America "needs to sharpen its ideas" and expend more "firepower" in the world-wide war of ideas against communism was voiced by T. S. Repllier, president of The Advertising Council, in a recent New York City address. Excerpts follow:

By T. S. REPPLIER

IN HOTEL ROOMS around the world I had plenty of time to think about this baffling problem of the Idea War in which we are engaged. For what they are worth, here are a few conclusions:

On the positive side, we are making progress. We are over the worst of the learning period, and have profited by our mistakes. Here and there we have developed some excellent field generals in the Idea War—men who have some of the skills of advertising and public relations and who also know the host country and its people, and have experience in foreign policy. This is a new breed and we do not have enough of them.

If you take a Cold War inventory, country by country around the world, I believe our gains at least balance our losses. There is reason to be encouraged. And yet there is also reason to be alarmed.

In far too many minds throughout the world—and some very important minds—communism is still the white knight and capitalism is still the dragon. Communism is still the wave of the future and capitalism is still the dying way of life.

The Mirror Is Upside Down

We in America know it to be the truth that since World War II we have bound up the wounds of the world. Yet millions think of the Soviet as the idealists and the United States as the dollar-mad materialists.

Too often, in too many countries, the situation is looked at in an upside-down mirror by two key groups: labor and intellectuals.

In short, our propaganda offensive, in my opinion, still has several critical needs.

First, it needs to sharpen its ideas. There still exists an urgent need to make clear that a new economic system has been born—a system which gives more benefits to more people than any yet devised—a system I should like to call *"People's Capitalism."* In my view, experts from various disciplines should define the ingredients of this system, and a popular writer should synthesize their conclusions in the free world's *"Das Kapital."*

Second, we desperately need a crusade. The lack of a crusade could cost us the cold war. To many, the Communists are the champions of the common man. America appears to champion nothing but its own safety. I think this largely explains our failure in those areas in which we have failed.

Third, the idea war needs more firepower. We are terribly outgunned. We now spend less than two-tenths of one per cent of our military budget on propaganda. How can we possibly expect that truth can triumph over falsehood with that sort of niggardliness? The propaganda appropriation should be greatly increased.

Fourth, we need to draw into our propaganda program more of the skills and talents of America. No group of professional propagandists, however able, can project a true image of the country, at an art exhibit, a trade fair, or anywhere else. In America we have private organizations—from the Philadelphia Symphony to The Advertising Council—whose weight must be added to the Idea War.

We *can* win the Cold War. But we cannot win it in a walk. *It is time we started running.*

The Russian Reality

Communism, it has been said, discriminates against everyone—a fact that was demonstrated recently in Washington when an apartment house was opened to Negro as well as white tenants.

For years, the apartments at 3519 13th St., N.W., had been home to staff employes of the Russian embassy and their families. Until, that is, Landlord Charles Baron announced rentals were available to Negro families as well. Within a few weeks, it was revealed last week, all 13 families of Russian embassy personnel moved out or prepared to leave.

The Russ action drew comment in Congress from Rep. Powell (D. N. Y.), who said: "The whole dog-gonned crowd of employes of the Soviet Embassy is running. The five white American families are staying. That's a great blow to Soviet Russia."

Expanded Organizing Is Guild's No. One Job

By FRED ROSS

TRUE to the tradition of its members, the CIO Newspaper Guild at its 22nd convention was well informed on the problems of white collar workers and of its industry—and acted forthrightly to help solve them.

These problems include an industry with increasingly fewer newspapers but increasingly higher profits and the need for greater organizing effort to mesh with the plans of a merged labor movement.

ANG-CIO Pres. Joseph F. Collis, who was reelected without opposition, said in his opening speech:

"As we meet here in Albany your officers present to you the framework of a program which they hope you will adopt.

"We ask a greatly expanded organizing program. We ask collective bargaining to increase more benefits to all members."

Some 230 delegates representing more than 27,000 employes of newspapers and wire services responded by authorizing:

- Increasing international representatives from seven to 12.
- Adding one international representative for each 1000 regular members, the base being the 23,245 average regular monthly per capitas received during the year ended Apr. 30, 1955.
- Taking the first step in a long-range program of providing international representatives for increased servicing of locals that are willing to pay for such assistance.

A Great Challenge

The convention approved this program because "the Guild faces a great challenge and perhaps its greatest opportunity since the days of the Wagner Act and the mass movements which swept the CIO into being." The convention-ratified report continued:

"Without question, the coming merger of organized labor in the United States and Canada is prepared to give the same kind of organizing attention to the white collar worker during the next few years that the CIO gave to the factory worker in the last two decades."

HUGE PHOTO of Heywood Broun, founder-president of ANG-CIO, adorned a wall at the convention. In front of it is his son, Heywood Hale Broun, former newspaperman but now an actor.

This faith was reflected by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther. Unable to be present, he sent a message which said in part:

"It is my sincere hope and belief that with the dawn of a united labor movement in America, which will realize our fondest dreams, the drive to organize the unorganized workers will begin immediately . . .

"Certainly any plans for an organizing campaign must include the white collar workers of America—the forgotten men and women of modern industry.

"As we map our strategy for the campaigns, we will, of course, not overlook unorganized newspaper workers, who so clearly need the type of forward-looking, unselfish, devoted trade unionism which has always characterized the American Newspaper Guild."

The Guildsmen were encouraged by Reuther's message, but they also were mindful of the recent illness of CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey. A resolution cited his "unstinting" efforts on behalf of all CIO unions and extended "sincere hopes" to him and his family for "a speedy recovery" from his recent operation.

Revenue Record

The convention took steps to meet the problems of the newspaper industry. The number of papers declined by 20 last year but advertising revenue this year promises to break last year's record of $2,670,900,000, as given in a preliminary estimate by Printers' Ink, industry publication.

The ANG convention called on:

1. New York Atty.-Gen. Javits to investigate the report that $350,000 was collected by the Brooklyn Eagle in strike insurance "as a possible conspiracy in violation of the insurance and other laws of the State."

(Javits, who was a convention speaker, told reporters his department is sincerely considering action.)

2. The U. S. Attorney-General and the Justice Dept. "to determine if there has been a violation of the federal anti-monopoly laws and an infringment, in violation of law, of the collective bargaining rights of employes of the Brooklyn Eagle."

3. The ANG-CIO Executive Board to appoint a committee to draft a program for broadening an investigation into newspaper production methods begun by Executive Sec. Sam B. Eubanks of the San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guild, former ANG-CIO executive vice president.

The convention believed that "the investigation should include "all the problems and possibilities confronting those who are, or may become interested in beginning or financing new newspapers."

The board also was authorized to establish "a new clearing house service . . . to receive, analyze and distribute on request all available information on what is needed to begin and operate a new newspaper."

The convention also faced up to two other knotty problems, the first of which the Guild has considered several years.

It authorized the executive board to charter a wire service local "in its discretion and upon application of the National Wire Service Council, made after a national wire service referendum and not before Jan. 1, 1957."

It upheld the eligibility clause of the ANG-CIO constitution credited to Heywood Broun, Guild founder and its first president.

"Guild membership," the clause declares, "shall be open to every eligible person without discrimination or penalty, nor shall any member be barred from membership or penalized, by reason of age, sex, race, national origin, religious or political conviction or anything he writes for publication."

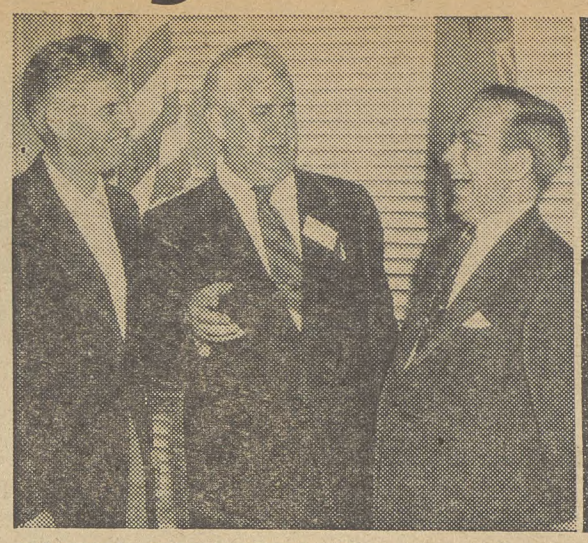
The convention also decided that the ANG-CIO and its locals "need not resist the dismissal of any employe who has admitted in an open hearing by a competent governmental agency or court of competent jurisdiction that he was a member of the Communist Party within the six-month period preceding his dismissal."

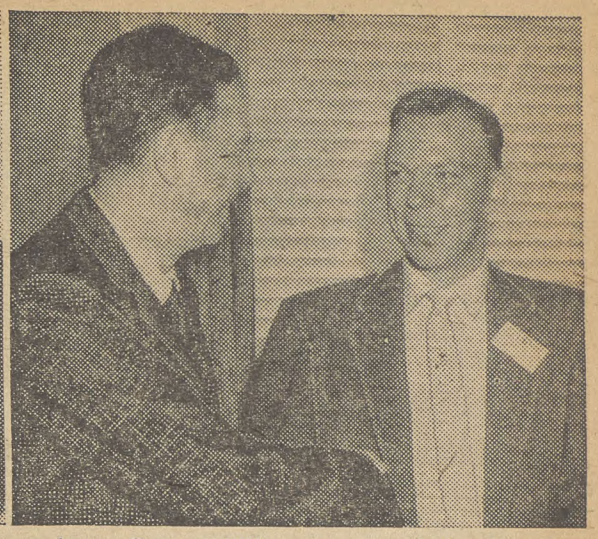
A referendum in September will revolve contests for two top offices and eight vice presidencies.

Officer Contest

Nominated for executive vice president were Ralph B. Novak, incumbent, and Sec.-Treas. William J. Farson, and for secretary-treasurer, Charles A. Perlik, Jr., international representative, and Justin McCarthy, former international representative.

Speakers included Gov. Averell Harriman of New York, Pres. Louis Hollander of the New York State CIO Council, CIO Reg. Dir. Michael Mann, Pres. Joseph C. Killian of the Troy Area CIO Council; Heywood Hale Broun, son of the late Heywood Broun; Mayor Erastus Corning of Albany, and Rep. O'Brien (D., N.Y.), a member of the Albany Guild.





TAKING BREATHER—Three top officers of the CIO Newspaper Guild enjoy a joke during the union's convention at Albany. They are, from left: Sec.-Treas. William J. Farson, Pres. Joseph F. Collis and Executive Vice Pres. Ralph B. Novak. In right photo, Pres. William Burke of the Lansing Mich., Guild (right) receives the first $500 Bade Memorial Award from Pres. Murray of the Twin Cities Guild. The award is given for outstanding local leadership, in honor of Wilbur E. Bade, Guild leader.

'Put Your Money Where Words Are—'

ANG Pres. Joseph F. Collis is a top-notch PAC collector.

As the Guild convention adopted unanimously a strongly-worded PAC resolution, he called on the 231 delegates "to put your money where your words are," and on ANG staff members to collect the bucks.

They gathered $192. Collis followed his own advice: he gave $10.

Lansing Guild Chief Gets Bade Leadership Award

THE NEWSPAPER Guild's first annual Wilbur E. Bade Memorial Award of $500 for outstanding local Guild leadership went to Pres. William Burke of the Lansing, Mich., Guild.

Pres. Frank Murray of the Twin Cities (Minneapolis—St. Paul) Guild presented the award at the Guild convention banquet. The award was given this year by the Twin Cities Guild in honor of Bade, who died last year while serving as its executive secretary. Burke's local also will receive a citation.

Bade was the ANG's first director of organization and editor of The Guild Reporter for seven years. The award stems from Bade's efforts to develop local leadership during his long service with the Guild.

Burke was chosen from a field of 16 individuals, committees and groups nominated for the award. In nominating Burke for the award, the Lansing Guild said that Burke, who is serving his second term as president, turned it *"from a semi-social organization into one that sounded and acted like a labor union."*

It cited his leadership in contract negotiations, in strengthening local administrative structure and by-laws, and in formation of a credit union.

The local said Burke "considers the greatest achievement of his first administration" the organization of the Central Michigan District Guild Council, composed of five small locals. Burke is the council's secretary-treasurer.

Judges were Herbert Monk, movie and drama critic of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat; John Biddison, Bade's predecessor as Twin Cities Guild executive secretary; and Gervase N. Love, assistant editor of The CIO News.

Guild Blames Publisher In Brooklyn Eagle 'Murder'

WHO KILLED the Brooklyn Eagle? On Jan. 29, 1955, the Eagle, a 114-year-old publication, was shut down when 315 members of the CIO Newspaper Guild struck for standard city-wide pay and contract conditions. The picket lines were honored by 323 craft union members.

On Mar. 16 the publisher, Frank D. Schroth, announced that he would never publish again—and he placed the blame on the Guild.

In a sharply-worded pamphlet, the New York Newspaper Guild offers its own proof as to who killed the Eagle. It states flatly that "the Brooklyn Eagle was put to death by its publisher, for his own purposes whatever they were."

Labeling it "Murder on Newspaper Row," these are the "Murder Facts in Brief," as outlined in the Guild pamphlet:

"Publisher Frank D. Schroth 'folded' the Brooklyn Eagle last March, blaming a Newspaper Guild strike.

"He had tried repeatedly to sell the paper and merge it out of existence . . . but failed.

"Then he forced the strike, complaining that he couldn't pay the Guild's pay raise demands . . . although he paid precisely the same raises to his union employes not in the Guild . . .

"During the strike, he put up the paper for sale, actually disposed of some minor assets. BUT . . .

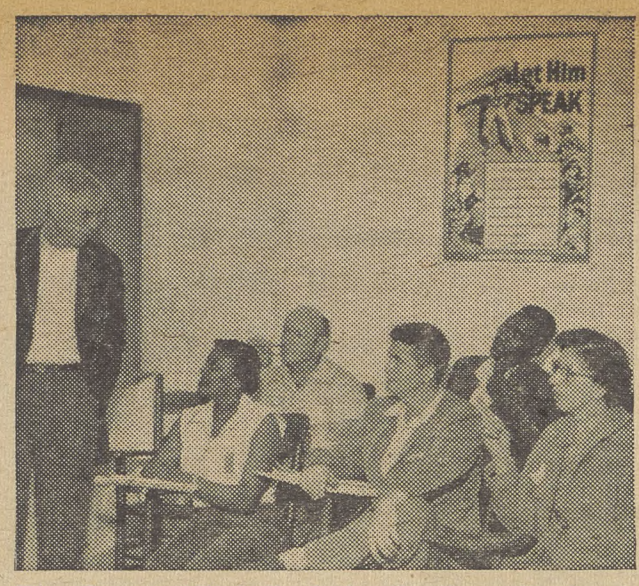
"He still owns the presses, name, goodwill, library, lease on a brand new building, all the essentials to run a paper. He can resume publication whenever he's ready.

"And he hasn't forgotten the $2 million profits the paper made in 10 years . . .

"The publisher says the Brooklyn Eagle is dead, but as of now it's in a state of suspended animation . . .

"Should it turn out that it is dead, publisher Frank D. Schroth killed it . . . His real objective was to kill the Guild on his paper. If in the process he killed the paper too, he didn't seem to care." —PAI

CIO STUDENTS—Five students (left) at the Minnesota CIO School have not allowed their studies to interfere with their sense of humor.



Dir. George Mitchell of the Southern Regional Council (center) conducts a class at the Lower South CIO School. Five students brought from India, Greece, Italy and Germany (left) under a Foreign Operations Administration program read a newspaper at the Minnesota CIO School.

Summer Days Are School Days As 7000 Attend CIO Institutes

SUMMER DAYS are school days for CIO members. This summer some 7000 CIO members will attend schools conducted by the National CIO Education and Research Dept. and all CIO affiliates, estimated George Guernsey, associate director of the department in charge of education.

The total includes attendance at schools operated by five CIO unions, the Auto Workers, Steelworkers, Communications Workers, Textile Workers and Rubber Workers.

Three schools already have already been held by the CIO department—each with its own distinctive flavor.

FOR THE FIRST TIME the Lower South CIO School was held at the Blue Ridge YMCA Assembly in the Black Mountains of North Carolina.

Some 200 college students from all over the South simultaneously were holding a Y conference. This was the first time that many of them had come in contact with unions.

Friendships grew out of a joint "sing," a baseball game in which the college students defeated the labor team, and CIO participation in a night Y conference program.

This was the largest school thus far held by the department. Some 60 students attended from Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina.

A FEATURE of the Middle Atlantic CIO Schools at New Windsor, Md., was a visit to Congress arranged in cooperation with the CIO Legislative Dept.

On a day in Washington, some 40 union members called on their congressmen, saw Congress in action and attended a dinner at which Rep. McDowell (D. Del.) and legislative representatives of the National CIO and CIO unions spoke.

Students at the Minnesota CIO School at Marcell, Minn., learned about life abroad from five young men who attended the school as part of the Work-Study Program of the Foreign Operations Administration. The guests were from India, Greece, Italy and Germany.

All the CIO department schools offer four courses, Issues of 1955, Labor Economics, Building the Union and Labor History. Classes are held in the morning, and the afternoon is devoted to a study period, a workshop and recreation. At night, discussion programs are emphasizing the pending merger of CIO and AFL.

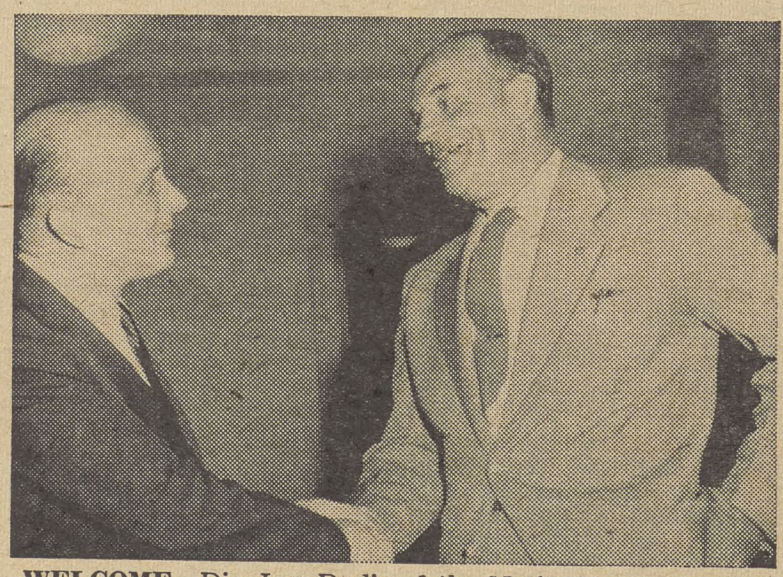
★

Summer School Schedule

Thirteen schools were scheduled this summer by the CIO Education and Research Dept. These are the ones coming up:

New Jersey CIO School, New Brunswick, N. Y.	**July 17-23**
New England CIO School, Andover, Mass.	**July 24-30**
Rocky Mountain CIO School, Estes Park, Colo.	**Aug. 14-20***
Pennsylvania CIO School, Downingtown, Pa.	**Aug. 14-20**
Iowa-Nebraska CIO School, Boone, Ia.	**Aug. 28-Sept. 3**
Upper South CIO School, Lake Junaluska, N. C.	**Sept. 11-17**
California CIO School, Hot Springs, Calif.	**Oct. 2-9***
Washington-Oregon School	**Oct. 9-15***
Missouri CIO School, Potosi, Mo.	**Oct. 16-22**
Oklahoma CIO School, Norman, Okla.	**Oct. 23-29**

*** Tentative dates.**



WELCOME—Dir. Leo Perlis of the National CIO Community Services Committee (left) is congratulated by Pres. Joseph Curran of the CIO Maritime Union on his election to the United Seamen's Service executive board. Curran is a USS vice president.

Vacations At ACW Shops

VACATION DAYS began last week for 400,000 members of the CIO Clothing Workers.

ACWA-CIO Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky said that members of the union will receive two-week vacations and an estimated $50 million in vacation pay under collective bargaining agreements.

The men's clothing industry, employing 150,000, shut down throughout the country last week to permit union members to go on vacation. Other men's apparel plants will grant vacations at various times during the summer. ACWA-CIO members received an additional day's pay for the July 4 holiday as provided under their contracts.

TWUA Hits Bills To Aid Poor Scarfs

Congress was urged by the CIO Textile Workers to reject two bills to remove plain surface fabric scarfs from regulation under the Flammable Fabrics Act.

Dir. William Gordon of the union's dyeing and plastic division wrote all congressmen urging them to defeat HR. 5222 and S. 1455 "not only in the best interests of the textile workers but also for the protection of the consumers of the nation."

Vandercook Says—

'Evasive' GOP School Bill Called 'Bad Joke'

CRITICISM of the Eisenhower Administration's school aid program as "so evasive, so empty that it is little more than a bad joke" was voiced last week by News Commentator John W. Vandercook.

VANDERCOOK

Vandercook, whose nightly broadcasts on ABC are sponsored by CIO, addressed the National Education Association convention in Chicago.

HE COUPLED with his criticism of the GOP a warning that the American people have been "tragically remiss" in supporting the public schools. Vandercook told the teachers:

"You have never had, you do not have now, anything approaching the support you need from the rest of the American people.

"We have been stingy with you. Latterly, it has seemed that the richer we get, the stingier we are.

"We admire you. We admire the public school system. When it comes to translating that admiration into solid help, we are tragically remiss."

By latest estimates, Vandercook said, the nation needs 250,000 new classrooms estimated to cost at least $8 billion to meet growing school needs. Yet GOP officials in Washington, he noted, propose only an "empty" bill and "mumble of state rights."

VANDERCOOK WARNED that the nation "cannot possibly afford to shirk" the cost of meeting its school needs, both in construction and in adequate salaries for teachers.

"It should scarcely have to be argued," he noted, "that buildings are cheaper than ignorance. Ignorance—and its black spawn of hatred, fear, crime, distrust, envy, bitterness and war—is the only thing democracy cannot afford."

The news commentator also stressed education's importance in "an age of challenge, a period of economic uncertainties, of wars and threats of wars."

The Right Thing Also Saves Taxes

Integration of public schools is thrifty as well as democratic, says Supt. Philip J. Hickey of St. Louis public schools.

He told the National Education Association convention that integration in St. Louis has been "outstandingly successful" and will result in "a more unified and democratic American community." He said the city will receive greater value for its tax dollars by elimination of "unnecessary duplication" of segregated schools.

Another NEA speaker, Adlai Stevenson, charged the Eisenhower Administration has done "absolutely nothing" to ease "critical deficiencies" in the schools. He urged a "drastic" program of aid to education.

School Bill Approved

A NEW federal aid to education bill, described as a "compromise" between Democratic and GOP Administration proposals, has been approved by a House Education & Labor Subcommittee.

The bill, introduced by Subcommittee Chairman Kelley (D. Pa.), contains these key provisions:

1. Authorization for federal grants of $400 million a year for the next four years, on a 50-50 matching basis between U. S. and state governments, as Democrats had suggested.

2. The Eisenhower proposal giving the federal government power to purchase up to $750 million of local school district construction bonds.

3. Authorization for the federal government to guarantee half the necessary credit for state school construction authorities.

The Kelley Bill needs approval by the full House committee. Rep. Powell (D. N.Y.), a member of the full committee, has said he will sponsor an amendment barring federal funds to any state resisting the Supreme Court's decision for integrated public schools.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

I AM PLEASED to report that our CIO Joint Organizing Committee continues to make gains throughout the South. Dir. Carey Haigler of the committee just reported another fine victory for the CIO Furniture Workers at the Carriker Church Manufacturing Co., Monroe, N. C. This victory is just a forerunner of several campaigns our committee hopes to win in the month of July.

Our Joint Organizing Committee made up of representatives of three CIO unions—Paper, Wood and Furniture—has had wonderful cooperation and help from various other CIO unions in the South, in recognition of the tremendous need of bringing organization to the workers.

We have a number of petitions pending at the present time and have high hopes of success in even such strong anti-union states as South Carolina and Mississippi. *Congratulations to all those working on bringing organization to the workers of the South.*

I WANT TO EXPRESS my deepest sympathy to Mrs. Werkau and family on the passing of C. W. Werkau, secretary-treasurer of the CIO Communications Workers of America. *"Slim,"* as he was better known, was a dedicated trade-unionist and one who gave brilliant leadership in his union. I know that Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, associate CWA-CIO officers, and union members will miss him sorely.

CIO Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler reports that the CIO Packinghouse Workers trounced the AFL's Teamsters in an election held in Imperial Valley, Calif. The vote was 536 for CIO as against 280 for the AFL.

Pres. Morris Pizer of the CIO Furniture Workers reports a victory at the F. W. Lombard plant, Ashburnham, Mass., by a 3 to 1 margin.

Sec. Treas. Al Hartnett of the CIO Electrical Workers reports a major victory at the General Electric plant at Burlington, Vt. The workers favored the IUE-CIO by a vote of 322 to 98 for no union.

The CIO Paperworkers again won a victory at the Gummed Products Co., Troy, O. The NLRB set aside the first election claiming the union circulated false statements. The workers proved them wrong in this second victory, reported by CIO Reg. Dir. George DeNucci.

Brewery Union Protests Teamsters' 'Cannibalism'

THE CIO and the AFL have been asked by the CIO Brewery Workers to take "prompt and decisive action" to stop raiding tactics by the AFL Teamsters on the CIO unions' locals.

The Brewery Union's executive board adopted a resolution of protest, which was sent by Pres. Karl Feller to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and AFL Pres. George Meany, and the affiliated national and international unions of both organizations.

The resolution characterized as "primitive inter-union cannibalism" a recent raid by the AFL union on its 1000-member Local 343 at St. Paul, Minn. The raid occurred during a meeting called to discuss contract negotiations.

"The Teamsters representatives," the resolution said, "were drawn from distant points including St. Louis, Chicago, California and New York, and even including the Teamsters attorney from California.

"Using their customary one-sided, rabble-rousing tactics, they railroaded a series of actions through the meeting by rising votes, disposing of the funds of the local, calling for disaffiliation and affiliation with the Teamsters, and a Teamsters charter was promptly presented."

The CIO union pointed out that "St. Paul is not the only city in which we are currently being raided by the Teamsters."

GM Cuts Stock Melon

GENERAL MOTORS directors last week cut a lush melon by recommending a three-to-one stock split to be voted on by stockholders in September.

GM stock last week zoomed to a record high of $128.20 a share after the announcement of the plan.

The corporation faces a possible monopoly investigation by a Senate Judiciary subcommittee. Chairman Kilgore (D. W. Va.) would not say directly that GM would figure in the subcommittee's summer plans, but he commented that he "will insist" that the corporation's spokesmen testify. Earlier GM refused to send representatives to the hearings.

ACW Mourns Health Aide

OFFICERS of the CIO Clothing Workers and the Laundry Workers Joint Board mourned the recent death of Dr. Edward M. Bernecker, chairman of the advisory committee to the Amalgamated Laundry Workers Health Center in New York City.

Dr. Bernecker, who died of a heart attack at the age of 63, set the high medical standards of the center, which serves more than 18,000 joint board members. He was New York City Commissioner of Hospitals from 1942 to 1948 and later became administrator of the New York University-Bellevue Hospital Center.

ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, in a message of condolence to Mrs. Bernecker, said her husband was "an outstanding member of the medical profession" who "fought for the highest community interests."

Irate Sheboygan Citizens Block Unloading Of Kohler Cargo

By ROBERT TREUER

STRIKING Kohler workers in Sheboygan, Wis., recently sent a "navy" consisting of three speed boats to greet the Norwegian freighter Fossum, loaded with 2000 tons of clay for the strikebound plumbing fixtures firm.

The UAW boats carried signs in Norwegian, German and English advising the crew of the facts concerning the 15-month-long strike by Local 833 of the CIO Auto Workers. Leaflets explaining the strike also were tossed on the freighter.

The Kohler Co. last week made a concerted effort to unload the ship which had docked at Sheboygan harbor on Lake Michigan a few days earlier. Several thousand angry Sheboygan residents rallied at the dock and prevented unloading of the clay.

Local 833 announced a hands-off policy in regard to the event and pointed out that only a small number of the demonstrators were strikers.

HOWEVER, the union also said that this demonstration by Sheboygan citizens was living proof of their support of the strikers and showed that the people of

the community are sick and tired of the company's continued disruptive and bullying tactics.

An effort by the firm to incite a riot on the waterfront was foiled by the calm and level-headed action of labor-supported Mayor Rudolph G. Ploetz, who put an embargo on the entire dock area.

In a show of disgust with the company's continued refusal to bargain in good faith, angry Sheboygan citizens chased strike-breakers off the streets.

A subsequent effort by Mayor Ploetz to bring the union and the firm to the bargaining table was met by a blunt rebuff from the company although the union had accepted. Negotiations are standing still.

The company faces 11 major counts of unfair labor practices before the NLRB. The 2500 strikers are engaged in promoting a nationwide boycott of Kohler equipment.

IN ANOTHER move Kohler Village, company-run town, has organized a "humane society" but Local 833 doesn't see anything humane about it.

The union earlier had protested the illegal possession by village police of three machine guns. Local Pres. Allan J. Graskamp charged that in setting up the "humane society," the village "has been caught in a sneak-play, trying to take advantage of a quirk in Wisconsin law in order to manufacture permission for them to have three machine guns."

Graskamp pointed to the hasty incorporation of the "Kohler Humane Society, Inc.," on June 8. "There isn't a question of doubt in our minds," he said, "that the only reason the village has formed a Humane Society is because it thinks this will give them legal lee-way to keep their machine guns."

Quill Asks City-Run Transit Board

RETURNING control of the municipally-owned transit system to New York City was urged last week by Pres. Quill of the CIO Transport Workers.

The system is now operated by a State-controlled Transit Authority.

The TWU-CIO president urged the new authority board to reach a speedy agreement on a wage dispute which the outgoing board had been unable to settle.

He requested "an immediate collective bargaining conference to negotiate the 17c wage increase, which your fly-by-night predecessors evaded since its first effective date Mar. 15 last."

QUILL CALLED on Gov. Averell Harriman to convene a conference to prepare legislation to return transit control to New York City, as a five-man, non-salaried Transit Authority board held its last meeting.

"Big business and the real estate interests," Quill said, "were the chief benefactors of our mass transportation system.

"It is our belief that the same business interests should be asked to get off the backs of the people and help to subsidize our subway and bus systems, and in this manner, block a 20c, and at a later date, a 25c fare, which is inevitable, for the people of this city."

He charged that the outgoing board "has succeeded in making a shambles of our subway and bus system." He said loss in riders has been caused by raising the fare to 15c, cutting operating schedules, and accidents resulting from speed-ups and bottlenecks.

Listen To Vandercook Every Night On ABC

$95,000 Cleveland CIO Theft Blamed On Ex-Aide

A COMPLETE audit of the Cleveland Industrial Union Council's financial affairs has been finished, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey reported last week, disclosing a theft of $95,675.27.

JAMES B. CAREY

Carey said reports showed the thefts had all been the work of Mildred Charvat, 33, who had been a trusted employe of the council for more than five years.

Carey said the audit had been conducted, under orders of the National CIO, by Main and Co., one of the nation's leading independent certified public accounting firms.

After reviewing the results of the investigation with the auditors, Carey wrote Ellwood S. Dietrich, council executive secretary, that "Miss Charvat alone was guilty of these thefts. No officer or employe of the CIO was her accomplice. None profited from her illegal actions."

Miss Charvat, Carey said, had been indicted on several charges and had pleaded guilty. She has been sentenced to a minimum of 11 years imprisonment.

CAREY SAID the first theft took place in August 1949. During more than five years she manipulated 12 separate bank accounts of eight union organizations, all in the same building.

Some of these accounts were in her custody as a trusted employe. She had no legal or authorized access to others, Carey noted.

During her systematic looting of union funds, he reported, she issued 358 unauthorized checks and confessed to forging 304 of these. In all, she confessed to forging the signatures of 12 different individuals.

Carey said the woman forged checks made out to herself and others made out to union officials, on which she forged endorsement. She had counterfeit bank statements printed; forged bank statements with a special machine she purchased and hid and prepared false records.

Carey said the present executive secretary of the council was "clearly blameless." No other officer or employe, past or present, "was criminally involved in the slightest degree," he said.

THE CASE, Carey continued, "underscores and emphasizes, as the National CIO has repeatedly stated, the necessity for unrelaxed vigilance and for the exercise of regular and careful scrutiny of the actions of even a trusted employe.

"All union officers elected by their fellow members have a clear responsibility and a sacred trust. No matter how much faith and confidence they may bestow upon any employe, this responsibility must never be delegated to any employe."

Carey said the report also showed the Cleveland banks *"did not exercise the vigilance that is customarily expected by depositors"* and that there must be periodic and regular audits. Carey advised audits by CIO experts or certified public accountants.

"Strict adherence to the new rules of operation unanimously adopted by the CIO Executive Board will make such scandals impossible in the future for theft would not go undetected for such a lengthy period," Carey noted. But, he added, "the only sure deterrent is eternal vigilance on the part of union officials and union members."

Dixon-Yates Deal's A-Dying; Senators Probe Its Background

THE DIXON-YATES contract seemed dead last week as the City of Memphis moved to build its own power plant.

In Washington, investigating senators unfolded details of conferences between Administration officials and "consultants" from a big investment house that later turned up as financial agent for the Dixon-Yates combine.

The Administration had not cancelled the private-utility contract, but Pres. Eisenhower told his news conference that he "would be willing" for Memphis to build its own plant as a substitute for either proposed Dixon-Yates power or additional power from the Tennessee Valley Authority.

A joint Senate-House conference committee accepted language in an appropriation bill that would eliminate a $6.5 million expenditure for Dixon-Yates transmission lines if Memphis shows, within 90 days, that it will build its own generating plant.

Memphis officials said they would move *"within 30 days."*

Commenting on the use of FBI agents to "investigate" the city's plans—a use that touched off explosions on the Senate floor — Memphis spokesman Thomas Allen remarked, wryly, *"I think the government wanted a photograph of the steam plant."*

THE DIXON-YATES controversy began more than a year ago when Eisenhower refused to recommend funds for a new TVA plant at Fulton, Tenn. He "directed" that the Atomic Energy Commission negotiate a contract with the private-utility combine for a plant at West Memphis, Ark., to "supplement" power furnished by TVA to its West Tennessee customers and the AEC.

The TVA country and public-power advocates rose in revolt, charging that Eisenhower was violating campaign pledges to maintain TVA and intimating improprieties in the "deal" by which the Dixon-Yates combine was chosen to run the private plant.

Gov. Clement of Tennessee and Memphis officials served notice that Dixon-Yates power would not be allowed to enter the State or City across the Mississippi River.

The Administration continued to push the contract until two recent developments:

- **A binding decision by Memphis to build its own plant even at the expense of severing its existing contract to buy TVA power.**
- **A Senate subcommittee threatened to reveal "inconsistencies" in testimony regarding relations between the Budget Bureau, the AEC and agents of the First Boston Corp., banking firm that arranged Dixon-Yates financing.**

TVA Chairman Herbert A. Vogel, Eisenhower's one appointee on the agency's board, suddenly sent a letter stating that the Memphis decision to build its own plant had removed any need by TVA for Dixon-Yates "supplementary" power.

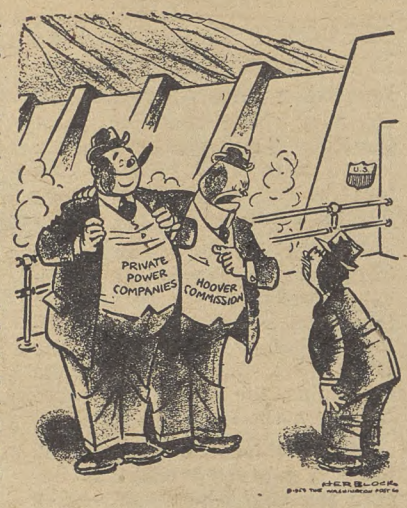
Only an hour and a half after Sen. Knowland (R. Calif.), GOP floor leader, had defended the Budget Bureau against charges of "inconsistencies," a hastily-summoned White House news conference was told that the Dixon-Yates contract would be "reconsidered."

SEN. KEFAUVER (D. Tenn.), chairman of the special Senate subcommittee, still wanted to uncover these facts about possible involvements of Budget Director Rowland Hughes, AEC Chairman Lewis L. Strauss, and one Adolphe Wenzell, former First Boston Corp. vice-president:

- Whether Wenzell, while serving as "consultant" to the Budget Bureau, also served as an agent for First Boston?
- Why "chronologies" issued on Dixon-Yates matters omitted the fact that Wenzell and a First Boston associate, Paul L. Miller, joined in Budget Bureau-AEC conferences in January, 1954?
- Why Hughes stated in a letter that Wenzell had been engaged by former Budget Director Joseph Dodge when the record seemed to show that Hughes himself had "recalled" Wenzell as a consultant in January, 1954?
- When—and how firmly—First Boston had decided not to accept its normal fee for arranging Dixon-Yates financing with banks and insurance companies?

A STORM continued to rage on Capitol Hill following the Hoover Commission report recommending the effective destruction of federal power projects, and Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) filed a new bill designed to repeal the 1953 Tidelands Oil Act, another "giveaway" of federal resources.

A dissenting Hoover Commission member, Rep. Holifield (D. Calif.), beat the commission to the punch by releasing the text of a "task force" report that was the basis of the Hoover document. *(The commission itself later followed Holifield in releasing the text.)*



"This Is The Only Guy Who's Entitled To Bargain Rates"

Holifield said the task force did nothing but spend $430,000 "to confirm its own antagonism to public power."

"There is something almost indecent about the zeal with which the task force labored to cut away the foundations of our national water and power programs," he declared.

He commented that the task force proposals to "sell" all federal power projects were "so repugnant" that the commission did not dare adopt them.

HOLIFIELD also charged that the commission majority itself approved a report that could be labeled *"20 years of private power company propaganda,"* for future use as an *"official textbook for lobbyists and hucksters."*

The report would reverse the TVA "yardstick" theory for power rates and "make private profit-making operations the measure of rates to be charged on public projects," he declared.

Rep. Magnuson (D. Wash.) asserted that the Hoover recommendations would strip public agencies of their "historic prior claim to federally generated power," and end all such reclamation operations as the Columbia Basin Project.

Douglas was joined by 17 other senators, two of them Republicans, in moving to repeal the Tidelands Oil Act.

THIS LAW, signed by Pres. Eisenhower despite denunciations of its waste of federal resources, is now the subject of controversy between the Interior Dept. and State of Louisiana, both of which claim a right to license oil and gas operations in the marginal sea beyond the Louisiana three-mile limit.

The bill would provide affirmatively for federal management of all offshore oil and gas resources.

It was interpreted as a "warning" to oil lessees dealing with the states that anything which Congress "gave away" could be reclaimed by another Congress.

HOSPITALIZED — Senate Majority Leader Johnson (D. Tex.) was hospitalized over the July 4 holiday after a serious heart attack. Sen. Clements (D. Ky.) is serving as acting majority leader until Congress adjourns.

Dixiegops Bottle Up Housing Bill Action

THE HOUSING bill was deadlocked last week by a revived Dixiegop coalition that blocked clearance of the bill by the Rules Committee for a vote in the House.

All four Republican members of the Rules Committee, prompted by Rep. Wolcott (R. Mich.), joined two of the eight Democrats to refuse a green light for floor consideration by the House.

The result was a six-to-six deadlock in committee, with Wolcott leading the fight to chop down Pres. Eisenhower's meager proposal for 70,000 public housing units in the next two years and the four GOP Rules group Republicans accepting his advice.

WOLCOTT, ranking GOP member of the House Banking Committee and a long-time foe of public housing, said that he had consulted the White House and could say, "without fear of successful contradiction," that the omnibus housing bill had little resemblance to the President's own program except for the 70,000 public housing units to which Wolcott is opposed.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther denounced the Rules Committee action as "a direct blow to every American who wants decent housing at prices he can afford."

Reuther pointed out that a week earlier Eisenhower "was taking credit for the fact that his version of housing legislation was accepted by the Banking Committee," but that Wolcott challenged the "version" without suffering repudiation by the White House.

"The President now knows what it is to receive solid Republican support," Reuther said, in reference to the four-member GOP vote to pigeonhole the measure.

House Speaker Rayburn (D. Tex.) warned that "we are not going to get a housing bill" unless the Administration "can get one Republican vote for it in the Rules Committee."

EISENHOWER'S housing program was substantially liberalized by the Senate, particularly in the public housing field. There the Senate approved 145,000 units a year for the next five years instead of the President's proposal of only 35,000 units a year for two.

The House Banking Committee revised the bill, however, to reduce the public housing units back to 70,000 in two years, and it was this measure that the GOP-Dixiecrat coalition blocked.

A revised "must list" of legislation issued by the White House last week scheduled a housing bill as one item of five that Eisenhower demanded, but the House Rules Committee sat tight and kept the bill bottled up.

Suggestions For Ike's Next Fishing Trip

THE NEXT TIME Pres. Eisenhower goes off for a summer fishing trip and some political sight-seeing, it might be a good idea to head for the *"land of the sky-blue waters"* or any place but the rock-ribbed Republican portions of New England.

That's the suggestion of Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.). Speaking at a Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner in Charleston, W. Va., the Minnesoatan said of Ike's recent New England tour and the Republican high command:

SEN. HUMPHREY

"Ike better not let himself be fooled. They took him up on the mountain, to hear some Republican cheers ringing in his ears. But they did not take a chance of letting him get down into the valleys of disappointment and disillusionment spreading over most of the country.

"Why did they not bring Ike over to West Virginia for some fishing among your unemployed miners?

"Why did they not bring him up to Minnesota, or anywhere else in the Midwest to try and convince our farmers there is no reason to worry about collapsing prices and falling farm income?

"Why did they not take him down into Tennessee—with Dixon and Yates as fishing partners?"

Then Humphrey asked: *"Are they afraid Ike will not continue to let himself be used for the Republican's masquerade party if he learns the real spreading sentiment of opposition in America's political climate."*

Humphrey called Eisenhower a "captive President" but emphasized he "is directly responsible for the deeds, misdeeds and lack of deeds of his Republican Administration."

And he added that *"all the razzle-dazzle of modern hucksterism cannot sell a fancy package with nothing in it, and the American people have learned once again that there is nothing for them in a Republican Administration."*

PAC Backs Combs In Kentucky Race

The candidacy of Judge Bert Combs for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in the Aug. 6 primary was endorsed recently by the Kentucky CIO-PAC at a statewide meeting at Louisville.

The PAC group recommended that Republican union members vote for the gubernatorial nomination of James L. Clay.

Teen Time
See Page 6

The CIO News

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House Vote On $1 Wage Bill Due

BIG PUSH—As Congress rushes toward adjournment, spokesmen for international unions and CIO councils meet in Washington with legislative representatives. At stake are minimum wages, social security expansion, housing bill, aid to schools, other programs involving welfare. Left to right, at top: Thomas Burke, CIO Legislative Dept.; Robert Oliver, director, Legislative Dept.; Arthur Goldberg, general counsel; Solomon Barkin, research director, CIO Textile Workers. Bottom picture shows group of leaders from unions and from industrial union councils **(Story on Page 3).**

HELPING HAND—Typical of the support by sister unions to CIO Textile Workers in their 13-week strike was this scene at Pittsfield, Mass., General Electric plant where CIO Electrical Workers collected funds. Manager Henry Kulles of Adams, Mass., TWUA Joint Board is at left. Strike forced firms to end wage cut demands, as agreement was reached with Pepperell Co. and Berkshire Hathaway. **(Story on Page 2.)**

Social Security Plan Also Near Decision

THE TWO MAJOR ITEMS of social legislation before the first session of the 84th Congress were expected to be voted on by the House of Representatives this week. They were:

1. Minimum wages—Amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act to raise the present wage floor from 75c to $1 an hour. The vote was slated for early in the week pending action by the Rules Committee which, however, met several times last week without giving the green light to floor action on the bill at the deadline for this edition of The CIO News.

2. Social Security—A Democratic measure liberalizing the present Act to extend its coverage to another 1,100,000 persons and lowering the benefit age for women and disabled workers. No substantial opposition was foreseen as the vote was scheduled for July 18 under suspension of the rules. The Ways & Means Committee approved the measure by a 21 to 3 vote and another bill giving full social security coverage to military servicemen had already passed the House.

Last-minute lobbying for these crucial issues was carried on during a special CIO legislative conference in Washington attended by representatives of unions and state Councils. They also campaigned for the housing bill and against the natural gas rate gouge. (See Page 3.)

This was the rest of the legislative scene as congressional activity spurted toward an anticipated end-of-July adjournment:

HOUSING: There was no action by the Rules Committee during the past week to reverse the Dixiegop sidetracking of the housing bill. Rep. Spence (D. Ky.), Banking Committee chairman, said the rules group will have to take the responsibility if it continues to block the housing measure.

CIVIL RIGHTS: Charges that the Eisenhower Administration is "ducking its responsibilities" on civil rights came as the House Judiciary subcommittee met to consider 53 civil rights measures. They were voiced by Reps. Celler, Powell and Davidson (D. N.Y.) and Roosevelt (D. Calif.).

Roosevelt said "equality for all citizens has a lower priority than an atomic ship" on the Administration's legislative program, while Davidson urged enactment of anti-lynching and anti-segregation measures.

ATOMIC SHIP: Pres. Eisenhower at a meeting with GOP legislative leaders renewed his plea for an atom-power "peace ship," and there was new pressure for the measure in both houses.

HIGHWAYS: Another Eisenhower "must" bill, on highway construction, was turned down by the House Public Works Committee.

NATURAL RESOURCES: The Administration's cancellation of the Dixon-Yates power contract —aimed at TVA—was a subject of continuing Senate investigation, while CIO witnesses testified in favor of a federal dam at Hells Canyon and the Lehman Niagara power bill. *(See Page 12.)*

POLIO PROGRAM: Unnoticed by the daily press, a House committee has approved the Priest Bill for an adequate anti-polio vaccine program. *(See Page 10.)*

On The Inside—

Two key states approve UAW's guaranteed employment pacts. Page 2

Textile Workers win defensive victory as long New England strike ends. Page 2

"The public be damned" brought up to date by Loius Wolfson. Page 3

Sec. Hobby quits Cabinet, Page 3, as new polio vaccine bills approved. Page 10

IUE starts GE talks. Page 11

Maritime unions hit proposed board. Page 11

Dixon-Yates deal is cancelled. Page 12

FOREIGN AID: The Administration's foreign aid program ran into a buzz-saw in the House. As the President signed the authorization bill, the House cut the appropriation by 20%, with aid-to-Asia hardest hit. *(See Page 9.)*

DEFENSE: A "compromise" military reserve bill, modifying the President's requests, was approved by the Senate by an 80 to 1 roll call vote. Eisenhower signed a $31.8 billion defense appropriation.

DOLLAR-A-YEAR: The operations of "dollar-a-year" big business executives serving in high policy government posts were being examined by several committees, particularly in connection with Commerce Dept. defense production operations. Assistant Atty. Gen. Stanley N. Barnes said the Justice Dept. is investigating whether the "dollar-a-year" men are fostering monopolies. *(See Page 10.)*

TWUA Wins 13-Week New England Strike

THE 13-WEEK strike of 15,000 CIO Textile Workers in New England against demands for wage and fringe benefit cuts ended in victory last week as agreement was reached with Berkshire Hathaway Inc. and the Pepperell Manufacturing Co.

Settlement came a few days after the CIO Auto Workers and the CIO Steelworkers authorized a combined grant of $100,000 for strike assistance.

The accord, subject to ratification by local unions, was approved by TWUA's cotton-rayon policy committee at a special meeting in Boston. The two-year contract defeats attempts by textile firms to force cuts of about 10c an hour in wage cuts and lessened fringe benefits.

TWUA Executive Vice Pres. William Pollock said present wage rates will remain unchanged but a 3c hourly net gain from the escalator clause will become part of the base rate. The escalator clause will be dropped.

Six paid holidays will continue as part of the agreement but three time and a half holidays, actually never worked, were excluded. Minor changes were made in the workload clause to permit changes in work assignments pending review by an arbitrator.

Early settlement was expected in the one remaining New England strike of about 400 workers at Luther Mfg. Co., Fall River, Mass.

Berkshire Hathaway employs 11,000 at 12 mills in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Vermont. Pepperell has about 4000 workers in mills in Maine and Massachusetts.

Union leaders expressed elation at the victory. Pollock said the strike "need never have occurred." He attributed credit for the settlement to "support from many other unions at the local level and UAW-CIO and the USWA-CIO on the national level."

The $100,000 strike aid grant was announced by UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther and USWA Pres. David J. McDonald who promised that amount was "merely a down payment" and that they were with TWUA *"every inch of the way."*

They pledged "the sympathies and support" of their unions' membership to those "forced to strike by companies in the cotton-rayon industry which are demanding a cut in wage rates at a time when the needs of workers and the needs of our entire economy are geared, in fact, to higher wages."

Pollock replied that the grant was "in the finest tradition of the labor movement" and gave the strikers "a tremendous lift."

The support of the nation's two leading unions, he said, "is a guarantee that the New England textile employers will not succeed in their campaign to starve our members into submission."

2 Big States Okay UAW Wage Pacts

PAYMENTS under the guaranteed wage plan negotiated by the CIO Auto Workers will not disqualify Michigan and Connecticut workers from unemployment compensation benefits.

A decision by Michigan's Atty.-Gen. Thomas Kavanagh last week cleared the UAW-CIO's biggest hurdle. Kavanagh ruled the supplemental payments to workers on layoff were legal under the State's unemployment compensation laws.

Under the plans negotiated with General Motors and Ford, states employing two-thirds of the workers must approve payments before they can be paid.

MICHIGAN, employing 50% of GM's workers and 56% of Ford's, was the key state and made it almost positive that the required percentage will be achieved well in advance of June 1, 1956, when GW payments can start.

In Connecticut, an opinion by Assistant Atty.-Gen. Harry Silverstone held that supplemental unemployment benefit payments under the UAW-CIO contract are not a substitution or duplication of unemployment compensation under the law.

"A person who receives or is about to receive such a benefit with respect to any week is not disqualified with respect to said week from receiving unemployment compensation benefits under the Connecticut Act," Silverstone ruled.

He said the State's highest court had ruled on the pertinent provision of the law several times previously. It concluded that the Legislature's purpose was only "to prevent a duplication of payments."

THE COURT denied jobless pay to recipients of vacation pay made directly by an employer or indirectly from an employer-financed, union-administered welfare fund, a pension, severance pay and workmen's compensation for temporary disability.

Silverstone's opinion noted with approval the UAW-GM guaranteed wage plan statement that "it is the purpose of the plan to supplement unemployment benefits to the levels herein provided and not to replace or duplicate them."

The opinion was given at the request of State Labor Commissioner Renato E. Ricciuti.

UAW Signs GW Pact At Kelsey-Hayes

AGREEMENT between the CIO Auto Workers Local 78 and the Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Co., Detroit, on a guaranteed employment program has been reached and is subject to membership ratification.

The settlement covers the firm's 3200 workers in two Motor City plants. It follows the same general pattern established by the recent UAW-CIO negotiations with Ford and General Motors, amounting to approximately 22.5c hourly increases.

Announcement of the agreement was made by UAW Reg. 1A Dir. Joe McCusker, Local 78 Pres. George Young and Intl. Rep. Jack Edwards.

MEANWHILE, the UAW resumed contract talks with American Motors Corp. in Detroit to cover 22,000 employes of the Nash and Hudson car maker. The contract expires Aug. 12.

During the recess the firm discussed local issues with the UAW and the CIO Mechanics Educational Society and the AFL Machinists at plants in Detroit and Grand Rapids, Mich., Milwaukee and Kenosha, Wis., and El Segundo, Calif.

Listen To Vandercook Every Night On ABC

UPWA Gets Strike Aid From Cubans

RAW SUGAR shipments to U. S. Gulf Coast refineries were held up on Cuban docks last week as Cuba's trade unionists demonstrated their solidarity with striking CIO Packinghouse Workers.

Affiliates of the Cuban Fedreation of Workers and the Cuban Sugar Workers Union made good their recent pledge to the UPWA-CIO to halt shipments until a three-months strike is settled.

The targets of the embargo are the big refineries of Godchaux Sugars and Colonial Sugar Co. in Reserve and Gramercy, La., respectively.

ABOUT 1500 UPWA members are striking against a 41c hourly differential between Gulf Coast and Atlantic Seaboard refineries.

The courts of St. James and St. John the Baptist Parishes (counties) issued highly restrictive injunctions against the strikers and court action was taken in the latter parish against 31 UPWA members.

A state senator from adjoining Iberia Parish sought to have martial law declared in the strike area for the protection of scabs from his area.

Senate 'Rights' Urged For Ex-Presidents

A House Judiciary subcommittee has voted to permit former Presidents to serve as non-voting "delegates" to the Senate.

Steelworkers, AFL Link Alcoa Parleys

BOLSTERED by its victory in basic steel negotiations and a precedent-setting united front with an AFL affiliate, the CIO Steelworkers last week opened wage talks with the Aluminum Co. of America in Pittsburgh.

The pattern providing wage increases of more than 15c an hour set by the steel industry was expected to be duplicated by Alcoa as well as Kaiser and Reynolds, other major aluminum producers. In the early stages of the parleys no increase figure was advanced by the USWA-CIO.

"Joint bargaining strategy" was announced in a historic move to gain hefty increases from the aluminum industry when the Steelworkers and the AFL Aluminum Workers pooled their forces for the wage talks.

USWA-CIO has about 17,000 members in Alcoa plants and the AFL union has about 15,000.

STEELWORKERS' Pres. David J. McDonald and AWU-AFL Pres. Eddie R. Stahl announced that they had held preliminary sessions to plan joint action.

"These meetings were entirely cordial and harmonious and they revealed in a tangible way the wisdom of joint bargaining action by our unions based on the strong mutuality of interest between us in this field," their joint statement said.

The two unions, they said, "agreed for the first time on a program of complete cooperation and mutual aid in our forthcoming aluminum negotiations." Their program, they went on, "will dash any faint hopes that might be entertained in the industry of playing one union off against the other to the detriment of the other."

It was the first time, McDonald and Stahl declared, that each union will name members to a joint bargaining committee which will exchange pertinent information, develop joint strategy and otherwise cooperate to further the bargaining positions of the two groups.

THE DAY BEFORE the negotiations opened there was a meeting of USWA-CIO district directors, staff representatives, local union presidents and members of local union negotiating committees in plants of the "Big Three" aluminum makers.

Preparations are under way for contract talks with can makers, chiefly American Can and Continental Can, before pacts expire Sept. 30.

Steel Price Hike Triples Wage Boost

Price hikes averaging $7.35 a ton for steel will run "more than three times the costs of wages and salaries" hiked by the CIO Steelworkers recent negotiating victory.

Scripps-Howard newspapers pointed this out editorially, in noting that the price boosts were timed by the industry to give the impression that higher wage costs were responsible.

"The (U. S.) steel corporation," the newspaper chain said, "is adding to the increased labor cost its expected costs for new improvements, expansion and automation, some of which will enable the industry to produce more steel with fewer men—and thus avoid part of the impact of the wage increase.

"These costs will apparently be paid out of revenues instead of investment."

House Unit Rejects Ike's Road Plan

Pres. Eisenhower's proposal to issue long-term non-Treasury bonds to finance his multi-billion dollar highway program was rejected by the House Public Works Committee.

Committee members said it was rejected 19 to 14.

KOHLER WALKS OUT—Efforts of Mayor Ploetz of Sheboygan, Wis., to settle the 15-month strike of the UAW-CIO at the Kohler plant ended when company officials walked out. From left: Gerard Desmond and Ed Hammer, attorneys, and Lyman Conger, chief of the firm's bargainers, who rebuffed the Mayor's second try.

CIO Rallies To Gain Social Welfare Bills

OVETA CULP HOBBY
Second Cabinet member quits.

AS CONGRESS rushed toward adjournment, CIO leaders from international unions and state and city industrial union councils rallied in Washington for a final push on welfare legislation.

Pending in the scheduled final two weeks of the congressional session are the $1 minimum wage bill, a housing bill, aid to schools, a bill to liberalize social security, bills on polio-vaccine shots, and many others.

Robert Oliver, director of the CIO Legislative Dept., called the conference in telegrams urging that spokesmen from the grass roots hurry to Washington "prepared to stay" until the legislative program was hammered out.

CIO hoped to help block certain measures, such as the compulsory military reserve program and the Harris natural gas "giveaway" bill.

On the affirmative side, the legislative spokesmen told the conference the exact position of welfare bills pending in House or Senate committees or cleared for action on the floor.

Oliver and CIO General Counsel Arthur Goldberg reminded the conference that in the hectic last few weeks of the congressional sessions, bills would be passed or quietly pigeonholed depending on the degree of grass-roots interest shown and the force of the drive for them.

There is an excellent chance that the $1 minimum wage bill would go through, they said, providing the Eisenhower Administration did not demand a 90c floor as a Republican test of "loyalty to Ike."

Other welfare bills in which CIO was interested could be passed, or at least advanced through one house of Congress, with strong support from spokesmen from the states and the various congressional districts, they said.

SIX CONFER—Spokesmen of six big international unions confer at Washington meeting on basic welfare legislation in which CIO is vitally interested. Left to right, seated: Frank N. Hoffmann, USWA; Ben Blankenship, CWA; William Hanscom, OCAW. Standing, William Allen, URWA; John Edelman, TWUA; Paul Sifton, UAW.

Oveta Quits Cabinet And HEW Migraine

MRS. Oveta Culp Hobby quit last week as Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare and was succeeded by Marion B. Folsom, hitherto Undersecretary of the Treasury.

Mrs. Hobby left in an extraordinary blaze of publicity at the White House, with Pres. Eisenhower calling in reporters to tell them, in Mrs. Hobby's presence, that it was a "sad day."

Asked by reporters whether the polio-vaccine controversy had "forced" her out of the Cabinet, Mrs. Hobby replied, "nothing could be further from the truth."

EISENHOWER had said on several occasions that "personal" matters might force Mrs. Hobby to leave Washington. The "personal" matters, it was understood, involved the illness of the Secretary's husband, William P. Hobby.

Late in the day after Mrs. Hobby's resignation, it was announced that she would succeed her husband as president of the Houston (Tex.) Post, with Hobby taking the position of board chairman.

Mrs. Hobby is the second member of Eisenhower's original Cabinet to quit. The first to resign was Labor Sec. Martin P. Durkin, president of the AFL Plumbers Union, who walked out charging that the White House had backed down on "agreements" to amend the Taft-Hartley law.

Mrs. Hobby was the first Secretary of the H-E-W Dept., created in 1953 by Congress at the request of Eisenhower. Such a department had been repeatedly recommended by former Pres. Truman.

Mrs. Hobby came under fire as Secretary for several reasons.

Liberal Democrats charged that although directly concerned with the department most intimately touching the general welfare, she hung back and lagged in regard to welfare programs.

Mrs. Hobby's aid-to-education program has never been completely formulated, although she supported an interim Eisenhower program placing heavy emphasis on state "self-help."

RECENTLY she opposed enactment of "liberalizing" Social Security amendments that last week were approved by a House committee by the overwhelming vote of 21 to 3.

The Salk vaccine program plunged Mrs. Hobby into fierce controversy. After announcing the program with a fanfare, she withdrew almost completely from contact with reporters as the testing procedures broke down.

She emerged only for one television program in which she said that responsibility had rested with Dr. Leonard A. Scheele, Surgeon General.

Michigan FEPC Signed Into Law

Gov. G. Mennen Williams has signed into law Michigan's first Fair Employment Practices Act, which required a seven-year fight to get legislative approval.

Although the bill was watered down from the version which originally passed the House, the Governor hailed it "an historic step in the right direction . . ."

Crull Given Werkau Post

JOHN L. CRULL, a vice president, has been named acting secretary-treasurer of the CIO Communications Workers to succeed the late Carlton W. Werkau.

He will serve until the next formal meeting of the union's executive board when a secretary-treasurer will be chosen to serve until the next CWA-CIO convention next June.

At an emergency meeting following Werkau's death, the board passed a resolution which paid "humble homage in behalf of the membership" for Werkau's service to CWA.

Bill To Strengthen FTC Introduced

A bill to give the Federal Trade Commission authority to seek court orders against proposed mergers was introduced by Rep. Celler (D. N.Y.).

Factory Employment Lags—

Job Figures Show Seasonal Gain

SHARP GAINS in employment last month sent the civilian job force above the 64-million mark for the first time in history.

But detailed examination of the latest report of the Commerce and Labor Depts. showed that factory employment still lags by almost a million below the peak reached two years ago.

Here is a digest of the new economic statistics:

Employment: Climbed from 62,703,000 in May to 64,016,000 in June.

Unemployment: Likewise climbed seasonally, from 2,489,000 in May to 2,679,000 in June.

Non-farm employment: In June amounted to 49.3 million, compared with the June 1953 total of 49.9 million.

Factory employment: Stood at 16.5 million in June, compared with 17.4 million in the same month two years ago.

Labor force: Continued to increase, from 65,192,000 in May to 66,696,000 in June.

Summing it up, a CIO economic observer said the latest government figures amount to a continued, small seasonal improvement in employment.

A more optimistic view was voiced by Labor Sec. Mitchell, who told a press conference that 1955 should be a "record year" for American workers. He predicted additional job improvements in the fall.

The government figures showed that since January, some 1.6 million workers have been added to non-farm payrolls, with one-third of that increase in durable goods industries. They also noted that the number of workers who had been unemployed for 15 weeks or longer dropped by 200,000. The present total is 600,000.

'The Public Be Damned' Is Brought Up To Date

COMMODORE Vanderbilt's sneering *"the public be damned"* attitude was brought up to date last week by Louis E. Wolfson, the junkman-turned-financier.

Wolfson, board chairman of Washington's Capital Transit Co., was haled before a Senate subcommittee to discuss the two-week strike that has halted the city's public transportation system.

He blandly refused to meet with union officials, shifted the blame for the strike to the Public Utilities Commission, and departed the city leaving the strike situation more confused than before.

Sen. Morse (D. Ore.) flayed Wolfson for depleting the firm's cash reserves by paying high dividends "so that there was no money left for a pay raise for the workers."

"What you are doing is putting the stockholders first and labor second," Morse said. "That's the philosophy of 1845."

Wolfson, a Florida resident, admitted he was paid $2000 monthly expenses to be at "the beck and call" of the transit firm's president. For the first 12 days of the strike, however, the president maintained ignorance of Wolfson's whereabouts. Wolfson said he first heard of the strike through the press.

The tangled skeins of Wolfson's fantastic financing were partially unraveled for Washington's stranded bus and trolley riders. He and his group parlayed an original $2.2 million investment into a $5.3 million harvest in five years. In only two of those years did net income exceed the dividends disbursed.

Wolfson told the senators last week his company would not bargain with the striking AFL union until it is given another fare increase. Income-wise, his firm has fared better over the years than all but two of the transport systems of nine of the nation's larger cities.

Wolfson last figured in the headlines in his proxy battle for control of Montgomery Ward Co.

From a small scrap business in Florida during the war years Wolfson has built a financial empire that has spread across the nation and now embraces more than 30 enterprises. His holdings include the New York Shipbuilding Corp. and numerous industries.

The Wolfson success formula involves employment of capital gains tax loopholes, stock splits and a devil-take-the-hindmost philosophy.

He indulged in some brief self-pity before the senators last week because he was being made the "scapegoat" in the transit mess. But he bounced back a little later to announce:

"I believe in being liberal in dividends. I'm always going to be liberal to the stockholders."

Then he threw a sneak punch at labor by an attempt to shift the strike blame to the union. Sen. Case (R. N. J.) admonished him that the way out of the dilemma was *"not to stand and hold a gun at the heads of anybody . . ."*

Wolfson answered that he had a great deal of respect for the union's president whom, he was sure, would never hold a gun at anybody's head.

Gone And Soon Forgotten

The nation, we think, will be able to stand the "shock" of the departure of Oveta Culp Hobby from her job as Secretary of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare. And, unless the summer heat has completely destroyed our vision, she will soon be the Forgotten Woman of the Eisenhower Administration.

All the fancy talk at the White House leave-taking ceremonies cannot destroy the essential fact about Mrs. Hobby's record. *She was a flop—a complete and utter flop.*

The Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare was conceived as a government agency to help and serve the people. It was to bring a touch of human spirit to governmental operations in the important areas of human relationships and individual welfare.

Instead, during its first two years, the Department seemed to reflect the cold, crisp, unbending personality of the Texas newspaper publisher. *Its weakness and deficiencies, the refusal to allow the capable heads to run the permanent agencies that were lumped into HEW—these came from the Eisenhower Administration's general attitude and from Mrs. Hobby herself.*

The horrible botch of the Salk polio vaccine—with the incredible admission of Mrs. Hobby that she hadn't been able to foresee the public interest and demand for the vaccine—was merely the best example of top-level inefficiency and lack of imagination.

Pity The NAM

We can't help feeling just a tiny trifle sorry for the harassed toilers in the NAM vineyard, as they look around for some way of halting the trend towards guaranteed annual wages.

Having gone all-out against GAW, the NAM suddenly found some of its more important members in the auto industry signing guaranteed wage contracts. Indeed, the Ford Motor Co.'s house-organ is boasting about the tremendous advances contained in the pact with the UAW-CIO.

So the NAM staff people—headed by the usually wrong NAM Pres. Riter—have come up with 100 alternatives to guaranteed annual wages. An NAM booklet talks about these 100 *"result-ful ideas and practical techniques"* which may eliminate "sharp peaks and valleys of employment that have traditionally been considered normal in business operations."

That's real progress. The NAM has finally admitted that unemployment isn't the fault of the worker, or something the worker should take pride in enjoying. It's not due to his sloth, inefficiency, or union membership.

Hold your breath—pretty soon, the NAM will be taking credit, on behalf of industry, for guaranteed annual wage plans negotiated by the unions.

Textile Victory

The CIO Textile Workers Union deserves credit for a big defensive victory in standing off a threatened wage cut for its New England members.

Such a wage cut, favored by some New England employers, would have brought complete economic chaos to the industry. The union, with its members' ranks holding firm throughout a 13-week strike, has beaten back that try.

It was a severe challenge to the union, and TWUA came through with flying colors.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Too Hot To Handle

In Other Words—

Going Too Slowly On Atomic Power

Recently Pres. Eisenhower named five U. S. delegates to the United Nations conference on peaceful uses of atomic energy, to be held in Geneva, Switzerland, in August. Some of the implications of the conference, and lagging American development of the atomic power field, are discussed by Sen. Anderson (D. N.M.), chairman of the Congressional Joint Atomic Energy Committee, in this article digested from The Reporter magazine:

By CLINTON P. ANDERSON

I SEE IN THE GENEVA conference a great opportunity to speed up the peacetime uses of atomic energy. We have done well with our weapons program. We have built a whole arsenal of deliverable bombs in many sizes, shapes and capabilities. We can probably consider ourselves ready for the nuclear war that must never come.

ANDERSON

So what? Do we go around the world flexing our muscles and daring someone to strike us to see if we can strike back with devastating might? *Or do we say:* Let the emphasis on weapons die down . . . because in a hydrogen war lasting less than one week there will remain no victors on either side of the conflict but only vanquished all over the earth.

As recognition of this terrible fact of life becomes more widespread, there is bound to be an ever-increasing competition for leadership in the peaceful uses of atomic energy between the free world and the Soviets. How well are we preparing for this new competition.

On June 11, at Pennsylvania State University, Pres. Eisenhower reiterated America's intention to share the atomic peacetime benefits with friendly nations.

I know that many firms would like to see a few power reactors here at home. *The solemn fact is that our peacetime atomic energy program has moved too slowly.* There is a serious prospect that we may be outdistanced not only by the Soviets but also by our free world ally, Britain.

The overriding question is: Do we turn American industry loose in this world competition to bring the promise of abundant and cheap power to the have-not nations in all parts of the world?

America's dominant position in manufactured goods and agricultural products is the achievement of a highly competitive industry operating on its own initiative. Congress tried to express this faith in American competition in the Atomic Energy Act of 1954. We wrote into the law specific licensing provisions intended to end the present federal monopoly in industry atomic matters.

Another Type Of 'Partnership'

This hope was behind some of the questions raised by members of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy earlier this year. We were dismayed that members of the Atomic Energy Commission seemed determined to encourage the building of power-demonstration reactors on a *"partnership"* basis rather than through the granting of licenses to private industry.

This AEC policy of *"partnership"* has me confused. To me it appears to be a device that has resulted in retarding private initiative. Strangely, this seems to be exactly the reverse of the present Administration's policy of using *"partnership"* as a method to allow private groups to take over hitherto approved government functions, such as the building of multiple-purpose dams in the Northwest.

Of course there are those who believe that the use of atomic energy for peacetime purposes should go forward very slowly. In my opinion this is folly of an unusually shortsighted nature.

We cannot boast at Geneva about progress at home unless we turn industry loose to use this new force for the benefit of the people in this country and indirectly for the benefit of the people around the world.

I hope that at Geneva we will be able to bid against all comers and that our bid will reveal that in the quickest time and in the most skillful manner, America can supply to interested nations the machines and knowledge that will enable them to utilize this new fuel to build new industries and expand their own economies.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

IT IS DIFFICULT to think of Democrats as slack in announcement of their own virtues, but the unavoidable truth is that they are salvaging Pres. Eisenhower's shortsighted domestic programs without even bragging about it. This is a mistake, and this observer wishes the Democrats would start talking.

They are talking about Dixon-Yates, of course, and they should continue talking about it. The disclosure that White House Assistant Sherman Adams had the gall to interfere with a hearing on Dixon-Yates financing by the Securities and Exchange Commission—a supposedly independent agency—would have raised bipartisan shouts of "scandal" under Democratic administrations.

One Down

There will be one less lobby around Washington to battle social legislation backed by trade unions.

On July 31, offices of the California Chamber of Commerce will be closed. The reason—they feel that they are duplicating the efforts of a number of other organizations. Too many, trade union representatives feel. —PAI

Eisenhower and his merry men tried to kill the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the Democrats stopped them.

But they haven't yet paid sufficient attention to the fact that TVA Chairman Herbert D. Vogel, an Eisenhower appointee, is acting too much like an Eisenhower echo rather than an independent spokesman who, once appointed, should function earnestly as a free man.

Vogel's oath of office, like that of all TVA board members, required him to acknowledge the function of the agency and to further its objectives. Maybe it is just coincidence, but on every occasion he has seemed to work like a mere subordinate responsible to the President. He was for the Dixon-Yates contract, and he even tried to dictate the terms the City of Memphis would have to meet before the contract would be cancelled.

A Desperate Little Scene

There was a desperate litle scene at the White House last week when Welfare Sec. Oveta Culp Hobby departed the Washington landscape and prepared to skip back to Texas to run her husband's newspaper.

The President turned on the full force of his shining personality to demonstrate his gratitude for Mrs. Hobby's diligent services. He quoted George Humphrey, the Treasury Secretary, as having exclaimed in dismay at the news of her retirement that Mrs. Hobby was the *"best man"* in the Cabinet.

This is ridiculous. Mrs. Hobby was hustled out of town as rapidly as she could reasonably be hustled without an open confession that the Administration messed up the Salk polio-vaccine program—and then tried to blame it all on Mrs. Hobby's subordinate, Surgeon-Gen. Leonard A. Scheele.

As Mrs. Hobby departed, to the tune of sweet White House music, the Senate Welfare Committee and the House Interstate Commerce Committee showed what they thought of her program—and Eisenhower's program—for a piddling little $35 million for free polio-vaccine shots for a few children of "needy" parents.

Both committees voted unanimously, without a single dissenting Republican vote, to go far beyond the Eisenhower-Hobby program and grant from $100 million to $150 million for free polio shots for all children, without forcing the "needy" parents to take a pauper's oath. The details of the eventual legislation were not settled, but the direction was clear.

Ike's Veto Is Doubted

Would Pres. Eisenhower veto an authorization or an appropriation bill for polio protection for children, adopted by Congress in some compromise between the Senate bill sponsored by Sen. Hill (D. Ala.) and the House bill introduced by Rep. Priest (D. Tenn.)? He would not.

He would not veto such a compromise polio-protection measure, going far beyond his own reluctant, grudging suggestions to Congress, any more than he would veto a decent compromise bill for a higher minimum wage, going beyond his inadequate 90c proposal.

The Democrats in Congress are pushing Eisenhower, slowly but persistently, and are slowly but persistently hammering out sound welfare legislation that he will have to swallow this year or next.

There are housing, social security, and aid-to-the-schools measures pending. They will be passed, this year or next. It is extremely doubtful that Eisenhower will veto them, however reluctant he is about the programs, because the Republicans in Congress don't dare take such a record into the campaign in 1956.

The situation may be summed up briefly.

Pres. Eisenhower deserves, and has had, the full support of sensible Democrats in a foreign policy that repudiates the right wing of the President's own Republican party. This is as it should be in preparing for his "summit" meetings in Geneva.

The President is grossly lacking in an understanding of the human needs of Americans and the duties of the federal government. Democrats have bailed him out, revising and "liberalizing" his domestic programs, so sensibly that even the right-wing GOP is accepting the revisions. But they aren't talking about it.

Washington Window—

Legislative Hatchet Men Serving On Rules Unit Block Major Bills

By Public Affairs Institute

THE OTHER DAY the House Rules Committee, at a session that was somewhat less than edifying, refused to "grant a rule" to the housing bill.

Unless something drastic happens, that means that the housing bill which already has passed the Senate is dead for this session.

The Rules Committee refused the "rule" despite the fact that the Housing Banking and Currency Committee reported the bill favorably and that the bill for the most part had the approval of both the Administration and the Democratic leadership. Under present circumstances the House won't even have a chance to vote on the measure.

Just why is the Rules Committee so powerful and why do proponents of progressive national legislation have to hold their breath in fear and trembling lest the Rules Committee turn thumbs down?

The Rules Committee consists of 12 members, eight representing the majority party and four the minority. *Its function is that of a glorified traffic cop, but anyone who gets caught in a traffic jam knows how important the traffic cop can be.*

Headache For Liberals

There are 435 members of the House of Representatives. Each session they introduce thousands of bills and resolutions. Other legislation comes down from the White House or originates in committee.

To handle all this business would be a physical impossibility unless decisions are made somewhere as to what legislation shall receive priority, how long it should be debated and under whatever conditions may be necessary. For this purpose the Rules Committee is empowered to vote "special rules" under which the House then operates.

For many years now the Rules Committee has been a special headache for proponents of liberal legislation. As one of the most powerful and choice committees of the House, it has tended to attract the most conservative members of the House who can get themselves re-elected year after year and so preserve their precious seniority. This has usually meant Democrats from the South and Republicans from the safest of safe Midwestern districts.

Its present chairman, Howard W. Smith, Virginia Democrat, has been a member of the House since 1931 and has never concealed his dislike for the wave of social legislation that began in 1933. Its past chairman and now ranking minority member, Leo Allen, Illinois Republican, has been a member of the House since 1933 and is rated by labor as equally reactionary with Smith.

"We've got a confidential assignment for you, Harcourt, but it's so hush-hush we can't tell you what it is."

Even with a fairly liberal membership, the chairmanship is powerful since the chairman can sit on a bill that he doesn't like by refusing to grant hearings or make life otherwise miserable for supporters of the bill.

There are ways to beat the Rules Committee, but they are not easy to carry out. One, of course, is to get the committee to reconsider a vote to deny a rule. The housing bill rule was denied by a 6 to 6 vote. Should one of the two Democrats or one of the four Republicans who voted to deny the rule change his mind, a rule could be obtained.

Complicated Procedure

Then, there is a complicated procedure by which the Rules Committee can be overriden. That is on a motion to "discharge" the committee control over the bill and so get it on the floor. This requires the signing of a "discharge petition" by 218 or one more than a majority of the 435 members of the House. This is a long-winded procedure—the signatures are secret and revocable until the 218 needed are obtained—and is seldom undertaken and even less frequently successful.

Efforts to cut down the power of the Rules Committee were made in 1949 when the Democrats came back to power after the Republican 80th Congress. They voted what was called the 21-day rule. Under this rule bills automatically reached the calendar after 21 days if the Rules Committee had failed to act on them.

Two years later, however, the Democrats reversed themselves under pressure from the Democratic Old Guard and abolished the 21-day rule, going back to the good old days.

Now there is talk of reviving the 21-day rule to get away from what the Washington Post and Times-Herald has called *"the legislative massacre business."*

The O'Connor Case

'A Civil Right We All Prize'

THE CASE of Harvey O'Connor, said an editorial in the influential Providence (R. I.) Journal, "involves a civil right we all prize."

O'Connor, former publicity director for the CIO Oil Workers and a veteran labor writer, tangled with Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) when the latter was riding high. Haled before McCarthy's inquisition concerning some of his books, O'Connor refused to answer questions.

This is the editorial in the Providence Journal:

Harvey O'Connor of Little Compton (R. I.) is the human agency through which a Supreme Court test will be made of the civil rights of a private citizen before an investigating committee of Congress.

A great principle of individual liberty under the Constitution that concerns every citizen, no matter what his beliefs, is here involved; and the issue transcends O'Connor and the others who have provoked the test case.

The case came up in this way. O'Connor had written several books which had been purchased for circulation in the United States overseas libraries. Sen. McCarthy's committee of inquiry, looking into the overseas libraries for subversive material, had called O'Connor as a witness. At the hearing he was asked whether or not he was a Communist.

O'Connor did not invoke the self-incrimination privilege of the Fifth Amendment, which at the time was standard procedure for recalcitant witnesses. He invoked the protection of the First Amendment, guaranteeing freedom of the press and speech, and specifically rejected the Fifth Amendment.

What he said, in effect, was that a congressional investigating committee invaded his civil rights under the Constitution when it sought to inquire into his opinions, thoughts and beliefs. O'Connor was later indicted for contempt of Congress for refusal to answer.

Whether or not O'Connor is a Communist is not fundamental in the test case. The issue is this: *To what extent can a congressional committee inquire into the opinions, thoughts and beliefs of a private citizen?*

Any citizen who holds that his opinions, thoughts and beliefs are his own business, not subject to congressional inquiry, and that his right to them is protected under the Constitution, is as much involved in this case, in the final analysis, as O'Connor and the others.

Individuals and ideologies are not at issue in this case: a principle is. Certainly we hold no brief for the political and economic beliefs that have been expressed by the particular persons involved. *But the safeguarding and fortification of the civil rights of the private American citizen—the true stake in the case—are of legitimate concern to us and to all Americans.*

RWDSU Sets An Example—

'Teen Time' Is An Answer To Delinquency

LABOR TAKES TO TV to show how Retail Drug Employees Union, Local 1199, RWS-DU-CIO, conducts teen age activities and thus aids in the fight on delinquency.

FEATURE of this social at Local 1199 hall is Miss Jeannie O'Brien, television actress, whose autograph is sought.

UNION KNOW-HOW that goes into organizing a teen agers' social program are discussed by two participants.

LABOR'S ANSWER to juvenile delinquency is "Teen Times," the teen-age program of Retail Drug Employees Union, Local 1199 of the CIO Wholesale & Retail Union in New York City.

"Our union's teen-age program," said Local 1199 Pres. Leon J. Davis, "is making a modest contribution in combatting juvenile delinquency. Today, when we hear and read so much about what's wrong with our youth, it's important to show that there is another side to the picture, too.

"Our program demonstrates that when young people are given opportunities and facilities for clean, wholesome fun, they welcome the chance to organize and participate in such activities.

"We hope that other unions will follow this example so that labor can play an active role in meeting the needs of our members' children."

The teen agers "cut their own cake." A score of them are members of a committee that meets regularly with Dir. Moe Foner of 1199 Affairs and arranges all phases of the program. (Foner is standing in the three-column photo below.)

A typical social event—which attracts more than 100 teen agers, sons and daughters of Local 1199 members, and their friends—finds Cliff Bullard, popular caller, leading square and folk dances.

Tom Ewell, starring opposite Marilyn Monroe in the film, "The Seven Year Itch," stopped by to say "hello," answer questions and sign autographs. At midnight to the strains of *"There's No Place Like Home,"* the affair ended, and happy and excited teen agers left for their homes.

Through radio and television appearances, Local 1199's teen-age group has become known throughout New York City and redounds to labor's credit.

—Photos courtesy of 1199 Drug News

TOM EWELL, Marilyn Monroe's co-star, was guest.

POPULAR with the adolescent group is square dancing. Here members of Local 1199 show how it's done on TV.

MEMBERS of Local 1199 Teen Age Committee (seated left) discuss the United Nations with Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt (third from left) and Mrs. Alma John (right).

In The Legislatures—

Ohio Legislature Sets A Record—Of Sorts

By AL ZACK

A COLLECTIVE sigh of relief swept through Ohio recently when the 101st General Assembly — darling of the business lobby—closed up shop.

For in its six months of tampering with the State's law books, the Legislature had considered, and almost passed, every anti-labor bill possible; ducked decisions on vital, controversial issues; and demonstrated complete contempt for the average citizen's real needs.

The conservative Columbus Citizen, Republican to the core, shuddered editorially: *"It let lobbyists debauch its integrity."*

Ohio CIO leaders agree that epitaph was rightly earned by too many members of the legislature.

Lengthy Grievances

They catalogue a long list of grievances which demonstrated that the 101st Ohio Legislature was bad, even by comparison with predecessors in a State where a good, publicly-conscious Legislature has been a rarity.

Almost from the first day of the session, the union movement was under concerted fire from big business-bossed legislators, who made the Senate a virtual no-man's land for pro-labor measures.

Every anti-labor bill which was introduced in other state legislatures, plus a few assorted gimmicks conceived in Ohio, were tossed into the legislative hopper. The main difference seems to be that Ohio unionists were the butt of all 57 brands of anti-unionism.

The principal anti-union vehicle became the so-called Kile Bill, a measure designed to gag PAC and deny union members fundamental rights as citizens. The Kile Bill finally died in a House Republican caucus when usually docile GOP members gagged at the role written for them by the party bosses.

The big city, one-party newspapers, typically ready to rubber stamp anything bearing the GOP label, fought the measure because it would clearly deprive union members of their rights as citizens.

Served Its Purpose

But even though the Kile Bill was buried by an aroused union membership, it served a major purpose for the business lobby—it had labor fighting a rearguard action to protect itself.

That meant time, manpower, energy and attention was riveted to that fight, instead of being thrown into the battle to better workmen's compensation, unemployment compensation, labor and election laws and countless other social welfare fields where gains are badly needed.

The Kile Bill wasn't the only anti-union measure facing the Ohio CIO. There was a right-to-scab law, which was eventually beaten and a bill requiring public financial accounting by unions of every rubber band and paper clip, which also went down to defeat.

That Eisenhower gimmick of 1954—the strike vote measure—popped up in the Ohio Legislature too. It would have required 75% of a union membership to vote on every management proposal—not matter how many or how ridiculous — and barred strikes unless 50% of those voting approved the walkout. It was eventually beaten.

Some Gains Made

The result was that while some gains were made in workmen's and unemployment compensation, they nowhere approached the needs of the State's injured or jobless workers.

In addition, the Ohio Manufacturers Association and the Ohio Chamber of Commerce drove holes into technical but vital procedural sections of both laws.

The unemployment compensation battle, probably the most single important fight for workers in a State where unemployment was tremendous only eight months ago, started months before the Legislature came to Columbus.

The Ohio CIO Council, making use of the State's often-ignored constitutional provisions for initiating laws by petition and referendum, amassed enough signatures to put its bill into the legislative hopper. *That meant overcoming a host of red-tape provisions and technical roadblocks designed to make initiative petitions expensive, troublesome and unworkable.*

The Legislature gave the bill two prefunctory hearings and let it die. Then they turned their attention to the bill introduced by an errand boy for the employer lobby.

This measure called for a $3 hike in maximum benefits—from $30 to $33, and a 50c increase in dependency allowances, from $2.50 to $3 a week. But there was no change in the two-children—only limit on dependency allowances. That meant the new possible maximum was $39 instead of $35.

But this was mere sugar-coating on a bitter pill, for the law's open invitation to employers to try to disqualify workers through a multitude of legalistic gimmicks were worsened. And the Eisenhower pet recommendation, that the states improve unemployment compensation substantially, was blandly ignored by Republican legislators.

But even more important was the timing of the measure. It originated in the Senate, more conservative and more hostile to labor than the House. There it was bottled up in committee from early in the session until adjournment was only one day away.

Then it was passed and bucked over to the House, where, less than 24 hours before the gavel fell, the House Industry and Labor Committee—conservative but honorable—began hearings.

GOP Ultimatum

Badly-needed amendments were being considered when the Republican leadership brought in a Senate ultimatum. Change one comma in the bill, the Senate said, and there would be no improvements in unemployment compensation and the workmen's compensation bill, still in the Senate pigeonhole, would be buried too.

With that gun at their heads, House members handled the highly technical, often confusing bill in exactly eight minutes. Not a single word of explanation was given the members.

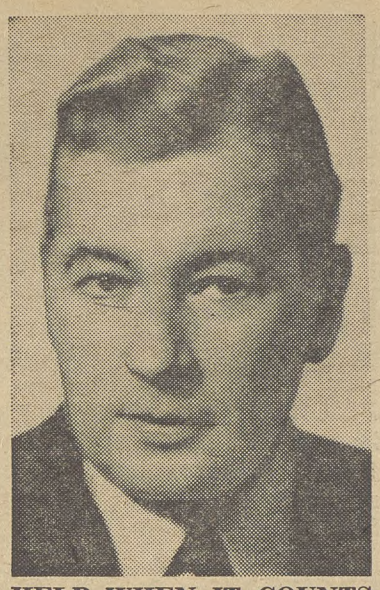
In open disgust, the Ohio CIO took instant steps to put the whole unemployment question on the ballot during the next general election.

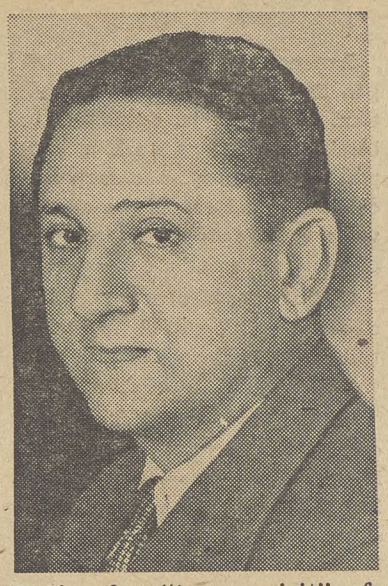
Council Sec.-Treas. Jacob Clayman predicts the 80,000 signatures necessary will be obtained by the Aug 15 deadline.

He characterized the Legislature's acting this way:

"The real losers are the unemployed workers and their families who were looking to the Legislature for a realistic streamlining of the present law. The Legislature, by ignoring labor's recommendations and those of President Eisenhower for more liberal benefits, failed miserably to perform its duty. It is now up to the people themselves."

They'll get that chance at the ballot box in November.





HELP WHEN IT COUNTS—Praise for "team spirit" of Ohio CIO unionists in "turning back the deluge of anti-labor bills" was voiced by Council Pres. James G. Griffin. At right: Sec.-Treas. Jacob Clayman, who stressed pending fight to get CIO's unemployment compensation bill on the November ballot. (See story below).

'They Turned Back The Deluge'

Who stopped the Ohio big-business battle-ax and scored some labor victories during the last legislative session?

Ohio CIO Pres. James Griffin has a quick and sure answer: "CIO members and their families."

"Without the honest and willing response that came from the rank-and-file member, the trade union movement would have suffered a damaging series of blows from a generally unsympathetic legislature," Griffin said.

"They rallied unselfishly and rapidly when faced with a deluge of anti-labor legislation, and they turned back the deluge."

Griffin called that "CIO team spirit" the "finest in the State's history and an inspiration" to the CIO leaders.

But They Weren't Stingy Themselves

Ohio's legislators were clearly stingy with unemployed and injured workers, but they sure took care of themselves.

Unemployment compensation was upped 10%.

Workmen's Compensation (for some) was upped 25%.

But legislators voted themselves a fat 56% wage increase.

No One Knows Who Won As Injury Benefits Upped

NO ONE KNOWS whether injured workers in Ohio gained or lost in the legislative maneuvers which revamped that law.

The weekly maximum in workmen's compensation was hiked from $32.20 to $40.25 and the death benefit was jumped from $9000 to $12,000.

On the face of it, that looks good. *But workers who suffer a permanent partial disability got no increase.*

After a bitter, show-down battle on the House floor, labor won its fight to retain the traditional trial by jury, which allows workers to appeal adverse verdicts to the courts.

But certain injured workers were denied the right to freely choose their own doctors and were forced to use the company-paid physicians.

There was no recorded opposition to this from the American Medical Association, which has called national health insurance "socialistic" because it might deprive people of a free choice of doctors.

Tons of new red tape were woven into the new law and labor officials and attorneys specializing in workmen's compensation cases are openly fearful that it will be tougher for injured workers to get benefit checks.

In the last-minute package deal arranged by employers with the Senate leadership, the bill was passed in the closing hours, without a word of explanation. One of the authors, admitting the bill's weaknesses, remarked:

"The next Legislature will probably have a lot of work to do on this law."

Williams Blasts GOP For 'Pitiful' Benefits Increase

DENUNCIATION of the Republican party in the Michigan Legislature for voting only a "pitiful" 78c weekly average increase in unemployment compensation benefits was voiced by Gov. G. Mennen Williams.

He criticized the GOP-controlled Legislature's action as he signed amendments to the jobless law.

Williams said provisions of the new law confirm the fact that Republicans have "a tender concern for big business."

He pointed out that "Democratic proposals rejected by the Republican majority would have brought benefit payments to at least half regular earnings for most of those drawing benefits." *(And such increases were in line with suggestions by the Eisenhower Administration — suggestions ignored by most GOP-run legislatures.)*

The Governor disputed GOP claims that the Michigan unemployment compensation law is the best in the land.

To be eligible for the maximum benefit of $54 a week under the new law, he noted, a worker would have to earn over $108 a week for some 39 weeks. Besides, he would also have to have four dependents.

There was no change in the $30 a week ceiling for single workers.

Williams also scored GOP-voted budget cuts, including funds for 11 more labor inspectors, the elimination of $50,000 for an industrial survey, and slashes in education funds.

A Test Of Free Speech—

UAW To Battle GOP 'Gag' Move

THE CIO Auto Workers have condemned a politically inspired attack designed to halt the use of union publications and radio and TV programs to express labor's ideas and opinions.

In a statement adopted by the UAW Executive Board, at a Detroit meeting, the union pledged itself to fight a current federal grand jury investigation and called it "a test of the right of working people" to express their views "in the free market place of ideas."

UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther released the statement which charged that John Feikens, Republican state chairman, and Arthur Summerfield, U. S. postmaster general and a power in Michigan GOP circles, *"inspired and engineered"* the grand jury investigation.

RECALLING the "overwhelming and decisive rejection" by Michigan voters of Republican candidates and programs in the 1954 and 1955 elections, the UAW charged that this rejection led to the probe.

Summerfield and Feikens "began their maneuvers with Atty.-Gen. Brownell in an effort to block the right of working people to effectively discuss political issues and candidates and to voice their opinions on matters of public policies," the union said.

Calling the probe a "frantic effort to save face" following the Republican election losses, the UAW said:

"The few powerful men who control the Republican party in Michigan are seeking to deny full freedom of speech and freedom of press to hundreds of thousands of union members and their families in Michigan.

"To permit this assault upon the basic freedoms of working people and their union, would ultimately represent a threat to everyone's freedom as guaranteed by the Bill of Rights.

"Freedom, as we in the UAW-CIO understand it, is an indivisible value and no one's freedom is secure as long as anyone's freedom is in jeopardy."

The UAW, the board said, "has and shall continue to respect and comply in the fullest with both the letter and the spirit" of federal laws dealing with union participation in federal election campaigns.

THE UAW POINTED OUT that its radio and TV programs have been "sponsored in accordance with the decisions of UAW-CIO conventions."

Purpose of the programs, it said, is to "communicate with UAW members and the general public and to stimulate a better understanding of union issues and matters of public policy and to encourage greater participation in citizenship's responsibilities."

The statement said the union "has resolved not to run away from the challenge which Mr. Feikens and Mr. Summerfield have laid down. We are determined to fight this un-American and unconstitutional effort of the Republican political bosses of Michigan with all the resources at our command."

The union advised GOP party bosses they *"would do better if they would repudiate their obsolete and socially irresponsible policies instead of attempting to infringe upon the constitutional rights of the working people."*

'No Dues Used For Federal Races'

"Not one penny of dues money was used to support a Federal candidate," UAW-CIO Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey said as he turned over to a federal grand jury union financial records.

Mazey charged the investigation was a "Republican attempt to strait-jacket labor" in its expression of political views.

The grand jury is seeking to learn whether the union violated the Federal Corrupt Practices Act in the 1954 election.

'Bill Of Rights' Day Is Urged By Rep. Anfuso

A PROPOSAL to set aside Dec. 15 each year as "Bill of Rights Day" is now pending in Congress.

Introduced by Rep. Anfuso (D. N.Y.), the joint resolution would recognize the fact that the first 10 amendments to the Constitution, establishing the people's basic rights, were ratified Dec. 15, 1791.

"The Bill of Rights guarantees our fundamental freedoms," Anfuso said, "guaranteeing freedom of religion, speech, assembly, and the right to petition for redress of grievances."

The celebration of "Bill of Rights Day" each year, he declared, would lead to greater "knowledge and understanding of these rights" and strengthen the people's determination to "uphold and safeguard them."

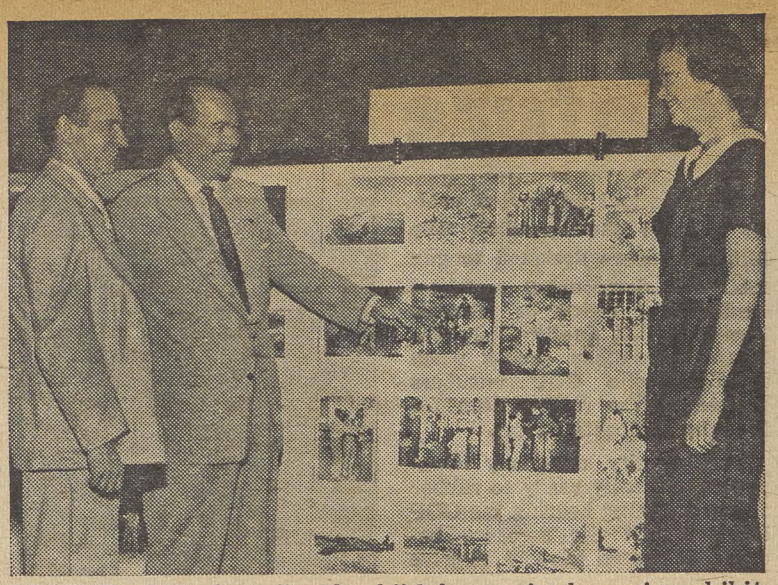
Anfuso's resolution would authorize the President to proclaim "Bill of Rights Day" as an occasion for public celebration, display of the flag, and "appropriate ceremonies," beginning this year, "the 164th anniversary" of ratification.

AT&T Profits Are Zooming

THE NET INCOME of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. was more than $28 million higher for the three months ended May 31 than in the same period last year.

The company reported that the consolidated net income of the company and its subsidiaries for the three-month period this year was $169,304,141, equal to $3.19 a share. That compared to $136,539,269, or $2.90 a share, for the like period last year.

For the year ended May 31 the net income was greater by more than $100 million than for the previous year.



PLIGHT of Mexican "wetback" laborers is shown in exhibit in speaker's lobby of the Capitol during fight for "equal treatment" amendment. Rep. Anfuso (D. N.Y.), center, studies photos. At left is Milton Plumb of CIO Legislative Dept. Evelyn Carson, Anfuso's secretary, looks on.

U. S. Workers Denied Aid—

Migrant Bill Pushed Through By Farm Bloc

By MILTON PLUMB

AFTER REJECTING two efforts to amend the law to end discrimination against U. S. farm workers, the right-wing farm bloc in the House passed and sent to the Senate a bill continuing the Mexican contract labor program for three to five years.

The bill includes the amendment voted in the House Agriculture Committee which would require the Secretary of Labor to consult with workers, and not just with the growers, before he certifies either the need for Mexican workers or the prevailing wage. This is the first gain labor has made since Public Law 78 was adopted.

The labor-backed drive to secure the same kind of treatment for U. S. farm workers as that guaranteed to Mexicans under the program was defeated in two votes, 50 to 89 and 52 to 97. Most city congressmen were absent from the floor at the time the votes were taken.

Rep. Anfuso (D. N .Y.), who introduced the amendment "in the interests of simple justice for our own U. S. agricultural workers, told the House that the basic question each member would have to answer when he voted was this:

"Are you prepared to allow our own U. S. farm workers to be treated any less fairly than the standard for treatment of Mexican farm workers which you will be establishing by voting for the passage of this law?"

The House answered twice—first when it rejected Anfuso's amendment and again when it voted down even more strongly a modified amendment to the same effect sponsored by Rep. McCarthy (D. Minn.).

THE DEFEATED amendments would have required growers using Mexican labor to offer to U. S. workers "comparable terms and conditions" of work.

At present, Mexicans enjoy such added benefits as housing facilities, hospitalization, minimum wage and minimum hours of work guarantees, transportation, occupational insurance and others not given to U. S. workers.

Although the proposed change had been recommended by the Eisenhower Administration, the only Republicans who came to its support were Reps. Saylor (Pa.), Baker (Tenn.), Robison (Ky.) and Brownson (Ind.).

Rep. Phillips (R. Calif.) even intimated that proponents of the amendment were "in error about the Secretary of Labor or the Department of Labor recommending this." The Secretary and his staff had publicly urged adoption.

Texas Democrats, aided by other Republicans, then threw up a smokescreen by misrepresenting and exaggerating the affects of the amendment.

THEY CHARGED it would force growers to pay workers' transportation all across the country. Actually, the transportation allowance involved amounts to under $5 a worker, since it would have been made "comparable" to that foreign workers receive.

"While the Mexican workers are receiving these benefits," Brownson told the House," our own farm workers, due to the fact that they are largely unorganized, are receiving only what the individual employer chooses to give them. The situation of preferred treatment for Mexican labor should be, and I am sure is, intolerable to this Congress."

But the House—with over two-thirds of its members absent—went on record in favor of continued discrimination.

"Don't play here 'till the sign dries."

Lane Urges Inquiry On Mill Closings

A SPECIAL inquiry into the decline of employment in the textile industry was proposed last week by Rep. Lane (D. Mass.) and other New England congressmen.

The trouble with the textile industry is not only that it is "sick," Lane told the House Rules Committee, but that its disease involves "mysterious complications."

There are signs, he argued, that in some cases "the patient has failed to look after his own health," in others, "that he has been poisoned."

Lane asked approval of a special investigation by the Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report into loss of foreign markets, decline in domestic consumption, reasons for the closing of some textile factories and the relocation of others.

"SINCE 1948, during a period of great expansion in the American economy, 300,000 jobs have disappeared from the textile industry. While the population has increased by 20 million, the production of broad-woven fabrics . . . has remained at the same level but woolen and worsted output has shrunk from 516 million linear yards in 1947 to a depression low of 281 million yards in 1954," Lane said.

"Closed mills, runaway mills, merged mills, failing or evading their trusteeship in the public interest, abandoned the people who had worked for them so long and faithfully."

He called a "searching investigation" of the industry "imperative" and pointed out that "slick operators have no sense of economic responsibility."

With the aid of "cunning lawyers and accountants," Lane went on, "they are bleeding every drop of profit out of many mills before they sell out the mills, the workers and the communities."

HE SAID "vultures in the likeness of men" are "raising havoc" with the textile industry.

Lane pointed to the very recent case of Sanford, Me., a one-industry city of 15,000 where 3000 jobs were lost when the Goodall-Sanford firm folded.

The people "knew that they had become the victims of an ultra-conservative industry that had failed to keep up with the times," the legislator said.

He deplored their suffering *"because financial manipulators buy and dispose of mills and the people in them as if human beings were as expendable as old plants and outmoded machinery."*

Illinois Council Conducts School

Speakers at the Illinois CIO Summer School which was held at the University of Illinois at Champaign included Arthur J. Goldberg, CIO general counsel, and Stanley H. Ruttenberg, National CIO education and research director.

Among others who participated in the program were Pres. Joseph Germano, Sec.-Treas. Maurice McElligott and Vice Pres. Pat Greathouse of the State CIO Council.

ILO PARLEY SCENE—James Crawford, member of the British Trade Union Congress General Council, points to a letter during discussion with Michael Ross, CIO European Representative. They were the British and U. S. workers' representatives on resolutions committee at the recent ILO conference at Geneva.

House Votes 20% Foreign Aid Cut; Asia Funds Hard Hit

OVERWHELMING approval was given by the House last week to more than $2.6 billion in foreign aid spending, despite a last-minute plea by top Administration officials that it was 20% less than Pres. Eisenhower asked.

A roll call vote of 251 to 123 came after an attempt to kill the measure by sending it back to the Appropriations Committee was shouted down. The vote was taken only a single day of debate as the House pushed towards a possible late July adjournment.

Only a few days before, Congress authorized over $3.2 billion for the aid program. While less money is traditionally voted than is authorized, last week's vote was a surprise and regarded as a serious Administration setback.

Not a single House member moved to restore the cuts made by the Appropriations Committee from the Presidential estimates.

DEMOCRATS and Republicans assailed the "chaotic" foreign aid financing and charged the Administration with "finagling" and "gyrations" in the overseas aid funds. They were nettled by a broken promise made late last month by the Administration to return an unexpended $420 million in military aid to the Treasury.

On the "last hour of the last day" of the fiscal year (June 30), they said, the unspent funds were obligated.

House members rejected the protest of Harold Stassen, former aid chief, that the cuts "would seriously hamper" U. S. efforts to build free world strength, particularly in Asia, "at a time when this area is a focal point of Communist pressure and requirements are increasing rather than decreasing." He urged that the Eisenhower foreign policy would be hurt unless the cuts were restored.

Stassen and Sec. of State Dulles plan to appeal to the Senate to vote the full amount of the President's request.

The biggest House slashes were in military assistance. They lopped the controversial $420 million from the arms aid, leaving $750 million for this purpose. The Eisenhower request for a $200 million discretionary fund for Asian development was halved.

The House also cut out an extra $22 million in economic aid to Spain, sliced $10 million from the $70 million asked for aid to India and slashed by over $12 million to a total of $305 million the direct forces support fund.

"Well, my personal foreign policy calls for friendship with all my neighbors, but—no bullying by any aggressors."

Labor's World—

Asian Unions Lead In Growth, ILO Study Says

ASIATIC trade union membership has expanded faster in the postwar period than at any other, a survey by the Intl. Labor Organization shows.

The United Nations group reported that union membership in 13 Asian countries now exceeds 13 million, practically all recruited since the close of World War II.

While there was some organization before the war, the ILO reported, most of it disintegrated everywhere except in India and Ceylon and has been rebuilt or replaced since the fighting ended.

Latest membership figures available, all rated on the conservative side, show the following union membership by countries: India, 3.2 million; Japan, 5.7 million; Indonesia, 1.5 million; Burma, 465,000; Ceylon, 307,369; Hong Kong, 160,000; Korea, 800,000; Malaya, 128,109; Pakistan, 258,253; Philippines, 150,430; Singapore, 63,831; Thailand, 69,530; Viet Nam, 149,600.

Forced Labor

The second anniversary of the historic July 1953 strike in the forced labor camp at Vorkuta in the Soviet Arctic was marked by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther said in a message on the occasion:

"When the day comes, as it inevitably must, when slavery and oppression have been driven from every concealed quarter of the earth, it can well be said that the revolt at Vorkuta opened the decisive stage of the struggle.

"You have taught the world that the human spirit cannot be flogged to extinction. We salute you in gratitude and everlasting admiration."

The ICFTU sent a heartening message to those in the forced labor camps, stating the 1953 uprising was evidence "of the first major cracks in the apparently monolithic structure of the Communist dictatorship set up after the war in Eastern Europe."

"The strike of the slave workers of Vorkuta, who were able to secure promises of improvement in their inhuman conditions of existence provided further proof that the Communist regime is not invincible."

India

The lower House of the Indian Parliament has given unanimous approval to a bill outlawing discrimination on the grounds of caste. Trade unions affiliated with the ICFTU welcomed the measure and worked toward its passage.

CIO Gets Grant For Workers' Tours

The CIO Education & Research Dept. has received a grant for workers' study tours overseas from the United Nations Economic and Social Council. It is the second year that a UNESCO grant has been made to CIO, the only U. S. labor organization to be so honored.

UNESCO's advisory committee considered 188 applications from every part of the world but budgetary requirements limited their grants to seven groups.

2 Filmstrips Issued By CIO On Legislation

THE CIO Legislative Dept. has issued two new film strips and a pamphlet on the importance of workers' letters to congressmen on legislation.

The filmstrips—Letter Lobby, on the importance of workers' letters, and When the Paycheck Stops, on unemployment compensation—may be purchased at $5 each from the CIO Education and Research Dept., 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

The pamphlet, which also is called Letter Lobby and contains the illustrated text of the strip, may be obtained free by ordering Publication No. 275 from the CIO Legislative Dept., 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Court Bars Bias In Virginia Park

The Commonwealth of Virginia cannot deny Negroes the use of Seaside State Park, near Cape Henry, under a decision issued by Federal Judge Walter E. Hoffman at Norfolk, Va.

He issued a permanent injunction which provided that if the park is leased to a private operator, as contemplated by the State, the latter could not discriminate against any race.

Newell Brown Faces Senate Unit Hearing

THE EISENHOWER nomination of Newell Brown as Wage and Hour Administrator, already under labor fire, is headed for Senate committee hearings and a heated political fight.

BROWN

A Senate Labor Subcommittee, headed by Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.), has now been handed the nomination, which was kept in moth balls for four months. Labor's indictment of the former New Hampshire Employment Security director is expected to receive a thorough study.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther has opposed the Brown nomination on the basis of "ample evidence" that his *"general attitudes toward basic social legislation, such as embodied in our unemployment insurance laws, the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Public Contracts Act, etc., are essentially hostile and unsympathetic."*

Reuther said he could come to no other conclusion but "that a person with his background and outlook could not administer the Wage and Hour Act (and companion statutes) with the conviction which an effective executive must have if he is to succeed in a difficult job of this kind."

AFL Pres. George Meany has also opposed Brown, saying nothing in his "background or experience, in my view, qualifies him for a post of responsibility in administering laws designed for the protection of working people."

AT THE SAME TIME, the Douglas subcommittee will consider a resolution by Sen. Smith (R. Me.) calling for an investigation of the importation of Canadian labor into the New England area where unemployment is high.

While Mrs. Smith denies her resolution has anything to do with the Brown appointment, the New Hampshire Republican has been charged with allowing excessive importation of Canadian workers, thus depressing wage rates in the New Hampshire logging industry.

Greek DP Family Learns Meaning Of Fraternity

A DISPLACED family that came to Ft. Wayne, Ind., from Greece in 1951 is convinced that American hospitality and friendship have no bounds, thanks to help from members of Local 14, CIO Steelworkers.

Tragedy struck the family last summer when the father, George Milentis, an employe of Joslyn Manufacturing & Supply Co., was the victim of an auto accident which disabled him for several months.

Things looked pretty bleak for George, his wife and seven children until Local 14 stepped in.

Union officers first made sure that Milentis got insurance benefit checks, under the union contract, while he was laid up. Then they organized several collections among the fellow workers of the displaced man and turned the proceeds over to the family.

Before Milentis got well enough to return to work, the union held a special two-week collection drive in the plant for money, food and clothes for the family.

The response was so good that two truckloads of supplies were delivered to the Milentis home.

'Tax Bonanza' Rail Deals Investigated

A HOUSE Government Operations subcommittee last week began hearings on government tax bonanzas, particularly those granted to railroads.

Subcommittee Chairman Mollohan (D. W. Va.) said that the railroads have received rapid tax write-offs totaling $1.5 billion. He pointed out that the purpose of the grants was to help the railroads increase their freight car fleets in the event of a national emergency.

"The railroads," Mollohan said, "accepted these tax deferments from the government during a period in which they have been enjoying the highest earnings since World War II. Yet they have failed to keep the number of their available freight cars up to even normal peacetime needs."

'WOCs,' Dollar-A-Year Men Are Running Into Trouble

"WOCs" may sound like governmental gobbledyegook, which it is, and it stands for big business executives who have moved into top U. S. posts "without compensation" or for $1 a year.

Last week, on several fronts, Congress was moving to put some restrictions on the peacetime employment of "dollar-a-year men"—many of whom retain their business connections and salaries—in high policymaking posts of government.

Among developments were these:

• The Senate Banking Committee, considering extension of the Defense Production Act, voted to add such recommendations, but didn't specify them.

They were suggested by Comptroller Gen. Joseph Campbell at a three-hour closed session on "laxities" in zinc contract purchases. The Eisenhower Administration, led by Commerce Sec. Weeks, had fought the proposed curbs.

The Banking Committee inquiry centered around Howard I. Young, former deputy administrator of the Defense Materials Procurement Agency, who also was an official of three mining companies aided by the agency's purchases.

• The House Anti-Trust Subcommittee, headed by Rep. Celler (D. N.Y.) plans to investigate the Business Advisory Council of the Commerce Dept. and the role of industrial advisers in other government agencies.

Cellar charged that the "WOCs" have "feathered their own nest" while "the Administration wants big business to be embraced within the government itself to determine questions of policy."

• A House Armed Services Subcommittee looked into military oil purchases, found that Brigadier Gen. W. W. White, who heads up such purchases, is still drawing pay from Esso Export Corp., where he once was vice president, as well as his Army pay.

Another high official, H. A. Stewart, head of the Interior Dept. oil and gas division, is on pension from the Texas Co., another major oil firm.

• The Justice Dept. was reported to have begun an investigation of "WOCs" to determine whether they are fostering monopolies. At the outset, the investigation will cover only those government consultants who advise the Administration on contracts awarded under the Defense Production Act.

These developments were on top of the unravelling of the Dixon-Yates deal for whittling down the TVA, a scheme finally cancelled by Pres. Eisenhower.

A key factor in that situation was the services to the Budget Bureau on power policy of officials of the First Boston Corp., big utility underwriting firm which at the same time was arranging financing for Dixon-Yates *(story on Page 12)*.

UAW Calls For Federal Grants To Halt Juvenile Delinquency

A STRONG plea for enactment of either of two bills aimed at juvenile delinquency last week was coupled by the CIO Auto Workers with a request for more funds than the measures now provide and continued federal aid.

Mrs. Mildred Jeffrey, UAW-CIO community relations representative, testified before a Senate Juvenile Delinquency subcommittee "in support of the philosophy expressed by S. 728 and S. 894." Sen. Lehman (D. N. Y.) is subcommittee chairman.

Sen. Kefauver (D. Tenn.) introduced S. 728, which would provide federal grants to the states to improve state and local programs for the control of juvenile delinquency. S. 894, by Sen. Wiley (R. Wis.), is an Administration bill with a similar aim.

MRS. JEFFREY quoted UAW-CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, who said at the union's 1953 convention at Atlantic City:

"Our mission in life is to advance the well-being of millions of kids, to make it possible for them to grow rich in terms of the good things of life."

"We are certain," she said, "there is a will in America for a concerted attack on this problem (of juvenile delinquency). We are confident that there is already a great body of expert knowledge that should be put to work in behalf of boys and girls at odds with society.

Mrs. Jeffrey said there were four features of the two bills which the UAW-CIO favors:

1. Recognition of "the fact that the federal government has a responsible job to do in dealing with this sickness among the children of the nation." (She expressed confidence that the Children's Bureau could carry out the bills' mandates.)

2. Acknowledgement "that the control of juvenile delinquency can best be achieved through close working relations between public and private agencies concerned with the well-being of children."

3. Emphasis "upon planning, coordination, training, demonstration and research."

4. Encouragement given "to the employment of trained personnel in treatment services."

(Read "Teen Time," the photo-story of a CIO Retail-Wholesale local's program to prevent juvenile delinquency; Page 6.)

Polio Vaccine Bills Okayed By 2 Groups

CONGRESS moved last week toward action on the Salk polio vaccine program far outstripping Pres. Eisenhower's request for $35 million to give free shots to five-to-nine-year-old children of "needy" parents.

Developments were:

1. The Senate Labor Committee unanimously approved a bill by Chairman Hill (D. Ala.) to authorize vaccine shots for expectant mothers and all children in the "eligible" ages of 1 to 19 years, free of charge.

The bill required no matching funds by the several states and no *"means test"* by which parents must prove they are *"needy"* before their children got free vaccine.

2. The House Interstate Commerce Committee unanimously approved a bill by Rep. Priest (D. Tenn.) with a "basic formula" authorization of free shots for 25% of "eligible" children and further provision for free shots for all children if the several states approve.

The Priest Bill would forbid any "means test" by states in which states or communities set up a public health program of vaccine shots.

THE BILL'S "basic formula" authorization would call for $38 million in federal funds and additional funds to match expenditures on a 50-50 basis with states that establish a program for free shots for all children.

Expenditures under the Hill Bill were estimated at about $150 million in federal funds—more than four times the sum Eisenhower recommended.

Federal funds under the Priest Bill were not officially estimated, but the provision for matching funds for free shots for all children, unless the states rejected it, was expected to boost expenditures toward the $100 million level.

Bigger FDA Funds Urged

MORE FUNDS are needed by the Food and Drug Administration to meet its "essential responsibility of protecting the public health."

That was what a citizens' advisory committee, supported by congressional funds, said last week in a report that was critical of the failure of Congress to supply FDA with adequate funds.

The committee reserved some of its criticism for FDA, which comes under the jurisdiction of Sec. Hobby of the Health, Education and Welfare Dept. She had named the committee.

FDA, it said, has failed to develop an adequate educational program for the food and the drug industry and the public.

UNION LABEL Poster Contest winner Jean Delong, of CIO Auto Workers Auxiliaries in Waterloo, Ia., is shown with her poster that won first place. Auxiliary Pres. Margaret Spear presents her with a gift box of food products.

Leadership Training Session Held By CIO Auxiliaries

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

VISITS to state capitals and to Washington to meet and talk with their legislators, congressmen and senators on minimum wage and other measures of interest to labor. . . .

Blood banks, union label drives, hospital aid and other community activities, culminating with a one-week national Leadership Training Instititute, all of these have kept many CIO wives and mothers busy in recent weeks.

The institute held June 26-July 2 at the FDR-Labor Center near Port Huron, Mich., was arranged by National CIO Auxiliaries Pres. Lillian Sherwood of Grand Rapids, Mich., in cooperation with UAW and other CIO union leaders. Delegates came from Tennessee, Wisconsin, Texas and other states as well as Michigan.

Among the speakers and panel discussion leaders were a group of National CIO staff members including Darrell Smith and Esther Murray of PAC who discussed how to participate effectively in political action at the national and state level.

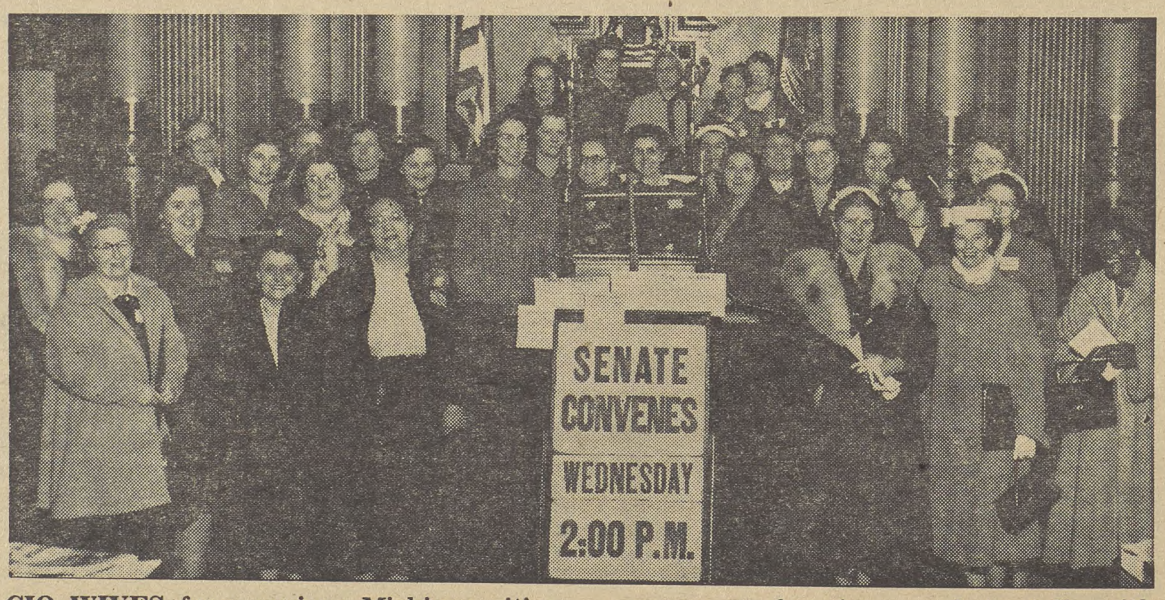
"THE SPLENDID contribution" made by CIO women to better government is acknowledged in *The Michigan Democrat,* a grass rots party newsletter, under the heading "Salute to the Women."

"The contribution of Democratic women . . . is no less real for being less publicized in the (pardon the phrase) man-sized chores the ladies undertake at every level of party activity," the paper says.

It singles out three CIO women in particular as outstanding: Mildred Jeffrey (UAW), chairman of the State Central Committee subcommittee on resolutions; Anna J. Pastuzka, (UAW) who is in charge of the First Congressional District; and Helen Berthelot, (CWA) who helped manage state-wide campaigns.

Quoting author Joseph Conrad's remark that "being a woman is a terribly difficult task since it consists principally of dealing with men," the Michigan Democrat adds:

"Apparently, the Democratic women of Michigan, like most women who participate in political action in the party of their choice, handle the task very well, indeed."



CIO WIVES from various Michigan cities held a two-day legislative institute in Lansing to learn at first hand how their state government functions, and to talk with their legislators. This group is shown in the Senate Chamber.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

MANY OF US never stop to think to what extent the CIO has become a part of our communities, not only in the hamlets and cities all across the United States, but in our territories, such as Alaska, Puerto Rico, Panama and the Virgin Islands. *The aims, accomplishments and goals of the CIO have reached these far-flung places only because they are dedicated to the betterment of man.*

On the island of St. Thomas in the Virgin Islands, CIO has a membership of approximately 1000 workers, members of Local Industrial Union No. 1812. My field assistant, William J. Smith had the pleasure of addressing a July 4th picnic on St. Thomas, where he was enthusiastically received by the workers.

Brother Smith was impressed by the desire of the people to build an even better and bigger CIO on the island. We intend to assist them in their desire because in the near future we are going to start an organizing drive under the capable direction of CIO Rep. David Sternback, especially in the hotel industry.

It is my intention to visit the workers of St. Thomas and to address their Labor Day celebration and to help in every way I can to bring them better wages and greater job security.

CIO REG. DIR. MICHAEL MANN reports the following CIO election victories: Jos. H. Lowenstein & Sons, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., Retail, Wholesale, CIO, won by a unanimous vote. The CIO Auto Workers were victorious at the Hunter Illuminated Car Sign, Inc. and the Hunter Sash Co., Inc., Flushing, N. Y., and the Otis Elevator Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. The CIO Newspaper Guild won bargaining rights for a unit at the New York Times by an overwhelming vote. The CIO Rubber Workers won a major victory at the Okonite Co. Passaic, N. J., by a vote of 757 to 157 no union, with four challenged and four void.

Pres. Harry Sayre of the CIO Paperworkers reports three more victories for the Paperworkers: The stockroom employes of the S. D. Warren Co., Muskegon, Mich. The Cellucap Manufacturing Co., and the Shield Maintenance Corp., both of Philadelphia, Pa. In both cases the company recognized UPA-CIO as the bargaining agent without an NLRB election. Credit for these two victories goes to UPA Local 35 of Philadelphia, headed by Pres. Joe King.

Dir. Carey Haigler of the CIO Joint Organizing Committee reports that the CIO Woodworkers won a victory at the Meridian Woodworking Co., Meridian, Miss.

Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett of the CIO Electrical Workers reports an IUE victory at the Punxsutawney Co., Punxsutawney, Pa., by a 2 to 1 majority.

Coordinator Charles Barranco of the Rivers Joint Organizing Committee got the Vicksburg Towing Co., Inc., to sign a stipulation with the Committee after staging a one-day strike at Jeffersonville, Ind. D. D. Moss, a patrolman from the port of Louisville, was in charge of the strike for the RJOC. The stipulation recognized all participating unions making up the committee, namely, the AFL Masters, Mates & Pilots, CIO Marine Engineers, and CIO Maritime Union.

UAW Vote Swamps UE At Minneapolis-Moline

ANOTHER victory has been won by the CIO Auto Workers over the Communist-dominated United Electrical Workers in the farm implement industry.

Almost 3000 employes of the Minneapolis-Moline Co. in Minneapolis have voted to leave UE and affiliate with UAW-CIO. This victory by UAW follows others in which UE was ousted from several International Harvester plants.

The CIO union is bargaining with International Harvester at Chicago to gain a contract to replace one which expires Aug. 23. UAW-CIO Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock, told a union meeting at Chicago:

"It will take more than this year's Ford and General Motors package to reach an agreement with Harvester because the company did not follow the pattern set by the union in 1953. We are demanding enough money to be set aside to pay this pattern retroactively."

Three units were involved in the Minneapolis referendum. The Hopkins production workers voted 759 for UAW and 113 for UE, and the Lake St. production workers cast 1126 ballots for the CIO union to 129 for UE. Only two votes were cast for UE by the Lake St. office workers.

The NLRB has set July 21 as a date for the election to determine the collective bargaining agent. UAW-CIO representatives were seeking to get the company to recognize the CIO union as the collective bargaining agent and thus eliminate the need for the NLRB poll.

UAW Aide Promoted

E. S. "PAT" PATTERSON has been appointed administrative assistant to Vice Pres. John W. Livingston of the CIO Auto Workers.

He had served for seven years as assistant director of the union's General Motors Dept., of which Livingston is director.

E. J. Moran will assume the post made vacant by Patterson's new appointment. Oscar Noble has been named to the staff of the GM Dept.

Born in Lansing, Patterson, who is 39 years old, was one of the original organizers of UAW-CIO Local 652 in 1937.

IUE Begins Talks With GE For Wage Plan, Pay Boost

NEGOTIATIONS between the CIO Electrical Workers and the mammoth General Electric Co. open this week in the New York City headquarters of the country's largest electrical manufacturer.

The guaranteed wage plan will be the top priority target for IUE-CIO. The present contract expires Sept. 15 and the union is committed to a "no contract, no work" policy.

In addition to the suplemental unemployment pay, negotiators headed by IUE-CIO Pres. James B. Carey will point toward a "substantial pay increase."

IUE-CIO represents 100,000 GE workers in plants in every section of the country.

BUTTRESSING the union's case for a guaranteed wage plan for GE workers is the recent contract victory at General Motors, where 35,000 IUE-CIO members receive 5c an hour towards supplemental unemployment pay.

Contract talks will also deal with profit-sharing plans, improvements in the incentive pay system, an end to geographical inequities, betterment of pensions and insurance plans, paid sick leave and death-in-the-family leave, equality of pay, vacation improvements, an increase in paid holidays and removal of some present restrictions on eligibility and the full union shop.

The course for the present parleys was charted in May at the union's first Economic Policy Conference in Cincinnati. More than 300 delegates almost unanimously approved the negotiating pattern.

THE GE CONFERENCE Board asserted its "no contract, no work" policy statement meant just what it said. Pointing out that there were two full months for negotiations, it promised a shutdown of GE plants if no settlement was reached.

Carey enlarged on this, reminding the conference, "If you say 'no contract, no work,' say also 'no starvation, no capitulation.'"

The union head, who is CIO secretary-treasurer, reminded GE that "this isn't top IUE-CIO officers speaking, but GE workers through their union."

GE, meanwhile, has made no secret of its hostility to the guaranteed wage principle.

A vice president of the firm equated the GW plan with "communism, Godlessness and lawlessness."

ANOTHER GE vice president, Lemuel R. Boulware, who heads the firm's industrial relations program, followed up with some insulting advice to communities where GE plants are located.

In a news letter designed for distribution to GE management but circulated to daily newspapers, Boulware chided cities and towns for allowing "their public servants, as part of 'good politics,' to practice strangling the industrial goose that lays the golden eggs of local prosperity."

What Boulware desires, he made clear, are complacent courts ready to issue injunctions, tax concessions and police protection for "peaceful, law-abiding citizens," the Boulware term for scabs.

GAW Has One Advocate, Young Henry, On GE Board

There'll be at least one advocate of the guaranteed wage principle on General Electric's board of directors as negotiations get underway with the CIO Electrical Workers.

Henry Ford, II, president of the Ford Motor Co., has been named to the GE directorate. In his auto-making capacity he signed the historic contract with the CIO Auto Workers on June 6 for a guaranteed employment plan which pays supplemental layoff benefits.

Ford told a reporter recently who advised him some industrialists called the GW plan "creeping socialism:"

"A lot of people call everything we do 'creeping socialism.' They called social security that and they called pensions that. . . . We have to keep up with the times. Every time we do something new, people cry that it's either communism or socialism."

U. S. Maritime Board Opposed By Curran

STRONG opposition was voiced last week by CIO maritime unions to a special federal board to deal with labor disputes in the maritime industry.

Spokesman for the CIO unions was Pres. Joseph Curran of the CIO Maritime Union who testified before the House Merchant Marine Committee, whose staff has drafted a bill providing for such a board. Rep. Bonner (D. N.C.) is committee chairman.

Curran, who is chairman of the CIO Maritime Committee, called for "a full-time arbitrator under conditions which make him neither susceptible to labor or management because of economic or political pressures."

He said that the arbitrator would be the final step to avoid ship delays, the preceding steps being recognition by unions and management of principles to establish good faith.

Curran said that the arbitrator "should believe:"

1. "Most sincerely in a strong American merchant marine, efficiently and economically operated by competent management;

2. "In the necessity of strong, efficiently operated unions composed of competent seamen members to protect the wages and working conditions of the seamen;

3. "In real collective bargaining which looks toward settlement of all issues without arbitration;

4. "In—and must have—adequate power to enforce his decisions upon employer and union alike."

IN OPPOSING a federal board, Curran said:

"We strongly emphasize that government intervention in collective bargaining is no substitute for good faith on the part of labor and management.

"Good faith can only be developed by the parties directly involved in collective bargaining —by men of honesty and integrity. It cannot be legislated."

Curran spoke on behalf of the CIO Maritime Committee; Pres. William E. Steinberg, American Radio Association; Pres. John J. Grogan, Shipbuilding Workers; Pres. Herbert L. Daggett, Marine Engineers, and Pres. Joseph P. Molony, Dist. 4, Steelworkers, which represents Great Lakes ore carrier crews.

$40,000 Retroactive Pay Won By TWUA In Chicago

SOME 800 workers at Bauer & Black, Chicago, a division of Kendall Co., will receive $40,000 in back pay under a contract negotiated by Local 756 of the CIO Textile Workers. The plant makes surgical supplies.

The union won plantwide wage increases averaging 8.25c an hour, retroactive to last Mar. 15. The minimum increase was 6c an hour, with other raises ranging up to 19c an hour for skilled craftsmen.

Another 3c an hour of the present 5c an hour cost-of-living bonus also were added to the permanent wage structure.

Retroactive wage boost payments will average $50 per worker.

A seventh paid holiday was obtained by making the last half of the days before Christmas and New Year's Day holidays with pay. The maximum monthly pension payment was boosted from $100 to $123, including social security.

The contract will run until Mar. 15 next year. A similar contract with the union was signed by the company's Bike-Web plant in South Bend, Ind. The only difference was that this contract, which covers 200 workers, runs for a year beginning Apr. 15.

Merger Planned In North Carolina

Special committees have been named to work out details of the merger of the North Carolina CIO Council and the State Federation of Labor. Council Pres. H. D. Lisk and Federation Pres. W. Millard Barbee named the committees.

Ike Gives Up The Ghost On Dixon-Yates

THE EISENHOWER Administration last week cancelled the notorious Dixon-Yates contract after Memphis Mayor Frank Tobey gave Atty.-Gen. Brownell and Pres. Eisenhower "assurances" that Memphis would build its own plant.

Memphis was compelled also to serve notice that after it completed its own municipal plant it would no longer "require" electric power from the Tennessee Valley Authority, which previously has served the area's needs.

Mayor Tobey and other Memphis officials declined to make any pledges that the city's municipal plant would not later be tied back into the TVA system, which could be used to supply "back up" power.

Democrats took the Senate floor to denounce the White House for its role in the 14-month-old Dixon-Yates controversy and to serve warning that cancellation of the contract would not check inquiries into the origin and development of the "conspiracy" against TVA.

Murray Snyder, assistant White House press secretary, announced that Eisenhower was *"delighted"* that Memphis would build its own municipal power plant. Snyder suggested that the Dixon-Yates program would never have been advanced had the President known that Memphis could handle its own power needs.

Edgar H. Dixon, chief figure in the Dixon-Yates private-utility combine handpicked for award of a contract to build a generating plant at West Memphis, Ark., across the Mississippi River from Tennessee, called cancellation of the agreement *"a bolt from the blue."*

"I can't believe the United States would renege," exclaimed Dixon.

Arkansas spokesmen, who had openly championed Dixon-Yates for the sake of payrolls and tax-paying industry it might create, accused pro-TVA spokesmen in Memphis of being "bad neighbors."

SEN. KEFAUVER (D. Tenn.), chairman of a special Senate subcommittee, moved to continue an investigation of the role played in the Dixon-Yates scheme by Budget Dir. Rowland Hughes, Chairman Herbert D. Vogel of TVA, Adm. Louis L. Strauss of the Atomic Energy Commission, and Adolphe H. Wenzell, former director and vice-president of the New York investment banking house called the First Boston Corp.

Kefauver and other Democratic senators wanted to know, among other things:

- How did it happen that Wenzell was working on various plans to trim down TVA at the very time that Eisenhower, in June 1953, first revealed his hostility to TVA by calling the agency "creeping socialism"?
- How did it happen that official "chronologies" revealed certain Executive Dept. conferences about Dixon-Yates but carefully omitted the fact that Wenzell participated in those conferences?
- How could Budget Dir. Hughes lack information that Wenzell's firm, First Boston, was serving as Dixon-Yates fiscal agent long after the investment house in fact had arranged financing and "waived" its usual fee?
- Why did the Budget Bureau conceal until July 6 a lengthy 1953 memorandum from Wenzell outlining plans to trim down TVA that later developed into the specific Dixon-Yates proposal?
- Why did the Securities & Exchange Commission recess a hearing on Dixon-Yates financing just before the House of Representatives was about to vote on an appropriation for the utility combine and just as Wenzell was about to testify on the financing?
- How was the Dixon-Yates contract driven through in the face of original hostile votes by both the TVA board and the commissioners of the Atomic Energy Commission?
- Why did Eisenhower declare, on June 30, in a news conference, that Wenzell "never was called in or asked a single thing" about Dixon-Yates, when in fact Wenzell had outlined plans for chopping down TVA as early as September, 1953?
- Why did the Budget Bureau release this 1953 Wenzell report, after previously denying that the banker had anything to do with Dixon-Yates, only after the Kefauver subcommittee published the essential portions?

WENZELL'S report to the Budget Bureau recommended that TVA be continued to run its hydroelectric power, flood control navigation facilities, but that other power plants be transferred to a separate corporation.

Wenzell further proposed that TVA's future needs be met by the creation of private generating companies to sell power into the TVA system—the essential feature of the proposed Dixon-Yates combine.

The question of how much the Treasury would pay Dixon-Yates for "damages" for cancellation of the contract remained a matter of dispute.

'Assistant President' Forced SEC Delay

Under threat of citation for contempt of Congress, an Eisenhower appointee admitted last week that a Security & Exchange Commission hearing on Dixon-Yates financing was "recessed" for three days at the request of "Assistant President" Sherman Adams.

The SEC hearing was "recessed" just as the House was scheduled to vote on a Dixon-Yates appropriation and the SEC was to hear testimony from Budget Bureau "consultant" Adolphe H. Wenzell about the details of Dixon-Yates financing.

SEC Chairman J. Sinclair Armstrong first refused to tell the investigating Senate subcommittee whether "the White House" had intervened to get Wenzell's testimony postponed.

Faced with the threat of contempt of Congress action, Armstrong returned the next day and said that Adams had requested postponement of the hearing.

Ouster Of TVA Chief Is Demanded

Gov. Frank Clement of Tennessee, in the aftermath of the Dixon-Yates controversy, called for the "resignation" of TVA Chairman Brig. Gen. Herbert D. Vogel and the "removal" of other officials who joined in the Dixon-Yates conspiracy."

Clement said that the TVA "narrowly escaped debasement and destruction" by "subsidized private-power infiltration," and demanded that Eisenhower reembrace his campaign promises to maintain TVA "at maximum efficiency."

Vogel, Eisenhower's only oppointee to the three-member TVA Board of Directors, was denounced by Clement as an "unsympathetic chairman" placed in a strategic position "for the purpose of destroying from the inside."

Knight Urges Prompt Okay For Big Hells Canyon Dam

PROMPT ACTION by Congress to authorize a high-level federal dam at Hells Canyon on the Snake River was advocated last week by O. A. Knight, president of the CIO Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers.

Knight, a CIO vice president, testified before the House Interior Committee as chairman of the CIO Committee on Conservation and Natural Resources.

"The fundamental issue in the Hells Canyon controversy is whether this nation intends to adopt a long-range policy of resource development or prefers haphazard, opportunistic exploitation," he said.

Basic conflict at present is whether the government will build a high-level Hells Canyon dam or whether the site will be turned over by Congress and the Federal Power Commission to the Idaho Power Co., a private utility that has applications pending for three low-level dams.

KNIGHT cited evidence in hearings before an FPC examiner to show that a high-level federal dam would yield 1.1 million kilowatts of prime power in the Columbia Basin system as contrasted with only 675,000 kilowatts from Idaho Power's proposed dams, and that the federal dam eventually would yield 1.4 million kilowatts of prime power.

Federal power could be sold at from 3 to 3½ mills per kilowatt hour, while Idaho Power would sell at 5 or 5½ mills per hour, Knight said.

The difference, he declared, *"involves convenience for city and rural homes, jobs for industrial workers, prosperity for farms, the future expansion of the regional and national economy based upon the fullest possible use of our resources."*

An analysis by the Bonneville Power Administration of the relation between kilowatts and jobs suggests that the federal dam would surpass Idaho Power Co. productiveness to the extent of "at least 50,000 more jobs, $180 million in annual payrolls, and about $525 million in annual products" in the Northwest.

Ice Harbor Dam Fund Is Approved

A House-Senate conference committee last week approved appropriations for starting several hydro-electric projects in the Northwest, including $1 million for a start on the Ice Harbor Dam on the Snake River in Washington State.

"The Northwest—and the nation," said Sen. Magnuson (D. Wash.), "realize that power means jobs, communities, B-52's, atomic production and national progress."

Oregon Democratic Sens. Morse and Neuberger said that the committee action "repudiated" the argument of "partnership advocates" that "we must surrender generating facilities to private utilities because Congress would appropriate no more funds for federal dams."

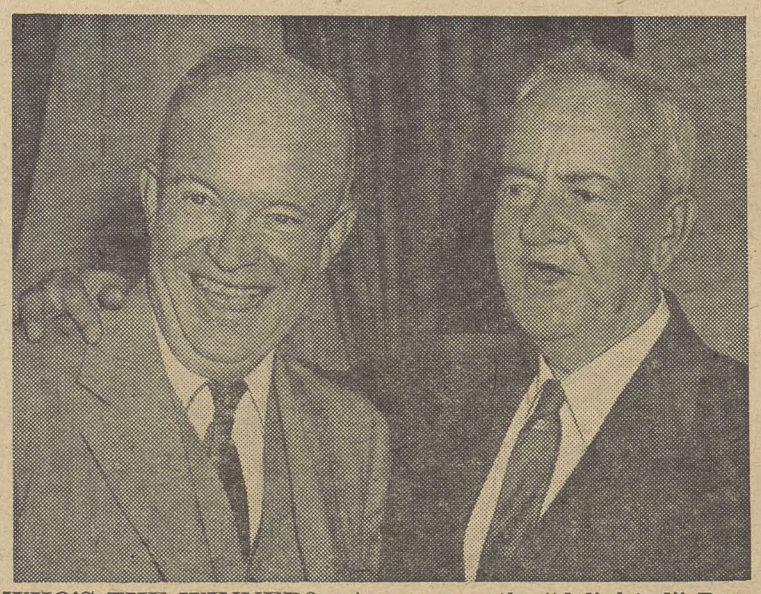
Louisiana Blocked In Oil Lease Suit

A federal court last week threw out an effort by the State of Louisana to sue Interior Dept. officials in an attempt to block federal government oil-and-gas exploration leases in the "marginal seas" off the Louisiana coast.

The case arose under the so-called Tidelands Oil Act, signed by Pres. Eisenhower, conceding the coastal states the right to control leases in the seas out to their "historic boundaries."

The Interior Dept. claimed that Louisiana's "historic boundary" was the three-mile limit. The state claimed 10.5 miles out to sea.

"You can't convince me that this is not a suit against the United States," said U. S. District Judge James W. Morris.



WHO'S THE WINNER?—An apparently "delighted" Pres. Eisenhower poses with Memphis Mayor Frank Tobey, bitter foe of Dixon-Yates contract. Minutes later Tobey scored a major victory as Administration "canceled" contract.

CIO Backs Lehman Bill For Niagara Power

A RENEWED drive to save the potential benefits of the Niagara Falls power project for the people of New York was launched last week as a Senate Public Works subcommittee opened hearings on the Lehman Bill.

CIO promptly and strongly endorsed the principles of the Lehman Bill as opposed to another bill for private development of the Niagara project.

Jack Curran, vice-president of the CIO Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers, denounced "pleas of self-seeking private power monopolists who come pleading that it is the 'American way' to let the fruits of this great national resource be plucked by the private power trust."

KEY FEATURES of the Lehman Bill are that it would authorize development of Niagara Falls electricity potentials by New York State, with two basic protections to consumers:

- Provision for the historic "preference clause" modeled after federal power laws, giving first claim to electricity to cooperatives and publicly owned marketing agencies.
- Authorization for the construction of transmission lines from Niagara to "load centers" where electricity is needed.

NIAGARA FALLS should produce "a vast new block of power," Curran said, and it "should be marketed so as to pass direct benefits of this low-cost power to the consumers."

Adoption of the traditional federal preference clause, he said, would "bring great benefits to the area; to CIO members as electric consumers; and to CIO members as Americans concerned with our national welfare."

New York Gov. Averell Harriman and Rep. Buckley (D. N.Y.) have joined in endorsing the Lehman Bill.

Give a Buck to PAC

The CIO News

Official Weekly Publication, Congress of Industrial Organizations

Washington, D. C., July 25, 1955 — 82 — Vol. 18, No. 30

Here's Name Of Labor Merger Group:

'AFL And CIO'

Unity Committee Settles Last Big Issue

—See Page 3

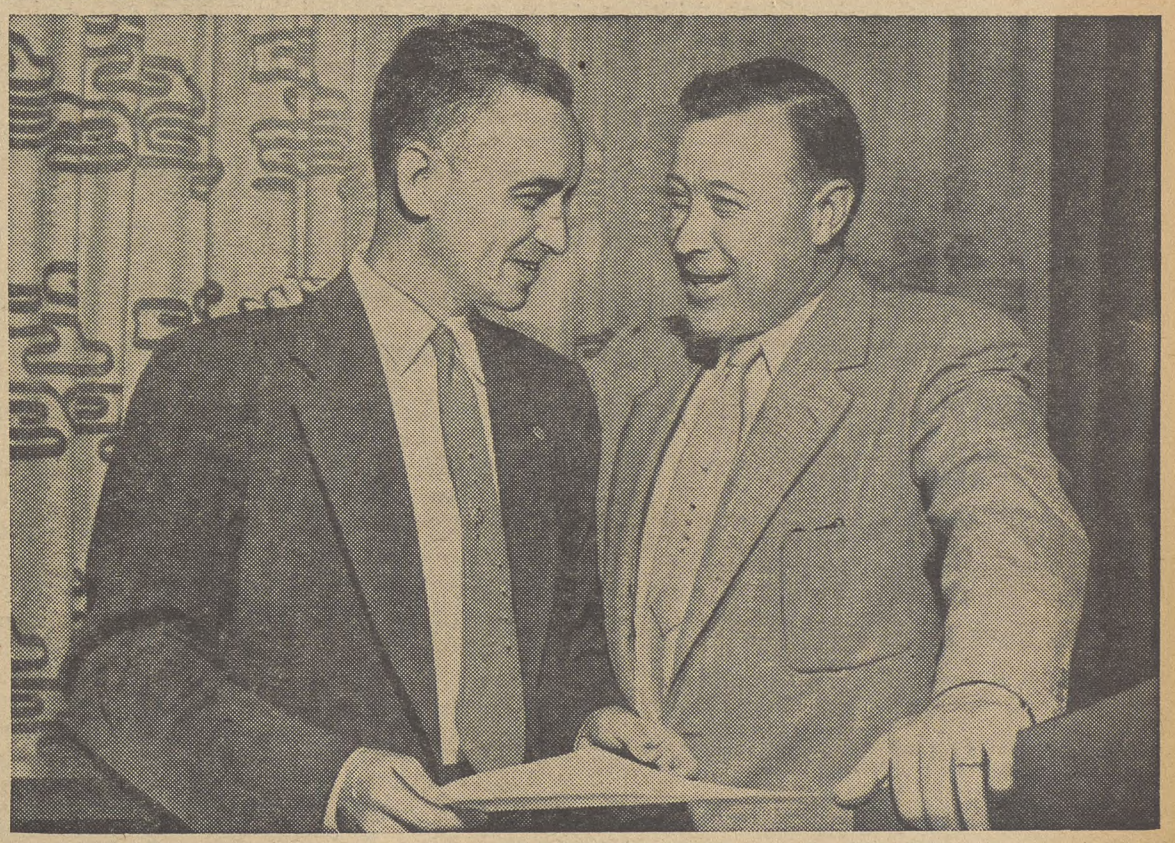
CIO Board Mourns Friend, Welcomes Carey Back

The CIO Executive Board, meeting last week in Washington, stood for a moment of tribute (top photo) to Carlton W. Werkau, secretary-treasurer of the CIO Communications Workers, who died recently.

At right: Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey was welcomed by Pres. Walter P. Reuther (on the right). Carey is recovering from a major operation after returning from the recent Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions congress in Vienna.

The CIO Board reached important decisions on the Industrial Unions Dept. of the new, merged "AFL and CIO." It also sent greetings to Pres. Eisenhower at the Big Four meeting in Geneva, and acted on a number of important domestic issues.

The AFL-CIO No-Raiding Agreement, due to expire Dec. 31, 1955, was extended for another two years by the Board. Support was pledged to striking CIO Packinghouse Workers in Louisiana and to AFL Hotel Workers in Miami Beach. In support of CIO Brewery Workers, the "unwarranted attacks and unprincipled raids" of the AFL Teamsters were condemned in another resolution. **(See Pages 2, 3 and 4.)**



House Votes $1 Wage, Ups Social Security

—See Page 5

UAW Fights T-H Political Indictment

By GERVASE N. LOVE

A FEDERAL grand jury in Detroit last week indicted the CIO Auto Workers on a charge of violating the election provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The action reflects the drubbing Michigan Republicans took in the last election in which most of organized labor, including the UAW-CIO, generally supported Democratic candidates.

The indictment charged the union with "illegally" spending union funds to influence votes.

Specifically, it alleged that $5985 was spent from the union's general fund to pay for nine television programs carried by a Detroit station, aimed at securing the election of candidates for the Senate and House.

There were four counts charging separate violations. The maximum penalty for conviction is a $5000 fine on each count.

Civil Liberties Test

Both UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther—also CIO president—and UAW Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey said the union "welcomes" a test of its constitutional right to express its point of view on political and other matters of broad public interest.

Reuther expressed confidence that "the court will uphold our right to freedom of expression in accordance with the constitutional guarantees as set forth in the Bill of Rights."

The UAW president said both Democratic and Republican candidates had been invited to appear on union radio and TV programs. Several Democrats accepted, but the Republicans declined, he said.

He accused Postmaster Gen. Arthur Summerfield and Republican State Chairman John Feikens, Michigan's GOP bosses, with touching off the grand jury investigation, prior to the indictment, on a fishing expedition for an explanation of their flop in the 1954 election. *(Reuther text in adjoining column.)*

"The UAW-CIO deplores the fact," said Mazey, "that Republican politicians have been able to use the courts in their frantic efforts to save face following the sound trouncing at the hands of the voters of the State of Michigan last fall."

Mazey pointed out that the law prohibits contributions to candidates. The union made no such contributions, he said, adding that it is "fully aware" of the statute's meaning as it applies to unions.

"This union always has and shall continue to respect and comply fully with both the letter and the spirit of the law," he declared. "We believe we have not violated the law."

The union's radio and TV programs are sponsored in accordance with convention decisions, he explained.

Mazey's Comment

"Opinions, endorsements and policies expressed on these programs," he added, "are democratically arrived at by the membership of our union through the various councils provided for in our constitution and that of the National CIO.

"The UAW-CIO has an obligation to its membership and to the public in general to provoke discussion and encourage thoughtful, factual investigation of public issues and political candidates.

"The use of radio and television time to do this comes within the framework of freedom of the press and freedom of speech guaranteed by the U. S. Constitution."

Atty.-Gen. Brownell, the politically minded head of the Justice Dept. which secured the indictment, said the charge against the union was made under a section of the law prohibiting any contribution in connection with any election of senators or representatives by a bank, corporation or labor organization.

No Court Decision

"The UAW has not attempted to conceal its expenditures," he said, "nor has it attempted to hide the fact that they were made in connection with the 1954 primary and general elections in Michigan. The position of the union appears to be simply that the statute is unconstitutional and, hence, unenforceable."

The U. S. Supreme Court has never passed on the question of constitutionality, he added.

Earlier this month the UAW Intl. Executive Board flatly accused Summerfield and Feikens of having *"inspired and engineered"* the grand jury investigation of the UAW radio and TV programs.

"In seeking the support of the voters," the board said at the time, "the Republican political bosses would do better if they would repudiate their obsolete and socially irresponsible policies instead of attempting to infringe upon the constitutional rights of working people.

"Feikens knowingly and willfully distorted the facts when he attempted to make it appear that funds spent by the union for research work related to collective bargaining, funds spent for purely educational work and funds spent for the union's regular publications, as required by the constitution of the union, were all spent for political activities.

"Such testimony by the head of the Republican party in Michigan cannot be justified by any standards of political morality."

The board added that the UAW-CIO is "determined to fight this un-American and unconstitutional effort of the Republican political bosses of Michigan with all the resources at our command."

Reuther Calls Indictment 'Desperate Effort' By GOP

The following statement on the indictment of the CIO Auto Workers on a charge of violating the Taft-Hartley Act was issued by UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther:

The UAW-CIO welcomes a test on the constitutional right of a labor union to express its point of view on political issues and other matters of broad public policy through the purchase and use of radio and television time.

The UAW-CIO has complied with both the spirit and the letter of the law dealing with political expenditures, and we are confident that the courts will uphold our right to freedom of expression in accordance with the constitutional guarantees as set forth in the Bill of Rights.

The grand jury investigation of the UAW-CIO was inspired by John Feikens and Arthur Summerfield, the Michigan Republican political bosses, in a desperate effort to explain the overwhelming rejection of their candidates and policies by the people of Michigan in the last several elections.

Messrs. Feikens and Summerfield would better serve the Republican Party and the people of Michigan if they would abandon their obsolete and socially irresponsible policies and programs, and instead give sympathetic consideration to the basic need and aspirations of the people.

Murray, CIO News Won Similar Case

The National CIO was indicted in 1948 on a charge of violating the Taft-Hartley Act's election provisions as a result of its activities in a special congressional election in Baltimore.

It was accused of spending union funds to send into Maryland additional copies of The CIO News containing a statement by the late Pres. Philip Murray urging the election of Edward Garmatz, a Democratic candidate later elected to Congress.

The Federal District Court in Washington dismissed the indictment. The Supreme Court upheld the lower court, saying the law did not apply to such publications. It made no determination of the constitutionality of the legislation.

CIO Supports UPWA In Long, Bitter Sugar Refinery Strike

PLEDGES of support for the 14-week strike of CIO Packinghouse Workers against two Louisiana sugar refineries were made by the CIO Executive Board last week.

UPWA-CIO Pres. Ralph Helstein reported the most recent developments in the strike where victory, he said, is "essential to the organization of the South."

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther declared "we are morally obligated to back up the Packinghouse Workers in their struggle."

Helstein, UPWA Dist. Dir. George Thomas and Administrative Assistant Charles Fischer are the latest unionists to be cited for contempt proceedings and conspiracy charges. The three stood on a public highway near the Colonial Sugars, Inc., plant in Gramercy, La., shortly after addressing a meeting of strikers in that town.

ALTHOUGH they took no part in picketing Judge Walter B. Hamlin—"invited" to sit in the county court of St. James Parish—advised company attorneys to prepare contempt motions against the trio.

He was quoted by New Orleans newspapers as saying from the bench:

"I want to find out if these Chicago people are fomenting this violence . . . I'm going to . . . try them myself, and if I find them guilty, I'm going to give them the limit."

Contempt is punishable by a year in jail, a $1000 fine, or both.

Meanwhile, the trial of 31 union members in adjoining St. John the Baptist Parish has been continued for three weeks.

They also are charged with conspiracy to circumvent a court injunction. Seven union members are in jail for their part in strike violence although the evidence against them was flimsy.

Discussing the resolution with the Executive Board, Reuther recalled the strike of AFL Agricultural Workers in 1953 against miserably low wages. *One of the plantations struck was owned by Godchaux Sugars, Inc., a firm involved in the present UPWA strike. The cane field workers' strike was broken by injunctions.*

Godchaux officials were quoted recently by *Life* magazine as saying that if the present strike continues, *"it may be necessary to repopulate the town."* Many of the homes of workers in Reserve, La., site of the Godchaux refinery, are owned by the firm.

The CIO resolution stated that nowhere in the South is the struggle to maintain "an almost feudal pattern of economy more bitterly waged than in the sugar growing and refining areas of Louisiana."

The employers' attitude was described as "more medieval than modern." Godchaux and Colonial, it charged, failed to meet the pattern set in wage negotiations with other major sugar refiners in the New Orleans area.

The other firms gave a 10c hourly increase but the terms proposed by the two strike-bound firms would have widened the North-South wage differential which is now 41c an hour.

"THE TWO communities beside the Mississippi have undergone a welcome metamorphosis in recent years," the resolution said, "as the baronial protectorates have been replaced through the wholesome influence of industrial democracy brought by the Packinghouse Union. Sentiment is solidly behind the strike. Traditional habits of self-segregation have disappeared in the common battle against despotism."

The CIO board promised every support, "moral, organizational and financial" to the strike "against injustice and indignity." It condemned the "capricious issuance of injunctions" and promised aid to the union in the pending court action.

It endorsed "without stint" the *"Don't Buy Godchaux and Colonial"* campaign of UPWA and urged the cooperation of all of its affiliates *"until justice is done the strikers, their union and the American traditions of freedom and fairness."*

CIO Supports Miami Hotel Strikers

FULL and wholehearted support of the AFL Hotel Workers' strike against the *"jungle law"* prevailing in the Miami Beach, Fla., hotels was voiced by the CIO Executive Board at its meeting last week.

The CIO board praised the AFL affiliate for its "praiseworthy campaign to organize the low-paid employes of the luxury hotels," and noted that 167 lush hostelries have refused both to recognize the union and engage in any form of collective bargaining.

The strike is now in its fourth month. AFL Pres. George Meany, in a nationwide radio broadcast last week, said the AFL will continue to give the walkout its full support.

At the same time Meany called on the National Labor Relations Board to reverse its policy of refusing to take jurisdiction in labor disputes involving hotels. If it doesn't, he maintained, it will be perpetrating a "cruel hoax on justice" and will be violating the law it is supposed to administer.

In contrasting the high prices the struck hotels charge with the low wages and miserable conditions of their employes, Meany recalled the "paradise" claims in the resorts' advertising.

"To the tourist and vacationer," he said, "the claims may not appear exaggerated. But for those who work for a living in the hotels of Miami and Miami Beach, there is plenty of misery in this 'paradise' where the law of the jungle still prevails.

"The law of the jungle prescribes wages as low as $12 a week.

"The law of the jungle for years has prevented these workers from organizing into an effective union and engaging in collective bargaining with their employers for improvements in their substandard wages and working conditions.

"Certainly, every trade unionist should spread the word that this vacationland is not a paradise, but a no-man's land for workers."

'AFL And CIO' Is Labor Unity Name

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

THE NAME of the new, merged labor organization: "The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations."

It was decided in the course of a four-hour meeting of the CIO and AFL unity committees at Washington's Hotel Mayflower on July 20.

The vote was unanimous.

The new name will come into formal existence on Dec. 5 when the first convention of the new, merged labor organization opens in New York City.

AFL Pres. George Meany announced the new "AFL & CIO" name to reporters, in the presence of the unity committee members. He noted that it is subject to approval of the AFL's Executive Council, which meets in Chicago early next month.

'A Happy Solution'

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther voiced confidence the CIO Executive Board will approve the name at its next meeting.

He said the new name "embodies the names of both organizations, on an equal basis. . . . It's a very happy solution."

Meany added: "I don't see any more big problems ahead."

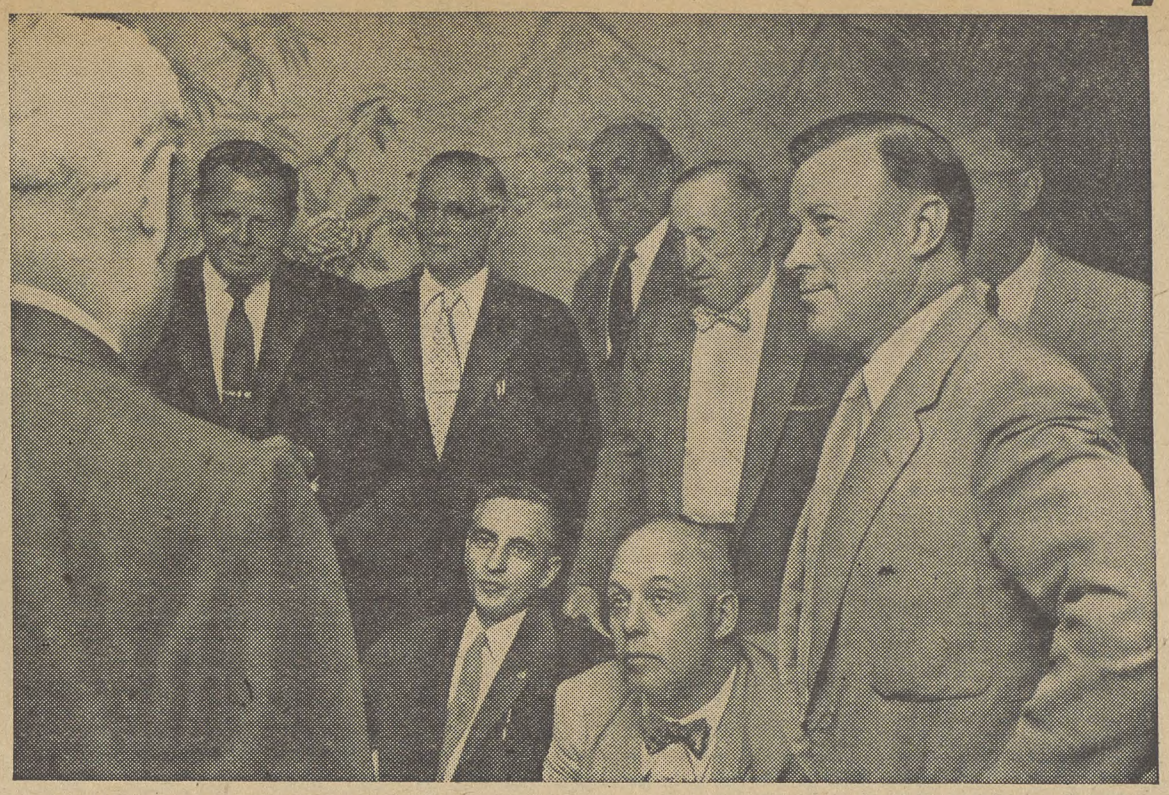
Reuther confirmed that outlook, noting that "all the major problems are behind us. The remaining problems are mechanical and procedural."

The press conference had its lighter side, when a reporter commented that the name "American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations" would be "tough on the newspaper headline writers."

"You mean it will be tough for the headline writers on the Washington Post and Times-Herald?" Meany asked, referring to a 15-month-old merged paper.

"Or the New York World-Telegram and Sun?" asked another unity group member.

The reporters laughed.



LABOR UNITY committee listens to USWA-CIO Pres. David J. McDonald (left foreground) at Washington talks. In front row, left to right, are CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, AFL Pres. George Meany and CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther. In the rear are AFL Sec.-Treas. William Schnitzler, CWA Vice Pres. John Moran, NMU Pres. Joseph Curran, AFL Bricklayers Pres. Harry C. Bates and AFL Building Service Employes Pres. William L. McFetridge. They agreed on merger name.

In addition to agreeing on the new name, the committee also selected a name for the so-called "CIO department" to be set up in the "AFL & CIO." It will be formally named the "Industrial Union Department." The CIO board had agreed that its members will pay 2c a month per capita tax to the "Industrial Union Department."

The selection of the name had appeared in recent weeks to offer possible stumbling blocks on what had otherwise been a smooth and straight road toward labor merger.

A number of AFL unions, it appeared, felt strongly that their organization's name should be retained in view of the AFL's greater seniority and membership.

CIO leaders felt with equal vigor that the new organization should have a new name to serve as symbolic witness of a merger, not an absorption. A number of CIO officials had inclined towards a name like the American Congress of Labor.

Selection of the name also served to put a kibosh to a rash of newspaper gossip-column suggestions that the CIO was going down the drain in the merger. Columnist Victor Riesel, whose writing appears in a number of conservative papers throughout the country, had suggested that the CIO would disappear without a trace.

This story was clearly in error, in view of the liberal, progressive tone of the constitution of the merged organization adopted by AFL and CIO earlier in the year. The name "AFL and CIO" points up still further the magnitude of the error in that sort of gossip calculation.

Raid Ban Extended

Before winding up its session, the AFL and CIO members of the unity committee agreed to extend the AFL-CIO no-raiding agreement, which has been in operation since 1954, for two years after its present expiration date on Dec. 31, 1955. Unions now signatory to the agreement, as well as those which have not yet adopted it, will be asked to sign the extension.

In addition, the committee suggested a start on preparatory work for the first convention of the new organization.

Selection of the name was the last essential constitutional problem arising out of the merger agreement of last Feb. 9-10. In that period the constitution has been written, the name adopted, and plans moved forward for the actual merger.

As CIO Pres. Reuther noted, the remaining problems are mechanical and procedural."

Attending the unity session were:

CIO: Pres. Reuther, Sec.-Treas. Carey, Vice Presidents McDonald, Knight, Curran and Buckmaster; Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers; Exec. Vice Pres. William Pollock of the Textile Workers; Vice Pres. John Moran of the Communications Workers; General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg; and R. J. Thomas and Oral Garrison, aides to Executive Vice Pres. John Riffe, who was ill.

AFL: Pres. Meany, Sec.-Treas. Schnitzler, Vice Presidents Harry Bates, David Dubinsky and William McFetridge; and General Counsel Albert Woll.

CIO Board Approves Industrial Unions' Role After Merger

By AL ZACK

THE CIO Executive Board, meeting in Washington last week, unanimously adopted plans for the financing and functions of the industrial union department of the new merged labor body.

The department, to be known as the Industrial Union Dept., will be financed by an additional 2c per capita. The per capita for the new AFL and CIO will be 4c per month.

At the same time, the CIO Executive Board voted to contribute for the first three months of the new federation's existence, 4c per member per month into the IUD.

Pres. Walter P. Reuther described this fund as one designed to "cushion" the impact of transfer and to set in motion *"the most effective comprehensive organizing campaign ever undertaken in the history of the trade union movement."*

The board, after a full discussion of the need for a massive organizing campaign, agreed to create a multi-million dollar fund for organizing the unorganized, with present unions of both federations being urged to contribute.

Under terms of the merger agreement, the Organizing Dept. of the AFL and CIO will be headed by a person chosen by the CIO and appointed by the new president. Both Reuther and AFL Pres. George Meany have repeatedly pledged an all-out organizational effort to bring trade union benefits to millions of unorganized workers.

The Executive Board agreed that the IUD will limit its functions to aiding and serving industrial unions. Reuther described the department as *"providing a meeting place for industrial unions."*

It also will provide a liaison service between industrial unions, working with them "on problems common to industrial unions," Reuther said.

In other actions during the day, the Executive Board:

1. Mourned the death of Carlton W. Werkau, secretary-treasurer of the CIO Communications Workers.

2. Authorized continued sponsorship of John W. Vandercook over the American Broadcasting Co. radio network. The board lauded Vandercook's "independent and thoughtful commentary," and said "all audience tests demonstrate that this program is reaching the general public in ever increasing numbers."

3. Sent a cablegram to Pres. Eisenhower in Geneva pledging "full support to the search for peace being undertaken by the Big Four powers."

The resolution expressed CIO's belief that "peace is essential in a world in which the H-bomb has the potentiality of total destruction of our civilization." It assured the President of CIO support in "working for the goals of peace, freedom and rising living standards for all the people of the world."

4. Urged the government "to use its influence to achieve the inclusion of the State of Israel in the free world's Middle Eastern defenses." Such a step, the board said, would be beneficial to the free world and would acknowledge Israel's "important and significant crossroads position."

5. Voiced the CIO's "full and wholehearted support" to the strike of AFL Hotel Workers, now endeavoring to organize the luxury hotels at Miami Beach.

6. Pledged full "moral, organizational and financial" support to 1500 striking CIO Packinghous Workers at Louisiana sugar refineries. The board condemned the "capricious issuance of injunctions and the use of the courts to break this strike and continue the virtual serfdom of the workers."

7. Unanimously approved a resolution submitted by the Brewery Workers condemning the "unprincipled and destructive tactics" of the AFL Teamsters.

The resolution detailed Teamster's "unwarranted attacks and unprincipled raids" on the Brewery Workers and directed that a copy be sent to AFL Pres. Meany "requesting wholehearted support of the position taken by the CIO against such unbridled piracy."

8. Voted unanimously to extend the AFL-CIO No-Raiding Agreement for another two years. The initial pact expires Dec. 31, 1955.

Executive Board Mourns Death Of 'Slim' Werkau

The CIO Executive Board expressed its sorrow at the death of Sec.-Treas. Carlton W. Werkau of the CIO Communications Workers in a resolution adopted at its meeting last week. The text follows:

DEATH has taken from our midst a good friend and a devoted trade unionist, Carlton W. Werkau, secretary-treasurer of the Communications Workers of America.

We, who knew and admired "Slim" Werkau, are deeply grieved. His death has robbed us prematurely of a colleague who contributed much to the cause of democratic trade unionism.

"Slim" Werkau well and truly served the men and women of the Communications Workers of America whom he was privileged to represent. He made, as well, a significant and lasting contribution to the work of the CIO Political Action Committee.

We are all the poorer for the loss of his counsel, understanding and friendship.

To his bereaved family and to the officers and members of the Communications Workers of America, we offer our sincere and heartfelt condolences. *They and we and the entire trade union movement have suffered a great loss.*

CIO Board Statements—

CIO Applauds Ike's 'Search For Peace'

IMPORTANT statements on two important international fields—the Big Four meeting at Geneva and the role of democratic Israel in the defense of the Middle East—were issued by the CIO Executive Board.

A pledge of "full support to the search for peace" was voiced by CIO in the first statement, in the form of a cable to Pres. Eisenhower at the "meeting at the summit."

Text of the two statements follows:

Big Four Meeting

THE EXECUTIVE Board of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, representing millions of American industrial workers and their families, pledges its full support to the search for peace being undertaken by the Big Four powers at the Geneva meetings.

We commend the leading role being played by the government of the United States under your leadership in searching for an honorable basis to end the cold war and to bring about an era of international tranquility.

The free world, and in particular, the United States of America, is leading from strength—the strength of democratic institutions, the strength of free and democratic trade unions, the strength of our religious and educational institutions, the strength of an expanding economy made possible by freedom of choice, great technical, managerial and industrial skill, tremendous advances in social welfare programs and sharing of purchasing power among the people through the free collective bargaining process.

It is gratifying that the policies of the free world—symbolized by the steadfast opposition of the United Nations to aggression, and by constructive programs to help the people of war-devastated and under-developed areas—have brought about a situation in which the Soviet Communists have come to realize the essential strength of the free world. *This strength stands in direct contrast to a system of society in which trade unions are not free; in which slave labor camps are normal; and in which the basic liberties of the people are suppressed.*

Nevertheless, we join you in welcoming the belated recognition by the leaders of the Soviet Union, that peace is essential in a world in which the H-bomb has the potentiality of total destruction of our civilization.

We trust that these moves by the Soviet Union to agree to share in the building of world peace are sincere and will not be swept away by the next change in the Communist Party line.

We believe that the liberalizing influence of peace without appeasement may well serve to produce a greater measure of freedom for the peoples of the Soviet Union and of the Soviet satellite nations.

In working for these goals of peace, freedom and rising living standards for all the people of the world, please feel assured you have the full support of the CIO.

Defense Of The Middle East

THE MIDDLE EAST has long constituted a serious gap in the free world's defenses. Efforts by the United States to create an adequate defense system in this area have been directed solely at the rulers of the Arab states.

The democratic State of Israel has been ignored in all of these efforts to build an adequate defense system—despite the obvious fact that no defense of the Middle East from possible totalitarian aggression is possible without the participation of Israel.

This fact is true in terms of geography, for Israel occupies an important and significant crossroads position. It is equally true from an economic standpoint, for Israel is the only Middle Eastern country with a high degree of industrialization, an advanced technology and a strong and democratic labor organization. In World War II, Israel filled the role of industrial and military workshop for the entire area. It is the only country in the area with the know-how to do this again.

Israel's own military forces, while small by American standards, are highly developed and of proven fighting ability. Moreover, Israel has developed a system to mobilize her resources that enables the speedy call-to-the-colors of considerable contingents of well trained men and women.

There can be no doubt whatsoever as to the complete devotion of the people of Israel to the ideals and tenets of freedom and democracy.

American insistence upon Israeli integration into the Middle Eastern defenses will have a decisive influence not only in strengthening the barricades of the free world against Soviet-inspired infiltration or aggression; it might also have a decisive influence in building peace and attitudes of moderation within the Middle East, itself.

It is obvious that the leaders of the Arab states must recognize reality by facing the fact of Israel's existence. The inclusion of the democratic State of Israel would help not only the military and economic defense arrangements of the area but would make possible the extension of the democracy's bastions within the Middle East as a whole.

We urge our government to use its influence to achieve the inclusion of the State of Israel in the free world's Middle Eastern defenses and feel certain such a step will be beneficial to the entire free world.

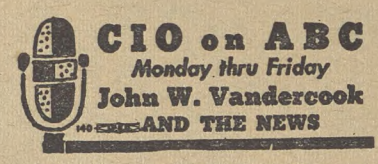
Vandercook Show Renewed

The "fearless" news commentary of John W. Vandercook, who broadcasts nightly over ABC Radio under CIO sponsorship, was applauded by the CIO Executive Board.

Text of a resolution authorizing extension of the Vandercook newscasts follows:

Nearly two years ago, the CIO Executive Board authorized sponsorship of the nightly news commentary of John W. Vandercook over the radio network of the American Broadcasting Co. The results since that program began on Labor Day, 1953, have fully justified that decision.

Vandercook's independent and thoughtful commentary has established for him a well-deserved reputation as a leading liberal, who fearlessly speaks out against all who would undermine our democratic way of life. He has built a large, loyal and devoted audience from which the CIO has received repeated messages of gratitude for sponsoring this program.



The "commercial" portions of the program, through which the CIO brings its message to the general public, have been received in an extremely favorable manner. All audience tests demonstrate that this program is reaching the general public in ever increasing numbers and acquainting it with the views and achievements of the CIO.

Now, Therefore, Be it Resolved That: The Executive Board of the Congress of Industrial Organizations authorizes the executive officers of the CIO to arrange for continued sponsorship of this program over the ABC radio network in order that the public may have a liberal interpretation of the news and that the CIO may continue to present its message to America's radio audience.

URW Gains In Pension Pact, Sets Firestone Talks

LEADING off with the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. on Aug. 9, the CIO Rubber Workers will begin wage talks with the "Big Four" of the industry.

A five-year contract covering all items except wages was signed last week with the U. S. Rubber Co for 33,000 workers in 19 plants.

Firestone parleys will be held in Cleveland. No date or place has been set for the negotiations with U. S. Rubber, Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. and the B. F. Goodrich Co.

CONTRACT improvements were chalked up in pensions, insurance and severance pay in the new U. S. Rubber contract.

Employes will become eligible for pensions after 15 years of service instead of after 20 years as is now the case. The pension minimum, formerly $125 a month including social security, will now be at $1.80 a month for each year of service up to 30 years at age 65, exclusive of social security.

Normal monthly pensions will be paid at the rate of 1% of the average yearly salary for the highest consecutive 10 years' service, multiplied by the total years of service.

Pensions for disabled employed will go from $60 to $80 monthly until age 65 when they will be part of the normal pension system.

Group life insurance was hiked from $3000 to $4500 per worker. The medical plan improvements include full payment without limit for a number of services.

Teamsters Attack On CIO Brewers Protested

RUTHLESS and unprincipled raiding by the AFL Teamsters is "seriously jeopardizing" the prospects of the new labor federation, the CIO Executive Board declared in adopting a resolution supporting the CIO Brewery Workers.

"Although the constitution of the new federation has been tentatively approved by the Executive Council of the AFL and approved by the Executive Board of the CIO," it said, "and although its spirit and intent is supposed to be in effect by general consent of all of the unions concerned, including the Teamsters, that organization continues to act as though the new constitution did not exist, and as though the principle of mutual respect for the integrity of the various international unions was nothing more than a pious fraud."

The resolution was prompted by a Teamsters' raid on a meeting of BW-CIO Local 343, St. Paul, Minn., on June 5.

Teamsters' representatives from many parts of the country, it said, railroaded a series of motions that took the local out of the BW and affiliated it with the Teamsters.

"We have but recently demonstrated our own good faith and our deep respect for the principles of the No-Raiding Agreement," the resolution continued, "and therefore have the right to ask for and expect prompt and decisive action to put a stop to these unprincipled and destructive tactics of the Teamsters, the basic question being whether we shall have a rule of reason or of force."

The resolution provided that a report of the CIO Board's actions be sent to AFL Pres. George Meany and to the presidents of all CIO and AFL international unions, "denouncing such raids and requesting wholehearted support of the position taken by the CIO against such unbridled piracy."

OLD-TIMERS GET TOGETHER—More than 7000 retired auto workers and their families turned out for the CIO Auto Workers annual retired workers picnic at Detroit's Belle Isle park. At left: Gov. G. Mennen Williams spoke. A typical scene around the card table (center) brought together these four old-timers. At right: Stanislaw Pyonowski, 73, of Ford Local 600, keeps an eye on his grandson. UAW Recreation Dept. sponsored the picnic.

House Votes $1 Wage, Ups Social Security

CONGRESS brushed aside Eisenhower Administration opposition and moved last week to raise the minimum wage in interstate industry to $1 an hour and to broaden the social security laws.

The $1 bill went through the House by a 362-54 roll call vote after the official Republican leadership, headed by Rep. Halleck (Ind.) and Rep. McConnell (Pa.), ranking GOP member on the House Labor Committee, fought to kill it and substitute the Eisenhower proposal of 90c.

The key amendment by McConnell, to peg the rate at 90c, was beaten by a 188 to 145 vote. A second McConnell amendment, delaying the $1 an hour rate until 1957, was defeated by only five votes—173 to 168.

An amendment to raise the rate to $1.10 an hour, offered by Rep. Wier (D. Minn.), lost by a 198 to 93 count.

CIO SPOKESMEN hailed the minimum-wage action and expressed the hope that House leaders would accept some compromise benefiting Puerto Rican workers comparable to the section on Puerto Rico contained in the earlier Senate bill.

They also promised to renew the fight for extended coverage of the minimum wage law to more workers.

Sec. of Labor Mitchell told a news conference in Washington that he will recommend signing of the bill by Pres. Eisenhower.

The fight for the $1 minimum was led by Rep. McCormack (D. Mass.), Democratic floor leader.

Personally favoring an increase to $1.25, McCormack said, he spoke for the Democratic leadership as supporting $1 an hour as a "satisfactory compromise, representing reasonable progress."

"This is another battle on the steps of progress in the interest of the people," McCormack said.

Referring to arguments by a few Southern Democrats about wage "differentials" between North and South, Rep. McCarthy (D. Minn.) pointed out that no one in Congress had argued that Southern mail carriers and postal clerks should be denied pay raises granted to postal workers elsewhere.

REP. CHRISTOPHER (D. Mo.), speaking as a "working" farmer, told the House *"the only way I can hope to sell my beef, pork, milk, eggs and wheat is to have customers drawing a weekly paycheck big enough to buy my food and fiber . . . That is why I am going to vote for the $1 minimum wage."*

Rep. Lanham (D. Ga.) denounced efforts to maintain a so-called sectional wage "differential."

"My State is not trying to get industry by offering tax bait or cheap labor," Lanham said. "The Southern worker is entitled to the same pay as those in other parts of the country, and it is for the best interests of the country to vote for $1."

Leading the fight for Eisenhower's 90c program, Halleck conjured up images of *"wrecked small industry"* and *"unemployment"* that might result from $1 an hour wages.

The President's 90c concept was "adequate" and "ample," he said.

McConnell declared that Eisenhower had "sincere humanitarian instincts," and that when the President said 90c was "proper" his judgment should be accepted.

Rep. Barden (D. N.C.), chairman of the House Labor Committee, deserted his own committee bill to fight for 90c. Barden previously was on record as believing that all minimum wage plans are "socialistic."

The Democratic bill to liberalize the Social Security law shot through the House by a 372 to 31 margin, with large numbers of Republicans voting for it after claiming that it was mere "politics."

Seven GOP members of the House Ways and Means Committee charged that the proposals were prepared in "casual and cursory fashion."

Democratic leaders hooted at the Republican argument, pointing out that all of the changes had been studied and restudied for years, that full public hearings had been held repeatedly, and that the House itself had previously passed the major "liberalization" feature.

AS PASSED the bill would provide the following benefits:

- Disability pensions would be payable to workers totally and permanently disabled beginning at the age of 50 years. (At present a worker must wait for his "old age" of 65, even though he is incapacitated for earning a living.)
- Benefits to women workers and wives and widows of workers would become payable at age 62 instead of age 65.
- Payments would be continued for children incapacitated by physical or mental disability beyond the present cut-off age of 18 years.
- Coverage would be extended to most self-employed professional groups (physicians are still excluded).

Expenses would be met by raising Social Security taxes from 2% to 2.5% for employers and employes, effective when the benefits become effective.

Sen. Byrd (D. Va.) scheduled hearings on the bill by his Senate Finance Committee amid predictions that he would "freeze" it for six months.

Last-Minute Drive For Gas Rate Gouge Begins

A last-minute effort to push through the Harris natural gas rate gouge threatened last week to provide extended debate and delay the rush of Congress toward adjournment.

The Harris Bill in effect would override a decision of the Supreme Court in the Phillips Petroleum Co. case, in which the court told the Federal Power Commission to regulate the price Phillips charges for natural gas passing into interstate pipelines.

The bill has been stalled since lobbyists for the natural gas industry were shocked by the narrow margin by which they were able to win approval of the measure in the House Commerce Committee.

The committee voted to report the bill favorably by a bare 16 to 15 margin, with Republicans splitting six to three in favor of the bill and Democrats voting 12 to 10 against it.

The strategy of proponents of the bill was to get a green light from the Rules Committee and attempt to take the measure to the House floor on Friday.

Attendance in the House on Fridays is usually small, as many members use the week end to visit their home districts. On the gas bill, many opponents come from nearby midwestern and eastern consumer areas.

Long Stall Finally Ends On Federal Aid-To-Schools Bill

THE HOUSE Education Committee voted last week to seek action on the long-stalled aid-to-schools bill going far beyond Pres. Eisenhower's recommendations.

The committee acted after beating an amendment, sponsored by Rep. Wainwright (R. N. Y.), to prohibit use of federal funds to assist any state or school district refusing to comply with the Supreme Court's anti-segregation decision.

Rep. Powell (D. N. Y.), original sponsor of the anti-segregation amendment, said he would offer it again on the floor.

The House committee bill would authorize $1.6 billion in federal funds across the next four years in direct grants to the states for school construction.

Eisenhower's program emphasized state *"self-help,"* with most proposed federal assistance offered in the form of purchase of bonds that might be issued by newly created state school "authorities."

Some Democrats voted against the Wainwright-Powell amendment in committee, Powell told reporters, because they feared the House Rules Committee would block the whole school-aid bill if it included the anti-segregation clause.

Congress began speeding up actions in other fields as it drove toward a scheduled July 30 adjournment—which some House members privately admitted was "optimistic." Among major developments:

FOREIGN AID: The Senate Appropriations Committee restored most of the money for foreign aid chopped by the House from the original $3.2 billion Administration request.

The committee voted by a 14 to 7 margin to restore $470 million in special Asian aid and military assistance funds, and added another $53 million for "indirect" — or economic — aid. Total recommended Senate appropriations were only $58 million below Eisenhower's request.

HIGHWAYS: The House Public Works Committee approved—after a second look—a 12-year highway construction program including a $12.4 billion boost in gasoline and other "user" taxes. The slightly revised tax schedule rejected completely the Eisenhower program for financing "defense" highways with a special 30-year high-interest bond issue excluded from the public debt for bookkeeping purposes.

ATOMIC SHIP: The Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee again torpedoed Pres. Eisenhower's request for an atom-powered "peace ship." This ship, branded a "showboat" and "gimmick," would have used a submarine-type reactor in a conventional merchant ship.

The committee recommended fast subcommittee study of a different bill to authorize a "nuclear-powered prototype merchant ship" that would use a specially designed reactor and would be "commercially practical." The House previously had passed a similar bill.

RESERVES: Senate-House conferees agreed on a "compromise" military reserve program ditching the Administration proposal that all men entered in the armed services since the Korean truce be enrolled in compulsory reserve duty.

The "compromise" would require compulsory reserve duty of all entering service after enactment of the legislation. It would allow present members of the armed services to reduce their active-duty term by volunteering for three years in the "ready reserve."

APPROPRIATIONS: Congress approved and sent to the White House a bill appropriating $2.3 billion to operate the Labor and Health, Education & Welfare Depts. during the fiscal year that started July 1.

The measure had been stalled for a month while a Senate-House conference tried to compromise differences in the original versions. Knocked out of the final form was a House proviso that would have denied unemployment compensation to federal workers who quit their jobs voluntarily.

'Enormous Pressure' By GOP For FTC Jobs Told

A HOUSE committee investigating the government's quasi-judicial agencies was told that Federal Trade Commission Chairman Edward F. Howrey was forced to resist *"enormous pressure"* for jobs for Republicans.

The witness, former FTC Commissioner Stephen Spingarn, told a Small Business Subcommittee headed by Rep. Evins (D. Tenn.) that Howrey informed his fellow commissioners the Republican National Committee was the source of the "pressure."

"Query: Can he always resist such pressure? It's tough to resist such pressure," Spingarn said.

Without criticizing personally an FTC staff member, William Kern, who has been appointed to the commission, Spingarn said that Kern was "handpicked" by Howrey for recommendation to the White House.

"Can you have a strong independent minority if the chairman can handpick the opposition?" Spingarn asked.

Kern, a Democrat, was named to succeed Commissioner James Mead, also a Democrat with a long liberal record in earlier service in Congress.

A Senate Commerce Committee approved Kern's nomination with a provision that he list cases in which he had participated and in which hereafter he would disqualify himself from acting as commissioner.

(Read Willard Shelton's column on Page 7.)

Now Sec. Humphrey Asks Curbing Of 'Tax Bonanza'

CORPORATION executives quivered last week when Treasury Sec. Humphrey, widely famed as "most powerful" member of the Cabinet, recommended a "sharp curtailment" of fast tax writeoffs to business.

With Humphrey the issue seemed simple: The Treasury stands to lose $880 million in revenue this year as a result of five-year tax amortization certificates previously granted corporations.

"With the budget in unbalance, this causes us serious concern," Humphrey told a House Government Operations subcommittee.

The Association of American Railroads promptly sent a spokesman, Vice-Pres. A. R. Seder, to testify that continued fast write-offs were "essential" to help the railroads continue a program of buying new freight cars.

The "tax bonanza" program was initiated in 1950 to encourage corporations to expand facilities for defense production.

It allowed corporations to amortize new or expanded facilities within five years instead of the normal 20 years permitted under Treasury rules, thus reducing for five years their taxable income.

Amortization certificates totaling $30.5 billion have been granted. Estimated tax loss to the Treasury during the years 1951-61 amounts to $11 billion.

Humphrey told the House subcommittee that fast tax amortization had served a useful purpose, particularly in the past.

Nevertheless, he said, *"accelerated tax write-offs are an artificial stimulus of a dangerous type."*

What's In A Name?

What's in a name? Lots, in the name of the new, merged labor organization: "The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations."

The name symbolizes two great labor organizations—democratic, strong, devoted to the interests of their members, the nation and the free world.

The name symbolizes the most significant merger of labor in the history of the entire free world. Never before, in any country, have two organizations of the size and status of the AFL and CIO buried past differences to work out an amalgamation in the interests of their members.

The name symbolizes a kind of merger—a merger between equals, each with a proud history and tradition, each conscious of its manifold contributions to our society and our nation.

The name symbolizes determination—to overcome obstacles on the merger path, in order to preserve, in the future, the best of a great heritage from both groups.

Yes, the new name, in the words of the joint CIO-AFL unity committee, is a *"happy solution"* to a difficult problem. And we venture the opinion that under the banner of "The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations," labor in America will rise to still greater heights.

A Buck Is Better

The House has now joined the Senate in voting to lift the minimum wage to a dollar an hour.

That was a mighty big achievement, considering the cold water that the Eisenhower Administration kept throwing on the proposal to lift the minimum to only 90c.

It was accomplished because labor in America worked hard and long to win support for this justified increase for our lowest-income workers.

During the past three months, hundreds of workers have come to Washington to visit a majority of the Congressmen and Senators on Capitol Hill.

Patiently, over and over, they explained the economic advantages and the human benefits that would come from the $1 minimum wage rate.

Did it pay to talk to all those congressmen? The answer is obviously a resounding *"yes!"* A last-ditch GOP scheme, to postpone the $1 minimum for about two years, was defeated by only the slim majority of *five* votes. If three congressmen had voted the other way, the dollar minimum would have been dangerously postponed.

Of course, it's not often possible for workers to come to Washington to see the legislators in person. But letters and postcards are effective, too. *Remember, next time there's an important vote in Congress, that your wire, your letter, your postcard will do its bit to help win liberal victories.*

Taft-Hartley Again

Anti-labor politicians like to make believe that Taft-Hartley is "good" for labor; that it doesn't hurt clean, democratic, responsible trade unions.

Hog-wash! Taft-Hartley is a dagger pointed at labor. The proof is the indictment of the CIO Auto Workers for alleged violation of the T-H political sections.

We predict the UAW will be vindicated in the courts, when the full story is told.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Marching Along Together

In Other Words—

Reading The Record On Dixon-Yates

A roundup of some of the machinations in the Dixon-Yates power deal was given by Rep. Price (D. Ill.), a member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, in a recent speech in the House. Excerpts follow:

By MELVIN PRICE

IN THE INTEREST of national defense Congress vested extraordinary powers in the Atomic Energy Commission.

REP. PRICE

The President has ordered this agency to use these extraordinary powers to execute a contract. It was alleged that this contract was necessary to supply electric power for national defense and atomic energy purposes.

It is now proven that the power contract was conceived only to meet the needs of a single municipality totally unrelated to the AEC or the atomic energy program. *This is misrepresentation.*

The President stated that the full record of the negotiations surrounding the contract would be revealed. This was no concession. A public contract is a public record. There is no excuse for concealment. *It is now proven that the record so presented was falsified and incomplete.*

Adolphe Wenzell, a director of the largest financial agent of utility companies in the U. S., whose corporation was vitally interested in this contract, was welcomed into the inner circle of policy makers in the government as a consultant to the Bureau of Budget. But he occupied many roles. He participated at the AEC, at the Budget Bureau and perhaps elsewhere.

The President has stated that Wenzell had nothing to do with the matter.

The director of the Budget Bureau has denied knowledge of Wenzell's affiliation with the adverse interest of the Wall Street company.

The chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission denied knowledge of Wenzell's Budget Bureau affiliation and stated that he only knew him as representing the Wall Street company and on this basis alone admitted him to the government's negotiating conferences.

Wenzell has testified that he informed all parties of his dual role and expressed surprise at any concealment.

The official chronologies of both the Bureau of the Budget and the Atomic Energy Commission failed to mention Wenzell's name and left most of the meetings he attended unrecorded. *This is deceit.*

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has been granted extraordinary statutory powers. The Attorney-General ordered that agency to investigate the intentions of a municipal corporation created by the charter of a sovereign state. This was a misuse of national powers and an unconstitutional interference with state sovereignty.

Administrative Agencies

Congress has created many administrative agencies, granting to them powers vested in itself and in the judiciary by the Constitution. These are the so-called quasi-legislative and quasi-judicial powers.

The Securities & Exchange Commission is one. In its quasi-judicial role, it acts as a court. For anyone to interfere with or influence the disposition of any matter before this tribunal is as evil as interfering with a court of law or fixing a jury.

On the very day that this House was considering legislation for the Dixon-Yates transmission line, Mr. Wenzell was to appear before the SEC. His testimony would have laid bare the record of which I speak. It would have affected our voting.

Sherman Adams, the presidential assistant, contacted the chairman of the SEC and arranged for a postponement. He interfered with that quasi-judicial proceeding, for obviously political ends.

That interference was said to be only to inform the SEC that the government was to intervene and needed time to prepare. In fact, the government had already appeared and had counsel in attendance at all times. The proper action would have been for the Dept. of Justice through its counsel to present a petition to intervene or to stay to the SEC examiner. The action of the President's assistant in interfering with the orderly proceedings in a quasi-judicial hearing was fantastically improper.

I call upon Congress to examine the full details of this record; to see the perversion of its intentions and delegated powers. I say—what you will find is an ugly picture.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

A HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE began an investigation last week of the operation of the government's so-called "independent" agencies, the agencies which function partly as administrative and partly as judicial groups in deciding complex issues of false advertising, railroad rates, airline routes, interstate electricity and natural gas rates, and many other matters.

The chairman of the House subcommittee, Rep. Evins of Tennessee, will need good luck in his efforts to unravel the question of how free in fact these "independent" agencies remain, how much they have been "packed" with Eisenhower appointees, and how brutally the White House is using power politics to turn the agencies into what Evins calls *"political puppets on telephone wires."*

One of the phenomena of the early months of the Eisenhower Administration was its extraordinary care in appointing officials opposed to certain programs to execute these programs.

The President chose a lame-duck congressman from Kansas, Albert Cole, to run the government's housing program, well knowing that Cole had steadfastly voted in Congress against public housing. Cole has been better than his record but that is not true of many other appointees.

Eisenhower named a lawyer whose career had been spent in defending clients against Federal Trade Commission charges to head the FTC. Edward F. Howrey, again, is better than he might have been, but the pattern is disturbing.

'Shorts Or Not'

House of Representatives officials last week hastily scrapped a rule which forced doorkeepers of the gallery to bar women wearing shorts from watching the lawmakers at their work.

The old rule prohibited women or teen-age girls in shorts from the gallery on the excuse that House members were "disturbed." Doorkeepers had to guess whether well-turned young girls in shorts were 10 or 13 years old.

This "embarrassed" the doorkeepers more than the presence of shorts-clad women and girls "disturbed" senior House members, it was indicated. "Let everybody in, shorts or not," was the word from bachelor Speaker Sam Rayburn's office.

Examples Pile Up

Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams tried to bully and bulldoze J. Monroe Johnson into resigning as a member of the Interstate Commerce Committee. *He was unsuccessful but he tried.*

An enemy of public power, Jerome K. Kuykendall, was appointed as chairman of the Federal Power Commission. A lawyer for the Ohio subsidiary of the Bell System, George C. McConnaughey, was named chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, which has jurisdiction over interstate telephone rates. The National Labor Relations Board has been notoriously packed with a majority hostile to previous NLRB decisions.

It is the President's right to pick members of the independent agencies, subject to Senate confirmation, and if the Senate fails to object little can be done except to compile the record.

There is the other area, however, in which the Evins subcommittee may find fruitful avenues to explore: How free do the "independent" agencies remain?

We know from the published testimony that the President told the Budget Bureau to "direct" the Atomic Energy Commission to negotiate a contract with the Dixon-Yates combine.

We know from the published record that the AEC by majority vote attempted to resist this *"direction"* but was overawed.

We know from the published record that the three-member board of the Tennessee Valley Authority tried to resist pressure regarding Dixon-Yates and surrendered only reluctantly and temporarily. The two TVA board members remaining from the Truman Administration have no hesitancy in suggesting to Eisenhower's chairman, Brig. Gen. Herbert D. Vogel, that if he doesn't believe in the TVA he ought to resign.

How did it happen that a "letter" arrived at the White House from Vogel, at last suggesting that Dixon-Yates be cancelled, at almost the same time that Senate GOP Leader Knowland of California was trying to defend the utility combine on the floor? (Eisenhower was playing golf and he didn't interrupt his game, but when he returned the White House announced that Dixon-Yates would be "reconsidered".)

Question Of A Letter

How did it happen that Sherman Adams could get a hearing by a Securities and Exchange Commission examiner "postponed" merely by making a private White House telephone call to the SEC chairman, who had to be threatened with contempt charges before he would admit the fact to the Kefauver subcommittee?

The independent agencies are supposed to be independent. They are supposed to administer laws on the statute books. They are not supposed to be "political puppets on telephone wires", doing what the White House tells them to do.

The independent agencies are supposed to protect consumers, to regulate rates and services according to existing law, to serve as "policemen" in the interests of the public.

The Evins subcommittee deserves full support as it endeavors to learn how many times, and in what degree, Sherman Adams and other White House functionaries have tried to subvert the independent agencies.

Book Review—

Art Merchandiser Of 'Gilded Age' Would Face Tougher Row To Hoe

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

JOSEPH DUVEEN was a shrewd British art dealer who won fame and fortune a half-century ago by selling rare old paintings to rich Americans.

A flock of tycoons who owned great coal and iron mines, big department stores, long chains of five-and-tens, railroad networks and banking houses had made fabulous fortunes for themselves, and—slyly egged on by Duveen—paid enormous sums for masterpieces of art. *It wasn't rare for one of them to spend close to a million for one picture—and that was big money in those days.*

To them owning a Leonardo da Vinci, an early Flemish painting, a Rembrandt, meant they had culture and refinement, but cheating their workers and refusing to pay them a living wage was just smart business and had nothing whatever to do with being a fine gentleman. *Quite a few of these former collectors of famous art have infamous records of brutality to labor.*

In Keeping With The Times

Duveen was a thoroughly undemocratic fellow himself and a snob of the worst sort—and in keeping with the times. But he understood his millionaires, and made his own fortune exploiting their weaknesses.

As his story is told—with some admiration—in S. N. Behrman's book, *"Duveen,"* this smart art dealer subtly offered his rich customers not only social prestige and renown as the owners of priceless works of art but also "immortality," for their names would be remembered after they were gone, as the possessors of famous masterpieces. *(Look at the art galleries with all their famous collections—Widener, Huntington, Kress, Mellon, Altman and others—once owned by rich men now passed from the scene.)*

"Since most of his proteges were aging men," writes Behrman, "the task of making them yearn for immortality was not hard. Each of the Duveen millionaires wanted to get the particular intimation of immortality Duveen offered, and, if possible, to get a stronger intimation than the other millionaires were getting. Thus, immortality was put on a competitive basis."

One of Duveen's tricks, most harmful to living artists, was to try to keep his millionaires from buying the work of modern painters. Behrman tells how Duveen once bought a beautiful Monet from a client just to hide it away in his basement. *"I didn't want the fellow to get used to buying modern pictures,"* the art dealer said. *"There are too many of them."*

Behrman explains why "the emperors of the immense commercial realms of the period" fell so hard for Duveen's wiles:

"For the most part," he writes, "the millionaires of this era could trace the origins of their fortunes to the struggles of their own youth—on farms, in offices, in machine shops or butcher shops, behind the counters of country stores.

"Can I help dear? They're all scotch-taped together."

"William Randolph Hearst and Andrew Mellon and John D. Rockefeller, Jr. and William C. Whitney were among the exceptions: they were aristocrats, with a tradition of substantiality that reached back a generation.

How To Forget Shirtsleeves

"Most of the rest—H. E. Huntington and Henry Clay Frick, Andrew Carnegie and Benjamin Altman, P.A.B. Widener, E. T. Stotesbury, and Samuel H. Kress—remembered shirtsleeves rather than imperial pasts. *How could they obliterate these memories? How could they drown them in splendor? Duveen showed them how."*

Millionaires still buy rare and expensive paintings from lesser Duveens of the day, but at least pretty fair-sized chunks of their profits also are paid out in taxes, wages and "fringe" benefits unheard of in Duveen's day. He wouldn't have such rich pickings if he were operating in our era.

Today organized labor, after years of struggle, has won for millions of American workers a fairer share of the profits of industry, shorter hours, pensions, health protection and other improvements—and now with the new Ford and GM agreements a guaranteed wage plan that is a good start toward removing the age-old curse of unemployment.

In our present era, Henry Ford III would probably prefer to win *"immortality,"* or at least a bright niche for himself in American history, by signing this agreement with the CIO United Auto Workers than by leaving behind him a famous collection of paintings inscribed with his name.

The 'Brass Hats' Are Moving In

THE "BRASS HATS" are encroaching dangerously on traditionally civilian areas of national life, Rep. Mollohan (D. W. Va.) warned the House of Representatives in a recent speech.

Mollohan listed 32 "retired generals and admirals" who have been appointed to "top policy-making and administrative positions" in the federal government by the Eisenhower Administration.

Traditionally, he pointed out, the U. S. has maintained *"civil supremacy over the military,"* but today *"generals retire from active service one day only to become heads of civilian agencies the day following."*

Retiring generals and admirals also are being hired at a rapid rate by corporations, Mollohan declared. He listed 33 of them as holding top jobs in the *"100 principal firms doing business with the Defense Dept."*

Without reflecting on the "integrity" of the brass-hatted businessmen, the congressman said "I find it a too-startling coincidence that so many of those firms could not find qualified civilians in their own organizations" to promote to top jobs.

"In government, in business, in industry and in the scientific fields," Mollohan said, "the military would seem to be trespassing more and more upon those preserves which the American people have constitutionally and historically reserved for the exercise of civilian authority and control."

The Congressman noted that the U. S. Code specifically prohibits any retired officer from representing any person in the sale of anything to the government through the department in whose service he holds retired status.

"But with modern selling methods such as they are," Mollohan commented, *"who is to say where research, technical knowledge or even public relations leave off and selling begins?"*

Gets Extra Pay

Conversely he pointed out such unwholesome circumstances can arise as that which came to light at a recent Armed Services subcommittee hearing.

A retired general, recalled to active duty, stated quite frankly and honestly that the business firm which had employed him during his retirement had since been making up the difference between his government pay and his former salary.

Mollohan's list of federal officials who held flag or general rank in the armed forces who have been appointed to high federal posts since the Eisenhower Administration includes ambassadors, officials of TVA, the Atomic Energy Commission, the Export-Import Bank and a special assistant to the President.

Ex-military men are to be found, Mollohan noted, on the boards and directorates of firms producing aircraft, machine tools, petroleum productions and specialized weapons.

Insurance Workers Elect 3 New Officers

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

AN UNDERCURRENT of restlessness and tension, which rose to a climax on the final day with the defeat of three of the four top officers up for re-election, marked the CIO Insurance Workers convention in Detroit.

Excitement mounted as the time for election of officers approached and tempers reached the boiling point. Voices rumbled from behind hotel bedroom doors all night long and local delegations visited back and forth, striving futilely to reach agreements on endorsement of candidates.

Some delegates never got to bed at all the last night, and quite a few had only a couple of brief snoozes during the whole convention.

The former chairman of the union, Richard T. Leonard, and R. J. Thomas came from National CIO headquarters to speak and give whatever help they could to the CIO's youngest international union.

A Hum Like Bees

On Friday morning when nominations were scheduled, attendance was so scanty that Pres. Kenneth O'Dell called for a half-hour recess—later stretched out to several hours—and the small minority of delegates who had been sitting patiently at their tables joined the others standing around the lobby and corridors. *A hum like bees swarming buzzed through the hotel's first floor.*

Finally the excitement, like a summer thunder storm, suddenly subsided, and all the delegates began streaming down the stairs to the convention hall and nominations for national offices started, proceeding in a regular, orderly way as though nothing had happened to upset them.

An administration and an opposition slate were quickly nominated, and a roll call vote of the locals on each of the four top national offices was soon concluded. Each local was entitled to as many votes as it had members in good standing.

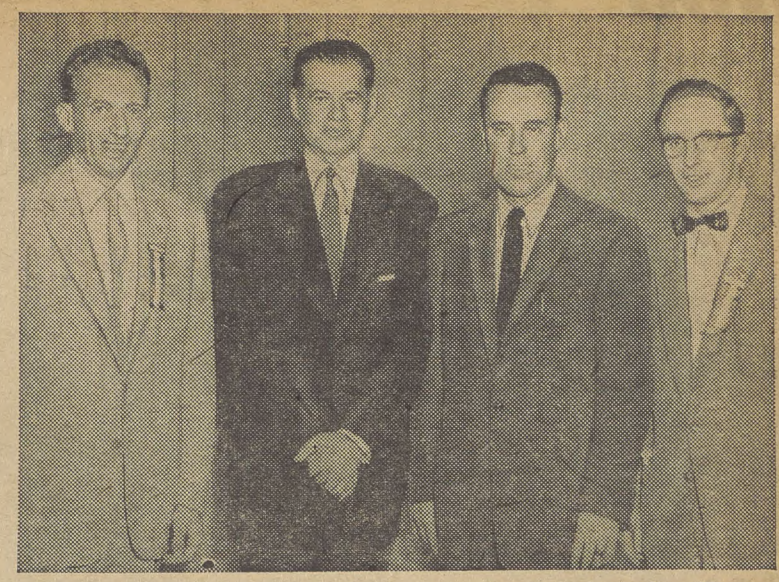
The results were:

- Incumbent Pres. Kenneth O'Dell was defeated by William Gillen, president of Philadelphia Local 5, by a vote of 3088 to 5072, respectively.
- First Vice Pres. Simon Helfgott, the only one of the four national officers re-elected, defeated Robert Ponsi, executive board member for Reg. 4, New Jersey, 5230 to 2723.
- Second Vice Pres. Robert Nicholson was defeated, 2918 to 5129, by William MacDermott, recording secretary of Boston Local 11.
- Sec.-Treas. James Brisbane lost to Arthur Higginson, president of Local 63, West Warwick, R. I., by a vote of 3803 to 4244.

The delegates also elected a 10-man executive board composed of representatives of the union's nine regional divisions with Reg. 1, New England, entitled to two members, the others to one each.

Locals Divided

The convention was attended by some 200 delegates. They represented practically all the IWA's locals in 108 cities in all sections of the country except the South, where there is little organization in the insurance field. Louisville, Ky., and Washington, D. C., were the southernmost cities represented



NEWLY-ELECTED and former national officers of the CIO Insurance Workers are shown at the Detroit convention. On left: Pres. Kenneth O'Dell, defeated for re-election, shown at podium. At his right are IWA Counsel Irving Abramson, Sec.-Treas. James Brisbane and 2nd Vice-Pres. Robert Nicholson. At right are newly elected officers: Pres. William Gillen, 1st Vice Pres. Simon Helfgott (re-elected), 2nd Vice Pres. William MacDermott and Sec.-Treas. Arthur Higginson. More than 200 delegates representing all locals attended the convention.

For the most part, the contests over officers and policy differences showed a split between the big locals and the small ones.

O'Dell and the other defeated officers, for instance, carried better than 70% of the locals, but were defeated by the three largest locals, New York City Local 1706 which had 1945 votes, Philadelphia Local 5 with 859, and Boston Local 11 with 510. The votes of the small locals, on the the other hand, ran from 16 to under 100, with less than a dozen having over 100.

Bargaining Goals

Not everything went in favor of the big locals, however. The New York City delegates' proposal for a second member on the Executive Board was voted down with a roar of "no's" from both large and small local delegates.

In the earlier sessions of the convention, all delegates showed that they were strongly united in working out a program to improve compensation, bonuses, pensions and other benefits for industrial insurance agents, and prevent companies from taking unfair advantage of their agents through such slick tricks as Hancock's "Pioneer" program.

In a resolution passed unanimously, this program was bitterly denounced as an attempt to expand Hancock's business at the expense of the agents. The resolution charged that "by declaring various large sections of the country 'pioneer areas' and breaking up vacant debits, the company apparently hopes to create hundreds of new debits, destroy the debit-building program and force newly hired agents to write everything that moves in order to exist."

(A debit is the territory assigned to an agent for collection of premiums and obtaining new policies, in which the union maintains the agent has "a vested interest.")

The convention also attacked Metropolitan Life's expansion practices as showing "a total lack of regard for its field force."

Communists Hit

A motion to amend the constitution to bar Communists and other subversives from union membership was reported favorably by the constitution committee but was defeated after Counsel Irving Abramson cautioned against it. The union, he said, should not be misled by hysteria into aiding un-American acts by violating the basic principles of civil liberties.

However, a section in the present constitution, barring Communists from holding office in the international union, was adopted unanimously, after being amended to cover "any subordinate body" of the IWA.

The question of merging with the AFL insurance union was discussed at length by the delegates and a resolution on Labor Unity in the Insurance Field was passed authorizing the union's executive board "to re-appoint a committee to continue discussions, looking toward unity among insurance unions."

If proposals acceptable to the principles of the IWA can be reached, the resolution stated, the program is to be submitted to the membership for ratification either by referendum or special convention.

CIO NEWS exhibit is looked over by Sec.-Treas. James Brisbane at start of IWA convention in Detroit.

IWA Agents Cover Wide Field

The CIO Insurance Workers have a total membership of some 9000 industrial insurance agents who work for two of the Big Three insurance companies—Hancock and Metropolitan—and a number of smaller concerns, some of them not so small.

North Carolina Mutual, for instance, is the largest Negro insurance company in the country as well as being the biggest Negro business concern. It has $45 million in assets and over $200 million worth of insurance in force, said William Meek of Local 5, who is an agent for Mutual in the Philadelphia district office.

A few IWA members are with Prudential, the other one of the big three, but the greater part of this company's organized agents belong to the AFL insurance union. Half or more of IWA's members are with Hancock, with which IWA has a union shop agreement.

Brisbane, in endorsing the resolution, described the frequent meetings with officers of the AFL union that he and other IWA officials had taken part in, which so far had ended in a stalemate.

One of the big stumbling blocks, he said, is the matter of voting. The AFL union has a unit vote, unacceptable to the IWA, Brisbane explained, which has a per capita vote. *"We would never agree to disenfranchise our members,"* he added.

At the May 1955 convention of the AFL union, Brisbane noted, the merger proposal never even got to the floor. The problem, he said, is how to get representation of members who would support a merger into a joint merger convention. Then, Brisbane added, *"the way will be clear to build a strong union of all insurance agents."*

'We'll Stand Together Against Companies'—O'Dell

IN SPITE of certain knowledge that his term in office was over, Pres. Kenneth O'Dell gave an earnest, cheerful and encouraging keynote speech at the IWA convention. It was clear that he was respected and liked by most of the delegates for his sincerity, honesty and zeal.

"Insurance workers can fight among themselves and still fight the insurance companies," he said. "We enjoy competing among ourselves, but afterward we unite, and when the chips are down, we stand together."

Reviewing gains made since the union was formed two years ago, O'Dell said that "over a dozen contracts have been negotiated, and substantial improvements in compensation, job security, better working conditions and security benefits have been obtained."

Average earnings in Hancock, O'Dell said, were $100.89 a week in 1952. For the first four months of 1955, the average rose to $111.68. *(More than half the union's members work for Hancock.)*

In discussing one of the union's big headaches, company attempts to cut into agents' territories, or debits, O'Dell said:

"In most other businesses, expansion capital is either taken out of surplus or raised by various forms of borrowing, but in the insurance industry, the agent furnishes part of the capital through forfeiting a portion of his potential income."

The convention burst into loud applause when O'Dell added: *"We believe this is unfair, unjust and a burden on the agent that cannot be justified by the industry or tolerated by the union."*

J. Scott Milne, IBEW Head, Dies

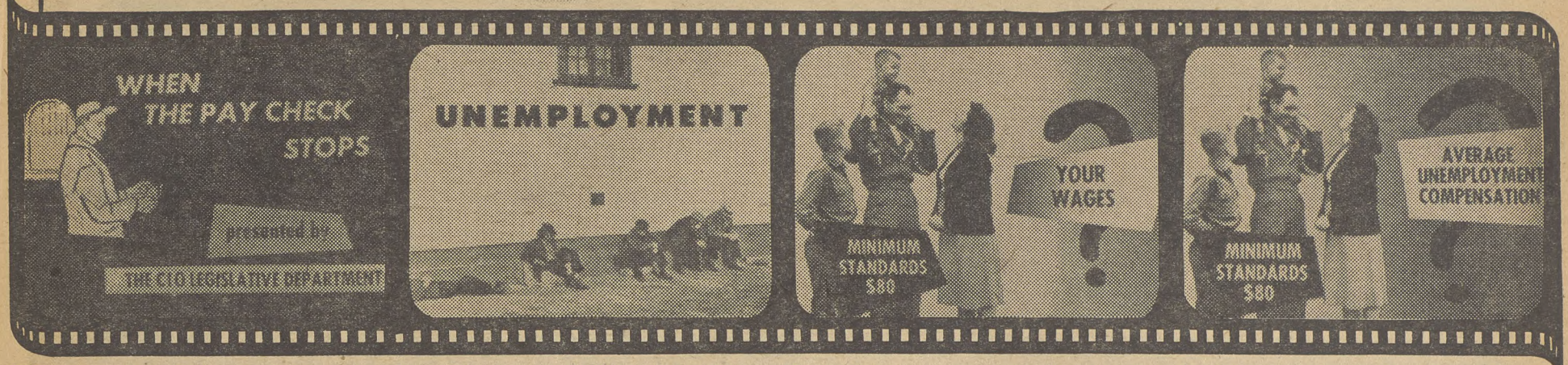
Pres. J. Scott Milne of the AFL Electrical Workers Union died last week at his Portland, Ore., home after a heart attack. Born in Vancouver, B. C., 56 years ago, Milne had been a union official since 1923 and headed the IBEW-AFL since 1954.

The CIO executive officers sent a telegram of sympathy to Mrs. Milne noting "with deep sorrow the sudden and premature passing of your husband."

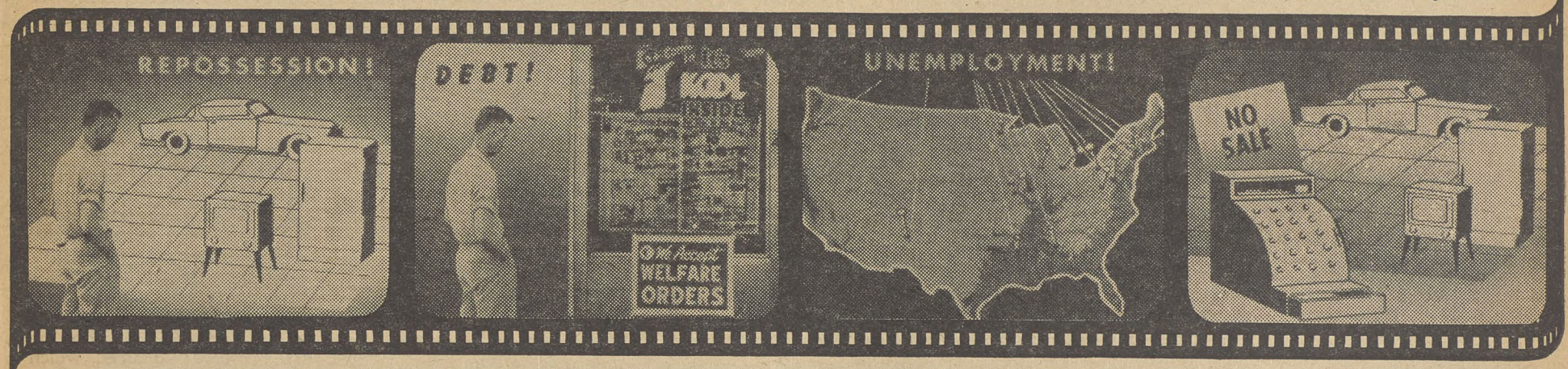
"Scott Milne had made a host of constructive contributions to the labor movement and to American democracy," they said, "and, as labor unity approaches, we are saddened that he will not be with us."

CIO Filmstrip Tells—

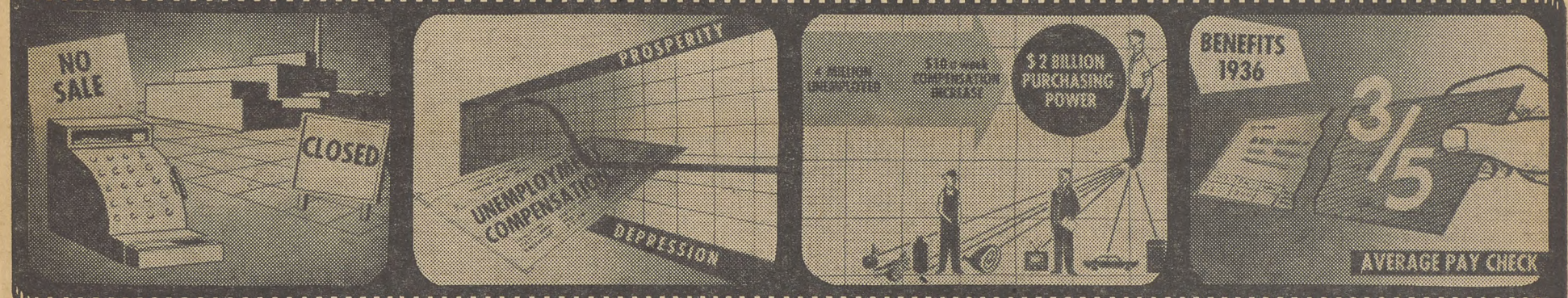
How Workers Pay 'When Paycheck Stops'



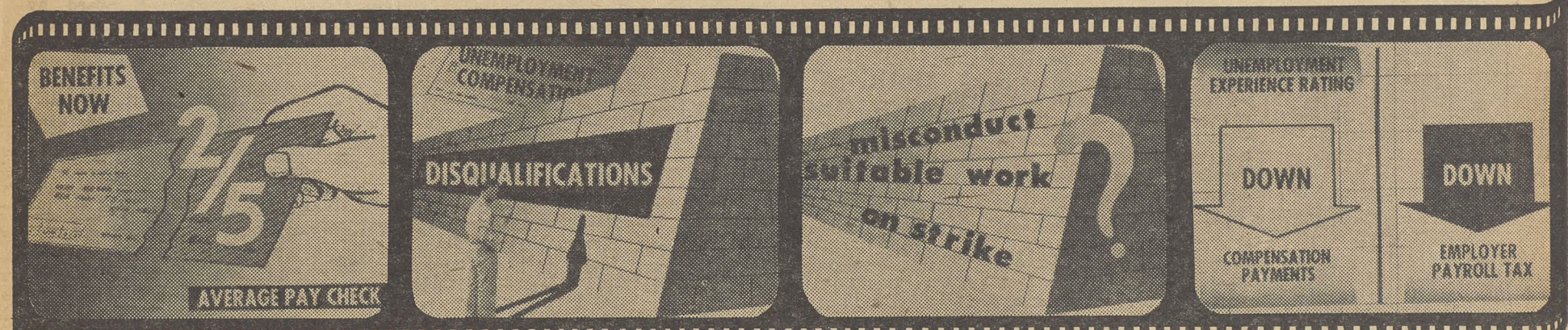
When a man works for wages, he always faces possibility of layoffs. Unemployment compensation averages far below minimum family needs.



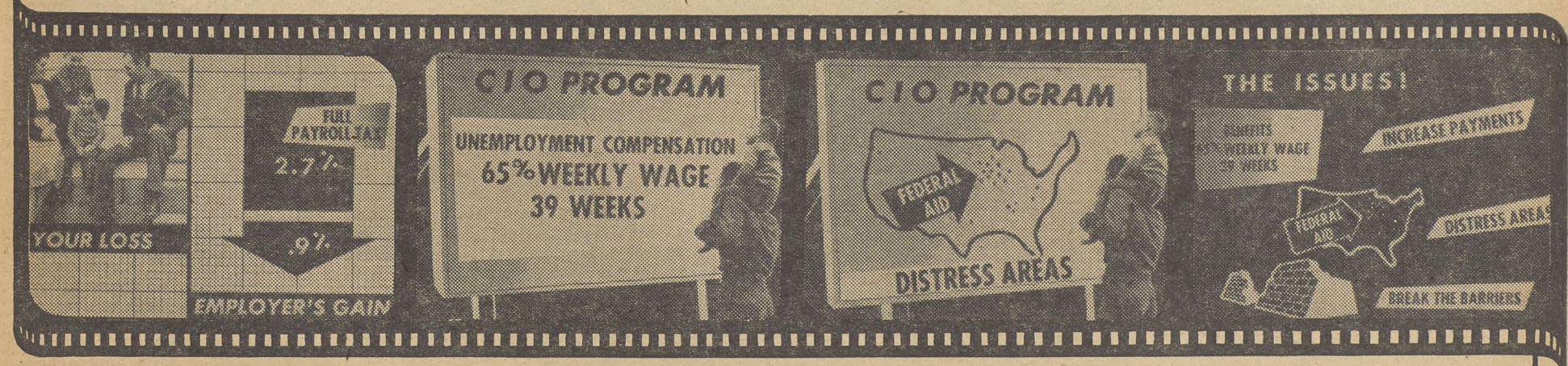
CIO filmstrip, "When The Paycheck Stops," cites debts, repossessions. Numerous unemployment "pockets" result in declining sales, production.



Layoffs and closed plants follow in another cycle of economic decline. Unemployment compensation benefits once averaged three-fifths of pay.



But as wages gained, benefits have lagged to two-fifths of paychecks. Disqualifications hit workers while tricky rating clauses aid employers.



CIO urges better state and federal unemployment compensation laws. It's a dollar-and-cents issue for future elections and legislatures.

CIO OUTPOST is LIU 1812 on St. Thomas, largest and most populous of the Virgin Islands. A CIO affiliate more than two years, its Fourth of July parade and picnic (left photo) attracted over 1000. Charlotte Amalie, the beauty spot's principal city (center photo), is shown from the hills that ring the island. At right are Geraldine Williams, local executive board member, and CIO Field Assistant William Smith.

CIO Outpost In Virgin Islands Plans Organizing Drive In Tourist Boom

By EUGENE A. KELLEY

MENTION of the Virgin Islands evokes thoughts of a tropic beauty spot that is becoming increasingly popular with tourists.

Even among CIO members, few are aware that the lovely Caribbean islands are home to a CIO union.

St. Thomas Island, largest in size and population in the chain, gives its name to CIO Local Industrial Union 1812, the St. Thomas Labor Union. Independent until March 1953 when it affiliated with the CIO, the LIU has nearly 1000 members on an island whose total population is only 14,000.

All the problems of trade unionism that confront their mainland brothers are present for the Virgin Islanders plus a few more. A low minimum wage and an unfriendly island government are instances.

HEADQUARTERS for the union is in Charlotte Amalie, the island's principal city. The members are employed in the warehouses and dock facilities of the West Indies Co., a button factory, in bakeries and in other small establishments around the island.

The tourist trade is rapidly establishing itself as the chief source of the island's economy and LIU 1812 is making ambitious plans for a full-scale organizing drive among hotel workers.

To spur the drive, CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe and others will visit Charlotte Amalie for the union's Labor Day celebration. The welcoming committee will be headed by one of the island's 14 senators, Percival Reese, who is also president of LIU 1812.

75 Years Before Lincoln Acted—

It is the boast of Virgin Islanders that slavery there was abolished 75 years before Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation in 1863.

Union members point pridefully to the complete racial equality that exists.

On an island whose population is predominantly Negro, there are no racial bars and no discrimination. The finest hotels and every facility open the door wide to members of every race.

ASSISTING Reese in the union are Vice Pres. Austin King, Sr., and Financial Sec. Christopher Daniel. The union has a full-time organizer, Leonard Normil, who will direct the campaign to enroll hotel workers.

The union hoped for congressional action to boost the island minimum wage, which is pegged at 40c an hour. As in Puerto Rico, its neighbor, however, business elements have opposed any substantial boost in the island wage floor.

There is resentment, too, against the Organic Act which establishes the island's government. This legislation was revised by the Republican-dominated 83rd Congress and places unlimited power in the hands of the island's governor.

With an absolute veto over all legislation, this official enjoys a virtual dictator's authority in a nominally democratic land. The U. S. bought the Virgin Islands from Denmark in 1917 for $25 million.

THE PRESENT governor, Archie A. Alexander, was appointed by Pres. Eisenhower on April 9, 1954, to serve "at the pleasure of the President," the phrase to describe his term of office.

Alexander has shown himself to be no friend of labor. The union, both as an independent and as a CIO affiliate, was formerly consulted on matters affecting the island. Since Alexander's appointment the union has been ignored.

Social activity ranks high on LIU 1812's program. A Fourth of July picnic drew more than 1000 members and their families. A parade preceded the event, which was addressed by Riffe's field assistant, William J. Smith.

Kampelman Quits As Aide

Max M. Kampelman, legislative counsel for Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.), will resign that post Sept. 1 to enter private law practice in Washington.

He has been a senatorial aide since 1949. Previously he was on the political science faculties of the University of Minnesota and Bennington (Vt.) College.

Kampelman will represent a number of Minnesota corporations and individuals.

FTC Ruling Hits Courier Firm

The Federal Trade Commission has ordered the Trade Union Courier Publishing Corp., New York City, to stop representing that its bi-weekly newspaper, Trade Union Courier, has any AFL endorsement.

Also banned is the firm's practice of publishing and demanding payment for advertisements not authorized by the prospective advertisers solicited.

Labor's World—

France, Coal & Steel Body Help Displaced Workers

A JOINT program to assist some 2000 technologically displaced French steel workers and coal miners, much along the lines advocated for this country by the CIO, has been tentatively approved by the European Coal & Steel Community and the French government.

The workers were employed in four marginal steel plants and one marginal mine facing modernization or shut-down under the threat of competition on the single European market within the Community's scope.

The plan to aid them was drawn up by the French government, and was expected to be approved formally by the Community's High Authority.

The program includes direct aid grants, unemployment compensation, retraining in new skills, and resettlement aid and incentive payments.

Unemployment compensation and direct aid would be paid for as long as 12 months, on a decreasing scale starting with 80% of salary for the first two months of idleness and dropping to about 45% at the end of the year. The government and the Community would share the additional cost above normal benefits.

IN CASE an unemployed worker should find a job at lower pay during the first two months, he would be paid the difference in earnings for a year.

Training required for new industrial skills would be paid for. Workers who are willing to relocate in high production areas, where labor is scarce, will have all transportation costs paid.

If the new employer provides housing, a single worker also would get a bonus of $64 and a married man $214, with $28 for each child.

If no housing is provided, the unmarried worker would get $114, the married man $400 and $40 for each dependent.

Venezuela Frees 2 Jailed Unionists

The Venezuelan dictatorship of Col. Perez Jimenez, apparently yielding to constant pressure by the international free labor movement, has released two trade union leaders whom it had held in jail for four years without trial or charges.

Freed were Pres. Pedro B. Perez Salinas of the Confederacion de Trabajadores, an affiliate of the Inter-American Regional Workers Organization (ORIT), and Pres. Jose Gonzalez Navarro of the Federation of Workers of Caracas.

Satellites

Life, at best, is a thing of delicate uncertainty among big shot Communist politicians, in Czechoslovakia as in other Soviet satellites.

Two years ago, after the government was forced to promise more consumer goods and housing, rather than more steel mills, in the wake of worker strikes and demonstrations, a "proved revolutionary" (i. e., a reliable party member) was sought to take over the trade unions' leadership. Josef Tesla was taken out of party headquarters and named first secretary of the labor federation.

At the annual federation congress a few weeks ago, Tesla wasn't even present. He has vanished as completely as the 1953 promises of more consumer goods.

Food Workers

Dr. Ernst Schwarz, secretary of the CIO Latin American Affairs Committee, has left to attend a meeting of the Intl. Union of Food & Drink Workers' Associations, the industry's world trade secretariat, in Oslo. Schwarz is the organization's western hemisphere representative.

Don't Be A Sucker For Hate And Bigotry

The following, reprinted from the CIO Express, put out by CIO Packinghouse Workers Local 167 in St. Paul, Minn., says "Are You Intolerant?"

HAD WE AMERICANS acted towards the Jews as did Hitler, we might never have learned the secret of atomic energy and still be without a vaccine against the dread polio.

Dr. Jonas Salk is a Jewish American scientist, whose parents fled Europe and came to this country. Here they worked hard as garment workers and brought up Dr. Salk in the teeming tenements of New York City. He overcame odds to pursue his medical and scientific studies.

Dr. Albert Einstein, who died recently, was a refugee from Hitler's terror against the Jews in his native Germany. He came to the U. S. and gave us his scientific theories which led to the development of atomic energy and the atom bomb.

The next time you hear somebody make intolerant remarks about Jews, tell him to take a look around at some poor kids now in braces. And tell him it won't be that way for other kids, because of a Jewish scientist's accomplishments.

Don't be a sucker for religious intolerance or bigotry. If you are intolerant of other races and religious faiths, you are hurting yourself, your family and your nation.

Member Hits NLRB Rule On Firings

A VIGOROUS dissent by NLRB Abe Murdock featured a split decision involving Local 157 of the CIO Glass Workers and the Gala-Mo Arts, Inc., of Sikeston, Mo.

Chairman Farmer and Member Philip R. Rodgers ordered the firm to cease interfering with the union but overruled a trial examiner's recommendation that three union members be reinstated to their jobs.

Murdock held the three should be returned to work since their rights as employes were infringed.

The trio was informed shortly before a strike was called to be out of the plant by 1 p.m. if they were "union." All left. The majority on the NLRB held that the company official giving the order was within his rights "to operate its (his) business in an orderly manner" and to secure information about how many replacements for strikers would be required.

MURDOCK ARGUED against the too-liberal construction placed on the official's language to the trio by his fellow board members.

"If the language of the respondents before this board is to be so liberally construed then black may be interpreted to mean white, night, day, and a discharge, retention in employment," Murdock said.

"If an employer can force an employe to choose between his job and the union before a strike begins," Murdock asked, "does it not follow that all union members who remain at work during a strike can similarly be discharged for cause?"

He said he could answer only in the affirmative the question as to whether an employe ordered to get out of the plant unless he agrees immediately not to strike is a victim of discrimination discouraging his union membership contrary to the wish of Congress.

Soviet Visitors See CIO Plant On Farm Tour

A GROUP of Russian farm experts touring the U. S. last week was impressed by a visit to the huge Cedar Rapids, Ia., packing plant of Wilson & Co., whose workers are members of the CIO Packinghouse Workers.

The size and efficiency of the operations left their mark on the visitors, as there is nothing comparable in Russia. They were equally impressed with the UPWA-CIO wage scale.

Cedar Rapids workers have a minimum rate of $1.55 an hour, with an average of $1.86 for skilled workers. They are guaranteed 36 hours of work a week, an average of $65 pay, and get time and a half for overtime.

CIO Aide Renamed To N.C. Job Board

CIO Field Rep. Bruce E. Davis, working out of Charlotte, N. C., has been appointed to his second four-year term as a member of the North Carolina Employment Security Commission. He will serve until July 1, 1959.

LAURELS as a blood donor go to Julius Glenn, a member of CIO Transport Workers Local 100 in New York City. Glenn, a railroad clerk, is shown with the equivalent of the 15 pints of blood he has donated under the local's blood bank program run with Red Cross cooperation.

Senate Gag On Migrant Bill Hit By Unionists

PLANS in the Senate Agriculture Committee to push through a bill extending the Mexican Contract Labor program without public hearings were protested last week by the Joint U. S.-Mexican Trade Union Committee.

In letters to senators, the union group declared that legislation affecting millions of U. S. farm workers and 350,000 Mexicans to be hired in this country should not be treated in such "cavalier fashion."

Signing the letter were Research Dir. Frank Noakes of the Maintenance of Way Employes, Pres. H. L. Mitchell of the AFL Agricultural Workers and Milton Plumb of the CIO Legislative Dept., all officers of the union committee.

The Senate move followed closely the House rejection of equalizing amendments for U. S. workers and extension of the contract program for another three to five years.

FAILURE of the Agriculture Committee to hold public hearings "would be a serious abnegation of responsibilities," the letter said. Further, it said the Reorganization Act of 1946 assigned contract labor matters to the Labor & Public Welfare Committee.

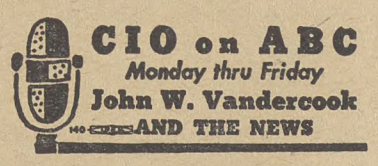
"We believe not only that Congress should obey its own laws, but that, at the very least, if one of its committees assumes responsibilities not given to it by law, that committee has an obligation to at least live up to the responsibilities it has assumed," the letter added.

Several changes in the House version to accord U. S. workers the same hiring terms and conditions as Mexicans hired to work here were suggested by the trade union group.

N. J. CIO School Hears Vandercook

The annual New Jersey CIO Summer School last week drew more than 100 CIO members from all parts of the State to the campus of Rutgers University for a one-week course of instruction on subjects ranging from public speaking to international affairs.

Speakers included officials of the State CIO Council; John W. Vandercook, ABC radio commentator whose nightly broadcasts are sponsored by the CIO; and State Commissioner of Labor and Industry Carl Holderman.



CWA Begins Talks Covering 175,000

THE FIRST phase of the CIO Communications Workers' 1955 bargaining sessions with Bell System affiliates has started with negotiations under way or scheduled soon for some 175,000 workers.

The second phase, scheduled for later in the year, will cover about 150,000 additional employes.

Operating companies on the first cluster list are Ohio Bell, Michigan Bell, Wisconsin Bell (where plant and traffic departments are bargaining jointly for the first time), Pacific Telephone & Telegraph, Southwestern Bell, Illinois Bell and New Jersey Bell.

In the operating and service fields, contracts are open or opening soon with Western Electric manufacturing plants at Haverhill-Lawrence, Mass.; Lincoln, Neb.; Duluth, Minn.; Queensboro, N. Y., and North Carolina radio shops, as well as agreements covering WE sales and installation and Bell Laboratories.

FIRST CONTRACTS to expire will be at Western Electric installation and the North Carolina radio shops, both of which run out on Aug. 13.

The bargaining is under the over-all coordination and direction of CWA-CIO Vice Pres. A. T. Jones.

The union's bargaining program is topped by demands for the seven-hour day and the 35-hour week with no reduction in pay, a goal set up by the recent St. Louis convention to meet the unemployment problem created by the introduction of new automatic machinery in the industry.

Also being sought is a six-hour day for workers whose tours of duty end after 6 p.m.

IN ADDITION, the union is seeking wage increases with a $1.25 an hour starting minimum, elimination of geographical differentials, shorter progression schedules, a company-paid health and welfare program, and a pension system.

Union negotiators were heartened by the Bell System's consolidated financial report for the second quarter of 1955. It showed earnings were $3.19 a share compared to $2.90 in the same quarter of 1954, an increase that should make it difficult for company negotiators to plead poverty.

American Telephone & Telegraph, the parent company, showed an increase for the same period from $2.57 per share last year to $2.66 in 1955 on nearly 10% more shares of outstanding stock.

Distressed Areas Inquiry Planned

Two depressed industries, textile and coal, may be probed by the Joint House-Senate Committee on the Economic Report, Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) suggested last week.

Replying to a letter from Rep. Lane (D. Mass.) Douglas said an investigation now was impossible because of a full schedule.

While he noted that "the cream has been taken off this subject" by earlier Labor Committee hearings, Douglas conceded the textiles and coal "are the sickest industries in the country and I am greatly concerned about them."

CIO Backs Mississippi Flood Guard

FLOOD protection along its Mississippi River waterfront for St. Louis, Mo., was urged by CIO Reg. X Dir. Delmond Garst before the Senate and House Public Works Committees last week.

Speaking for CIO's 55,000 members in the St. Louis area, Garst urged adoption of S. 3250 and H.R. 9378. He said the city was the only major river-front community which has never had federal flood control protection.

Losses "that must be figured in the scores of millions of dollars" have been sustained in previous floods and even greater losses were predicted by Garst from rampaging water in the future unless protection is afforded.

THE MOST conservative estimate, he said, based on a river flood stage of 52 feet, shows that 35,000 industrial workers would be jobless for at least 30 days. He added:

"Such a situation would create untold personal hardship and suffering . . . which words, alone, cannot describe.

"Translated into the coldest possible economic statistics, that would mean a loss of $11 million in wages during that 30-day period. This, alone, would be an economic hardship which the community of St. Louis cannot afford.

"When this figure is added to the cost of damaged property and the loss in production of essential goods—many essential to the defense of America—the financial picture is staggering."

Passage of the bills, he said, would provide a levee that would make 2500 acres available for desirable plant locations essential to the city's growth.

Sobeloff Nominated To Appeals Court

Pres. Eisenhower has nominated U. S. Solicitor-General Simon B. Sobeloff to the Fourth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

Ohio CIO Pushes Jobless Pay Drive

"Let's all get out and get every signature we can and put this petition campaign over with a bang that will be heard in every corner of the state."

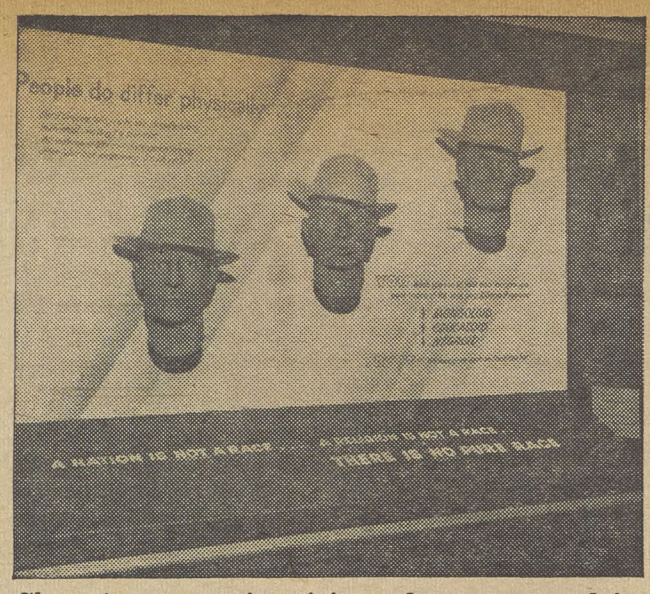
With that plea from Ohio CIO Council Pres. James P. Griffin, a petition campaign to put the CIO's bill on unemployment compensation improvement on the November ballot went into high gear.

Time is the "important element" in the campaign, Griffin said, for the law allows only a brief period for getting needed signatures in half the State's 88 counties to make the petition valid. With the necessary signatures, the issue will be decided by voters in the fall election.

Griffin noted the Republican-dominated Legislature, by setting maximum compensation for families with two children at $39, fell far short of the CIO's goal and failed to even meet the recommendations of Pres. Eisenhower.

"This campaign to humanize Ohio's unemployment compensation law," Griffin said, "is one of the most daring and worth-while projects undertaken by the CIO in Ohio. If we are successful—and we will be successful—it will be because we all pitched in and sacrificed some shoe leather."

The CIO petitions seek a maximum of $50; compensation payments to three dependent children instead of the present two; and provisions allowing the guaranteed wage plan, won by the UAW in Ford and General Motors contracts, to be added to unemployment insurance. The Ohio Legislature rejected this provision in the closing days of the session.



BETTER RELATIONS among racial, religious and nationality groups is the aim of new museum exhibit in Pittsburgh in which CIO Steelworkers Civil Rights Dir. Francis C. Shane cooperated. Show traces man's origin and progress and is believed to be first exhibit built with labor, municipal and museum sponsorship. Left photo points out you can't spot a person's race by his face. Center photo reminds that "a nation is not a race." Products display at right recalls that "a man's value to society should be measured by what he does."

U. S. Courts In South Nudge 2 States Toward Integration

INTEGRATION of white and Negro students in the schools of Virginia and South Carolina was nudged a little closer to becoming reality last week, but no deadline was set.

In the first compliance hearing since the historic Supreme Court decision, a three-man federal court in Columbia, S. C., told one of that State's school districts it could not bar pupils because of their race.

But it gave the district time to make *"necessary arrangements"* for full racial integration.

At Richmond, Va., a federal court panel heeded Prince Edward County's arguments for more time to integrate its school facilities as foes of segregation argued that a start could be made as the school year opened in September.

NO DEADLINE was set, either, by the court sitting at Columbia, an arrangement that brought no criticism from State officials or leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The case involved schools in Clarendon County, one of the five matters ruled on by the highest court in its slap at segregation on May 17, 1954.

The three judges who sat on last week's case upheld segregation in the original litigation and were reversed by the Supreme Court.

Thurgood Marshall, counsel for the NAACP, urged that the court's final order, expected later, provide a step-by-step plan of action and that something be started right away.

Bowles Pulls Rug Under Hate Group

Bryant W. Bowles last week pulled the rug from under his presidency of the "National Association for the Advancement of White People." Bowles quit the organization he formed, citing "lack of interest."

The stormy figure was behind a controversy over school integration in Milford, Del., last year and was connected with brief student strikes in Baltimore and Washington.

Virginia's Prince Edward County was another of the "famous five" whose cases resulted in the segregation ban by the Supreme Court. Last week the State asked the federal court for more time to integrate its schools.

SCHOOL ATTORNEYS based their arguments on the fact that machinery has been set up to withhold public funds from operating forcibly integrated schools.

A survey by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People showed that many communities which had been awaiting the Court's decision on implementation of the earlier decree had already made at least "a prompt and reasonable start towards full compliance."

In some places, as in Lexington, Ky., the color bar was dropped for the summer session, in others like Charlotte, N. C., the school board has expressed intent to comply and authorized a study committee.

IN AT LEAST 11 of the 17 states previously requiring segregation of the races, there is indication that the barrier will be cracked in some measure when schools reopen in September.

Only Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina thus far have set themselves above the law and the 20th Century in the matter of ending segregation.

Georgia's Board of Education demonstrated a need for a healthy swig of its own product by a threat to ban *"for life"* any teacher who advocates integrated classes.

FOES of integration lost another round last week when the Fourth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals banned traditional segregated seating on public transportation in southern cities.

Ruling on a Columbia, S. C., case, the court held that the Supreme Court principle outlawing public school segregation "should be applied in cases involving transportation."

Congress and the Interstate Commerce Commission have been asked to end transportation segregation practices.

The suit was brought against the South Carolina Electric & Gas Co. which operates the transit system in Columbia. A federal district court previously dismissed the case for lack of jurisdiction.

IN OVERTURNING that action, the Circuit Court not only ruled that the district court had jurisdiction but added "we do not think the separate but equal doctrine . . . can any longer be regarded as a correct statement of law."

Negroes are required to sit in the rear of most southern buses and trolleys. South Carolina is among the states having laws on that and other segregation issues.

Cole's Stand On Housing Bias Rapped By CIO Aide

A "GO SLOW" sign posted by the U. S. Housing Commissioner Albert Cole on ending segregation in housing was criticized as contrary to Administration policy by a CIO spokesman.

George L-P Weaver, director of the CIO Civil Rights Committee and chairman of the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing, said that while Cole admits he is not satisfied with present racial policies in housing, he refuses to take action to correct them. He added:

"As a result, about 85% of federally-sponsored public housing is racially segregated; practically no FHA-insured housing is available to minority groups and federal slum clearance programs are clearing minority groups out of their existing homes without making provisions for new housing for them."

Cole's statement the week before to a House Judiciary subcommittee, Weaver added, "is in direct contradiction to a promise made by Pres. Eisenhower at a press conference on Aug. 5, 1954. At that time, the President said that federal funds would not be used to support discriminatory practices."

In addition, Weaver said, Cole's remarks are at complete variance with the official Administration view as set forth in the government brief before the Supreme Court in the school segregation cases.

He said it was difficult to understand Cole's position in the housing field while serving in an Administration which argued before the Court "that segregation is morally indefensible and unconstitutional in the public schools."

ON-THE-JOB problems were discussed at minority groups' conference run by Labor Dept. in Washington. Seated, left to right, Assistant Labor Sec. J. Ernest Wilkins, Minority Groups Consultant Roberta Church and RCA Personnel Dir. G. Harold Metz. Standing, Charles Livermore of Government Contracts Compliance Committee, George L-P Weaver of the CIO and Bert Seidman of the AFL.

Production Record Set

INDUSTRIAL production rose in June to a new high level, the Federal Reserve Board reported.

On a seasonally-adjusted basis the index went to 139% of the 1947-1949 average, one point above the May mark. The June 1954 index stood at 124%.

Durable goods production remained at the May level of 135% of the base-period average but non-durable goods set a new record at 128%. Steel output declined from 97% of capacity in May to 94% in June.

UAW Extends Pact At 4 Lead Plants

WHILE a CIO Auto Workers' committee is studying wage proposals of the National Lead Co., production continues in four plants of the firm under a day-to-day contract extension agreement. The old pact expired July 1.

The principal issue is the UAW-CIO's "economic package" that was negotiated by the union at Ford and General Motors.

Most of the so-called non-economic clauses for the new three-year contract have been resolved.

In addition to providing for the union study, the extension provides that any wage increase is retroactive to July 1. UAW-CIO Vice Pres. Richard T. Gosser, head of the union bargaining committee, and Robert A. Bressler, labor relations manager of the Doehler-Jarvis Div. of the company, indicated negotiations would be resumed in two or three weeks.

Fight Planned For Hospitals

THE LATEST attempt to kill the U. S. Marine Hospitals will be resisted by the CIO Maritime Committee.

Sen. Smith (R. N. J.) introduced a bill designed to carry out the Hoover Commission recommendation to eliminate the seamen's hospital system established in 1798.

The Maritime Committee, pressing for improvements in the hospitals instead of their abandonment, has served notice it will mobilize opposition to any attempt at killing the hospitals.

PACE SETTERS—The Kansas State CIO Dons, a girls' softball team, has won all but one of a score of games. Third from left in the back row are Capt. Pat Rock; next to her wearing cap is Mrs. Georgia Neese Gray, former U. S. Treasurer. Third from left in the front row is Sis McDaniels, ace pitcher. Mrs. Gray recently managed the team for winning exhibition game held recently in the Sunflower State.

UAW Plans Strike Vote At American

MAJOR negotiations of the CIO Auto Workers with remaining units of the automobile industry were in recess last week. There were these developments:

1. At American Motors, employing 24,000 union members, the UAW announced that a strike vote will be taken beginning Aug. 1.

The company, breaking a news blackout agreement with the union, announced it was rejecting demands for the "pattern" set in the union's contracts with General Motors and Ford. UAW Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock, chief union negotiator, said the offer hadn't been made. Negotiations were to be resumed Aug. 8, four days before the contract expires.

2. At Chrysler, the union studied what the firm called an "economic and contractual offer," details of which were not made public.

Some 9000 Chrysler Div. production workers and 2000 salaried employes faced layoffs up to four weeks with the halting of production of 1955 Chrysler models this week.

Chrysler Div. Pres. E. C. Quinn said that when 1956 models begin rolling about Aug. 27 the company's new $20 million automated body plant will be in operation.

IN A CLOSELY related area, UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther hailed the administrative rulings of Atty.-Gen. Thomas Kavanagh in Michigan and Assistant Atty.-Gen. Harry Silverstone in Connecticut that payments under the GM and Ford guaranteed wage plans will not disqualify workers from receiving unemployment compensation benefits.

More than half of all Ford employes and nearly half of all GM employes work in Michigan. GM has several plants in Connecticut.

"The rulings making integration possible in Michigan and Connecticut," Reuther said, "although expected, are historic steps which bring closer the day when workers and their families can be free of hardships caused by layoffs and unemployment not only in the automotive industry but in all major industries."

TWUA Given Voice In Walsh-Healey Dispute

THE RIGHT to intervene on the side of Labor Sec. Mitchell in establishing a minimum wage under the Walsh-Healey Act was awarded to the CIO Textile Workers by the U. S. Court of Appeals in Washington.

The four-to-three decision gives TWUA-CIO and Hayward-Schuster Woolen Mills, Inc., of Massachusetts, authority to enter the Fulbright Amendment action brought by the Allendale Co. against establishment of a $1.20 hourly wage for woolen and worsted plants operating on government contracts.

Mitchell and his predecessors issued a $1.20 order but enforcement was blocked under the Fulbright Amendment through court action. A lower court enjoined the Secretary from instituting the order pending court review. The Appeals court decision will make the union and Hayward-Schuster parties to the court test.

THE MAJORITY opinion held that since the amendment caused the action the principles governing the course of district court litigation apply. Under Rule 24 which was interpreted to cover TWUA and the textile firm they may intervene as parties having a common interest in questions of "law and fact."

The common interest is the "economic stake" all the parties have in the final outcome of the court test.

Champ Lion-Tamer Gets $150 For Strike

Manager Henry Kulles of the CIO Textile Workers Joint Board in North Adams, Mass., qualifies as a champion lion tamer in the labor movement.

The local Chamber of Commerce offered to mediate the recent three-month strike of TWUA northern cotton-rayon workers.

Kulles replied that a "one plant settlement" is not possible, and added "there was nothing in the Chamber's record to indicate impartiality."

In answer the Chamber sent $150 to the Joint Board's strike relief fund.

West. Mass. CIO Notes Anniversary

The Western Massachusetts Industrial Union Council, the voice of CIO unions in the Springfield - Holyoke - Chicopee area, celebrated its 15th anniversary with a dinner dance in Springfield Auditorium.

UAW Board Protests—

Steel Price Boost Faces Investigation

A CONGRESSIONAL investigation into the recent steel price increase and the expected boost in auto costs was in prospect last week following a request by the CIO Auto Workers Intl. Executive Board.

Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.), chairman of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report, to which the union's plea was addressed, advised UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther that the request for the probe would be referred to the Economic Stabilization Subcommittee headed by Rep. Patman (D. Tex.).

At the same time, Douglas told Reuther he had instructed the committee's staff to look into price movements of steel and autos in the wake of new union contracts raising wages.

The UAW board bluntly told Douglas that "there is no need whatsoever, nor any justification for," price increases already announced in steel and reported coming in autos. Both industries can finance the additional costs, the board maintained, without loading them on consumers.

The steel industry, with U. S. Steel taking the lead, raised prices $7.35 a ton after a new agreement negotiated by the CIO Steelworkers gave its employes wage increases averaging about 15c an hour. The UAW negotiated pay hike packages ranging 20 to 21c with General Motors and Ford.

"THE ECONOMIC concessions granted to UAW-CIO members by GM and Ford, as well as those granted by the major steel producers, can be absorbed out of the extremely favorable profit position of these corporations," the UAW board said.

The $7.35 average steel boost, it continued, "will provide the (U. S. Steel) corporation with $1.99 for every dollar of wage increase."

"The company's customers," it went on, "are being asked to pay double the actual cost of the wage increase, even though profits would be more than adequate without any increase in prices.

"The complete hypocrisy and consumer gouging on the part of the steel industry is well illustrated by the fact that if the total cost of the 15c an hour economic package, as applied to all U. S. Steel's employes, were passed along to consumers as a price increase, the increase would amount—not to $7.35 a ton—but only to $3.69 a ton.

"It is this kind of profiteering on wage increases that, according to figures published by the American Iron & Steel Institute, raised profits before taxes for the industry as a whole from $8.25 a ton of finished steel products in 1946 to $22.10 per ton in 1953."

THE UAW BOARD pointed out that GM in the first three months of 1955 earned $309 million net, or a return of 37% on net worth. Had the pay increase been in effect then, it would have increased the payroll by 10%, but profits still "would have been a fabulous 34.3% on net worth."

"With profits at such fantastic levels after absorption of an assumed 10% payroll increase," the UAW leaders contended, "it is obvious that the increase in steel prices provides no legitimate excuse for an increase in the prices of products made by GM."

Information on Ford's profits is not readily available, it added, but "there is every reason to believe that Ford also can maintain present prices despite the costs of UAW-CIO contract gains and the increased price of steel."

High Earnings Of Industry Cited

U. S. Steel, which earned 12.4% after taxes on its net worth in the first quarter of 1955, would still have netted a "more than satisfactory" return of about 11% had the average 15c an hour wage increase recently negotiated by the CIO Steelworkers been in effect during that period, according to the CIO Auto Workers Executive Board.

Prosperity is a 1955 characteristic of the steel industry. Recent reports show that Republic Steel earned $2.68 a share in the first six months of 1955, compared to $1.65 last year, while Allegheny-Ludlum netted $3.69 compared to $1.01 in 1954.

NAM Meets To Cry Havoc – And Then Just Doodles

THE NATIONAL Association of Manufacturers tried to draw up some blueprints for a nationwide attack on guaranteed annual employment plans at a "workshop" in New York, but the result was more like a series of doodles.

There was a lot of airy—hot, of course—talk about "creeping socialism" and "economic stagnation" by industry's spellbinders.

They called on some 600 employers to rally for a fight against changing state unemployment compensation laws to permit supplementary payments under contracts such as those negotiated by the CIO Auto Workers with General Motors and Ford.

An unpopularly sane note was injected into the discussion by NAM Pres. Henry G. Riter III. What management should do to meet this challenge, he said, is to *"make a complete re-evaluation of company policies and production setups in order to bring about the steadier work and pay that no GAW can ever guarantee."*

Steadier work and pay, he failed to mention, is what unions have in mind when they press for either guaranteed employment or guaranteed wage plans. The unions feel that if the employer has the same end in view, there is no reason why the objective and the machinery for attending it can't be written into a contract.

Charles B. Sligh, Jr., chairman of the NAM Executive Committee, touched on the real reason many employers want to fight changes in state laws which would legalize additional payments to unemployed workers.

When unions ask for this authorization, he explained, they also will ask for higher unemployment compensation benefits. And employers who have agreed to guaranteed employment plans, he added, will be asking for the same thing so as to reduce their own guarantee payments.

Speakers from NAM's top echelon said every effort in any legislature to change present laws will be fought to the bitter end, with appeals to the courts if necessary.

Riter hinted broadly that a court fight is in prospect in Michigan, where Atty.-Gen. Thomas Kavanagh, a Democrat, has ruled that the UAW's guaranteed wage plan does not conflict with State unemployment compensation laws.

"I do not," he said darkly, "regard an opinion by a CIO-sponsored Attorney General as final . . . *This opinion is subject to court challenge by any citizen in the State.*"

The Woman's Angle—

It's Time To Plan A Call On Your Congressman

By ESTHER MURRAY
CIO-PAC Field Representative

CONGRESS WILL ADJOURN in a few more days if all goes as scheduled. Most of the lawmakers will be heading for home to rest a bit, mend political fences, and get around among their constituents.

It is an excellent time to drop in to see your congressman.

Every congressman has an office, furnished to him by the government, in his congressional district. It is not hard to find out where it is. Your CIO Political Action chairman can certainly tell you.

MRS. MURRAY

He can also refresh your memory on the key issues in your district and what your congressman has done or failed to do about them.

You certainly should not be at a loss as to what to talk about to your congressman. He is interested in what your group is doing and what your problems and your views are.

And you will undoubtedly learn a good bit about interesting legislative matters from him. At any rate, you'll get a personal impression of the man or woman you elected.

PART-TIME JOBS in political parties and non-paying jobs in organizations which help improve the community are "tailormade" for housewives, even young ones tied down by home duties and children.

That is what Mrs. Katherine Elkus White told the national convention of the American Association of University Women in Los Angeles. Mrs. White herself is setting a good example. She is Democratic State chairman of New Jersey, Mayor of Red Bank, and one of New Jersey's three State Highway Commissioners.

As other speakers, representing both Democrats and Republicans, did before her, Mrs. White urged women to become more active in politics. The relatively few who do take an interest, she said, represent only *"a pathetically small portion of the untapped womanpower sources."*

The University Women urged that women begin young, and at the precinct level, to engage in political action. The experience and political background thus gained would qualify them for appointment or election to high government office eventually.

Most women, however, do not seek high office. *They feel that political action, the housekeeping job in the community, is just as gratifying as their home activities. The fascinating job of serving their community, they say, has its own reward.*

Mrs. Sullivan Urges Approval Of Food Stamps For Needy

A FOOD stamp plan "to outlaw hunger in the United States" is being urged by Rep. Sullivan (D. Mo.)

Mrs. Sullivan has introduced a bill, H. R. 5105, to put the plan into effect. The plan proposes that $1 billion worth of surplus food be distributed each year to needy persons under standards of eligibility to be determined by the Secretaries of Agriculture, Labor, and Health, Education and Welfare.

MRS. SULLIVAN

Rep. Sullivan testified recently before the House Agriculture Committee:

"Millions of Americans who need this food are not getting any of it. I want to see them get some of it on a planned, intelligent, smoothly-run regularly operating program of the government."

She said that the committee "may feel, as the Dept. of Agriculture seems to feel, that the problem of feeding hungry people in the United States should not be mixed up with the price support program."

Mrs. Sullivan added, "If you want to charge it to welfare, that's all right with me. Let us not quibble how the item is going to look on the budget, or under what heading."

EFFORTS of the Agriculture Dept. to scuttle federal surplus food distribution in Pennsylvania have been averted by the State CIO Council and its Community Services Committee.

Two-thirds of the food being supplied under the program goes to Pennsylvania.

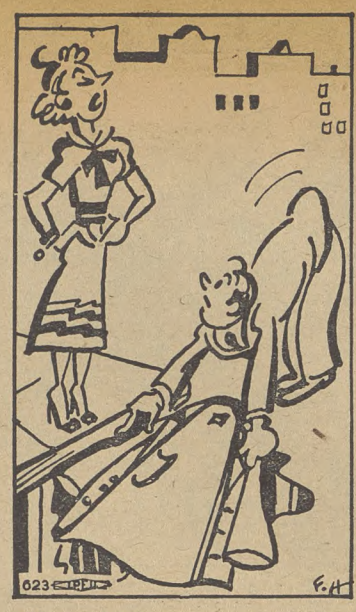
The department planned to put into effect last June 1 a drastically reduced schedule of income standard. Council Pres. Harry Boyer said it would virtually wreck the program.

Efforts of Gov. George M. Leader and the National and State CSC to keep the department from putting its prospected schedule into effect failed.

THEN BOYER and State CIO Sec. Harry Block met at Washington with the Pennsylvania congressional delegation. The congressmen agreed to name a bi-partisan committee to meet with Agriculture Sec. Benson to convince him that he should accept a compromise schedule proposed by the Council.

After the committee met three times with Benson, the department, the committee and Leader announced the compromise would be effective Aug. 1.

Maximum monthly amounts that persons receiving surplus food may earn range from $130 for one to $450 for a family of 10. The department would have cut the maximums to $85 for one to $300 for 10. The compromise ranges from $110 for one to $320 for 10.



"I wouldn't even step on it unless it has a Union Label."

Indiana CIO Fights Utility Rate Grab

OPPOSITION to a $4 million annual boost in electric rates is being mobilized by the Indiana CIO Council.

The Public Service Co. of Indiana, Inc., has asked the State Public Utilities Commission to okay the higher rates. A hearing on the request has been moved ahead from September to Aug. 1.

Council Pres. Dallas Sells and Sec.-Treas. George Colwell report over 344,000 customers and their families would be directly affected and many others would be indirectly hit by the increase.

"This case is the first major attempt to increase electric rates in Indiana and other large public utilities are sitting back, just waiting for the PUC to give the 'come and get it' sign," they said.

They called the situation "alarming," and recalled that the PUC allowed rate hikes by other utilities based on earning returns on millions of dollars which were never invested.

Senate Votes Vaccine Plan

LEGISLATION giving free polio vaccination shots to children and expectant mothers was passed last week by the Senate and is expected to be approved by the House before Congress adjourns.

The Senate bill, approved unanimously by the Labor and Public Welfare Committee, is a compromise between Democratic and Republician approaches.

It authorizes the federal government to give either financial aid or vaccine to states and communities which set up programs for inoculating children and expectant mothers against polio.

Mill Plan Is Abandoned

PLANS TO REOPEN a textile mill in North Grosvernordale, Conn., as a proving ground for union-busting techniques have gone down the drain.

The former Cluett, Peabody & Co. plant, subject of a feature story in the July 4 issue of The CIO News, was slated to have reopened without union representation, substandard wages and a complete absence of fringe benefits.

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

AFTER TWO YEARS of edging down and leveling off, prices of a lot of the goods you would like to buy are threatening to move up again. In fact, over the next few months you are likely to find your living expenses gradually sneaking up, and it will take careful buying—especially timing your buying to take advantage of special sales and off-season price cutting—to protect your family's living standards.

Buying Calendar

Among the small but widespread increases in sight are these:

Furniture prices are expected to go up 2 to 3% this fall. Carpeting prices were raised earlier this summer.

Men's furnishings (shirts, haberdashery, etc.) are slated for price boosts this fall. Price tags on men's shoes recently were raised too.

New houses are being boosted $100 to $600 in the moderate-price bracket because of higher costs and the scarcity of suitable improved land around the large cities. But houses are not selling as fast as they are being produced in some areas, and even new-house builders are more inclined to listen to offers of less than the asking prices.

Heating equipment prices are headed for higher levels.

Car prices may rise $20 to $200 (on high-priced models) with the appearance of the 1956 models, reports from Detroit say. The prospective price boost is supposed to reflect increased costs, but the present stiff competition will help discourage price raising. Look for price cuts on '55 models as the new ones come out.

Food prices are also slated for advances in late summer as such important staples as eggs and milk go up seasonally.

Medical costs are still sneaking up and represent an increasing problem for moderate income families. Higher doctor, hospital and other fees have already pushed up medical costs 21% since 1950.

Furniture sales: August is the big month for furniture sales. But don't go into debt to beat any anticipated price advance. The 6 to 18% credit charges will more than wipe out any savings.

There has been a rush of furniture "warehouse"sales this year in the larger towns. Some of these are on the phony side, or designed to clear out odds and ends. But some do offer good value.

This writer's advice is to stick to simple designs and medium price lines when buying furniture. Very cheap furniture of course doesn't give adequate service, but expensive furniture gives you not much more service than the medium-price pieces. One manufacturer points out that a sofa retailing for $199 gives as satisfactory service as one tagged $299. Basic construction is the same.

In construction, more moderate-price sofas and chairs now use crimped-wire steel webbing to support the springs instead of the costlier textile webbing, which is considered the best type of construction. If furniture has the crimped-wire webbing, make sure it is attached to the sides with round helical springs and not merely stapled to the chair bottom as in cheap construction.

In buying furniture upholstered with foam rubber, make sure the foam rubber slabs themselves are a firm grade which doesn't compress too easily when squeezed, and that the foam rubber is securely attached to the covering by a welt around the edges and preferably by button tufts.

The way furniture is finished is an important clue to its quality. A good finish has depth and smoothness, rather than merely a high gloss as cheap furniture often has.

Vacuum cleaners: Competition is bringing down the prices of the popular canister vacuum cleaners, which are more compact, and more convenient to use and to empty the dust bag. The widespread popularity of one moderately-priced canister, which has a list price of only $69.95 before discounts, has led another big manufacturer to bring out a similar canister cleaner at the same price.

With these $69.95 cleaners widely offered for less than $50 by retailers, and sometimes for as little at $40, they represent good value.

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Who Never Had It So Good?

REPUBLICAN politicians, from President Eisenhower down, have latched on to the "prosperity" theme for the 1956 campaign.

"You never had it so good," they claim.

But the bare statistics prove this political campaign slogan to be false—unless, that is, you belong to the select group of big business moguls now running the Administration.

They "never had it so good" but the average voter is not in their class.

Here's what official statistics, compiled from various sources, show:

Corporation take home pay	**UP 16%**
Corporation income	**UP 16%**
Stockholders' income	**UP 8%**
Food processors' profits	**UP 17%**
Average worker's income	**UP ONLY 7%**
Average person's take-home pay	**UP ONLY 1%**
Farmers' income	**DOWN 6%**
Farmers share of consumer food dollar	**DOWN 6%**

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

THE ORGANIZATIONAL Dept., along with all other CIO departments, has been over the past weeks battling on the legislative front to get an improved federal minimum wage and a decent housing bill, and to prevent increased gas rates to the people of America.

This past week many of our CIO regional directors and staff representatives were in Washington, meeting with members of Congress, expressing CIO views on these pressing matters. We are proud of our part in helping to achieve the $1 minimum wage, which has been approved by both houses of Congress.

This week the Leather Workers Organizing Committee will hold one of its most important elections in the country's largest single leather plant, A. C. Lawrence, Peabody, Mass. Dir. Hugh Thompson of the committee and his staff feel confident that the workers of A. C. Lawrence will vote overwhelmingly in favor of LWOC-CIO.

Congratulations to CIO Rep. Bruce Davis, who has just been appointed a commissioner of the Employment Security Commission of North Carolina. I know that Brother Davis will perform his job as commissioner with the same dedication as he has as a CIO staff representative.

SEC.-TREAS. AL HARTNETT of the CIO Electrical Workers reports two election victories: Westinghouse (warehouse), Vernon, Calif., and MacArthur Co., St. Paul, Minn.

Sec.-Treas. T. M. McCormick of the CIO Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers reports the following election victories: Climas Molybdenum Co., at Nowata, Chelsea, Tulsa, and Sapulpa, Okla. (Waterflood Div.); Riverside Chemical Co., Tonawanda, N. Y., blending plant and Union Oil Co., Santa Maria, Calif.

The CIO Auto Workers won a victory at the C. S. Ashcraft Mfg. Co., Inc., Long Island, N. Y., reports CIO Reg. Dir. Michael Mann.

The CIO Furniture Workers won an overwhelming victory at the Barker Mfg. Co., Portland, Ore., Pres. Morris Pizer reports.

Ship Modernization Plan Backed By Sen. Magnuson

THE ADMINISTRATION'S proposal to modernize the nation's merchant marine has won the commendation of Chairman Magnuson (D. Wash.) of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

He said that the proposal of the Commerce Dept. would carry out many of the recommendations he made in 1950 as chairman of a Foreign Commerce subcommittee.

"My report has been pending five years," Magnuson said," and I am delighted to see that the Commerce Dept. has at last taken some steps to carry it out. Our merchant fleet must be improved so that it will be ready for immediate use in the case of a national emergency."

Magnuson's threat to hold public hearings led the Defense Dept. to promise cuts in the merchant military fleet.

The CIO Maritime Committee, headed by Pres. Joseph Curran of the CIO Maritime Union, commended Magnuson for his help to the merchant marine. The cargoes now available to our ships, Curran said, "will indeed be a shot in the arm."

White Collar Parley Talks Problems Of Automation

HOW automation affects white collar jobs, the changing psychology of office workers and other specialized problems of white collar employes were discussed at the White Collar Workshops.

It was a resident school sponsored by the American Labor Education Service held recently on the campus of Sarah Lawrence College in New York. Eleanor Coit, ALES director, was in charge of the school.

Both CIO and AFL members were among the students who came from 12 states as widely separated as Alabama, California, Massachusetts and Michigan. Visitors from white collar unions in Great Britain and Germany also took part in school discussions.

CIO union leaders who helped at Workshop sessions included Ed Wilms of the UAW-CIO Office Workers Dept., and Ruth Wiencek, education director, Government & Civic Employees.

A session on international affairs was presented by Mrs. Mildred Fairchild Woodbury, formerly section chief, Intl. Labor Organization, and David Heaps of the ALES, former director of the UNESCO Intl. Center on Workers Education.

Steel Union's Assets Gain

THE 25TH semi-annual audit of the CIO Steelworkers financial affairs shows the net worth of the union to be $17,626,332.34 as of Dec. 31, 1954.

That figure represents an increase of $607,106.61 in net worth during the six-month period.

The audit was conducted by Main and Co., certified public accountants.

Kohler's Vagrant Clay Landed As Montreal Cops Stand Guard

By JACK WILLIAMS
Publicity Director, CCL-CIO

THE LONG ARM of international trade unionism stretched 1000 miles down the Great Lakes in an effort to block unloading of clay cargoes for the strike-bound Kohler Co. plant in Sheboygan, Wis.

Intervention of Canadian federal police finally paved the way for transfer of the cargo to boxcars at Montreal.

(The CIO Auto Workers and Kohler agreed to resume settlement talks before the Federal Mediation Service. Unfair labor practice charges being heard by the NLRB against the firm in Madison, Wis., were recessed until Aug. 4 when both sides assented to another try at ending the 15-month-old dispute.)

TWO NORWEGIAN freighters were involved—the Fossum and the Divina. For days the Fossum roamed the lakes seeking a port where the clay, needed by the company for the manufacture of bathtubs, could be unloaded.

At one port after another the ship was turned away, while

her sister craft, the Divina, lay anchored in Lake Erie waiting for a break.

Then the two vessels headed back down the lakes to Montreal.

There the CIO Auto Workers, the union involved in the Kohler strike, with the co-operation of other Canadian Congress of Labor unions, set up a 15-man picket line which 125 waiting AFL Longshoremen refused to cross.

Unloading was prevented for half a day. Then the Montreal harbor police, employes of the Canadian government, moved in and invoked a 1936 precedent sealing off the dock, which has always been regarded as a public area, thus breaking up the picket line.

The AFL Longshoremen then started unloading.

3 Unions Link Wage Talks At Colgate's

THREE unions representing 4500 Colgate-Palmolive Co. employes—one CIO, one AFL and one independent—have found that cooperation has paid off and are planning more of it.

The three unions in different cities successfully struck the company last spring in a tight, unified operation. After 19 days of keeping in step on the picket lines the unions won a 8.5c wage increase—42% more than Colgate's "final" offer before the strike.

With this success behind them, and with a history of cooperation that dates back to the late 1940's, the unions are now mapping strategy for fall negotiations with Colgate.

The unions are Local 5-114, CIO Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers of Kansas City, Kan.; Local 15, AFL Chemical Workers of Clarksville, Ind.; and Colgate Independent Association of Jersey City, N. J. —(PAI)

UFW Wins Pa. Plant

AN IMPORTANT organizational victory in a low-wage northern plant has been won by the CIO Furniture Workers.

UFWA-CIO Pres. Morris Pizer announced winning of an NLRB representation election covering some 600 workers at Red Lion Cabinet Co., Red Lion, Pa. The vote was 387 for UFWA to 119 for an independent union, with 29 challenged ballots.

"This victory at Red Lion Cabinet Co.," Pizer said, "marks an important step toward organization of an area right here in the North that is as backward union-wise and in terms of low wage levels as any in the South."

IUE Asks Annual Wage As GE Parleys Open

CONTRACT talks between the CIO Electrical Workers and General Electric, the nation's largest electrical manufacturer, opened in New York City last week with a "full guaranteed annual wage" the top union demand.

Also ranking high is a demand for a substantial wage increase for the 100,000 IUE-CIO members in GE.

The present contract expires Sept. 15 and the union is committed to a "no contract, no work" policy if that deadline is reached without satisfactory agreement.

IUE-CIO Pres. James. B. Carey, recovering from surgery, is expected to join the negotiations next month. The chief spokesman as parleys opened was John H. Callahan of Pittsfield, Mass., chairman of the union's GE Conference Board.

OTHER UNION demands presented to the company were a full union shop, profit-sharing, incentive improvements, an end of geographical inequities, improvement in pension and insurance plans, paid sick and death-in-family leave, pay equality, vacation improvements, increased holidays and an end to present restrictions on eligibility for holiday pay.

The union announced it will try to improve on the guaranteed wage plan recently won from General Motors for 35,000 IUE-CIO members.

The goal at GE will be the equivalent of a full year's full pay for a laid-off worker. Part of the payments would come from unemployment compensation, the balance from an employer fund amounting to 5% of the payroll.

GE payrolls, the union said, were down by $45 million last year from 1953, largely through introduction of automation and removal of plants to rural, unorganized areas.

WAGE increases for 630 workers in one of these plants, at Rome, Ga., were won recently by IUE-CIO. Local 191, certified at the new plant last November, negotiated raises of 6c to 16c an hour with an average of 8c.

At Springfield, Mass., 1650 members of Local 288 struck after rejecting two wage offers by Monsanto Chemical Co. The union has demanded a 20c an hour wage boost with fringe benefits estimated at 35c an hour.

The firm offered a one-year contract with a 5c increase and a two-year pact providing 6c in wage hikes and 3.5c in fringe benefits.

GCEOC Local Hails New Postal Grievance Plan

RECENT changes in Post Office grievance procedure have been hailed as a "significant victory" by United Postal Workers Local 51 of the CIO Government & Civic Employees at Boston.

Under the new machinery, as announced by the department, a committee of three hears grievances not settled to the satisfaction of the employe. The committee consists of one member named by the Postmaster, one chosen by the aggrieved employe, and a third selected by the Postmaster and the worker. The jointly chosen member acts as chairman.

In case no agreement is reached on the chairman within five days, he will be chosen by the Postmaster.

The Postmaster formerly named a board of review consisting entirely of postal supervisors when his disposal of a grievance was not satisfactory.

The local called the change a "step" in the direction of the kind of arbitration of grievances that Pres. John D. Bercury and other local officers have been seeking in conferences with Post Office Dept. officials.

New Pact Ends Towboat Strike

A brief strike by CIO Marine Engineers and the AFL Masters, Mates & Pilots ended last week with acceptance of "a very promising" offer.

The strike tied up a third of the river towboat traffic from St. Louis, Mo. Settlement was reached on time off and vacation benefits.

Adams 'Invited' By Dixon-Yates Probers

THE PRINCIPAL problem for senators probing the Dixon-Yates contract last week was whether they could get "Assistant President" Sherman Adams to answer questions about his "intervention" on the now-cancelled contract.

A special Senate subcommittee headed by Sen. Kefauver (D. Tenn.) "invited" Adams to appear and testify about his telephone call to J. Sinclair Armstrong, chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, "requesting" postponement of a scheduled bearing on Dixon-Yates financing.

Adams wrote Kefauver that he must "respectfully" decline to appear before the senators because there was "nothing that (he) could add" to Armstrong's testimony and because of his "official and confidential" relationship to Pres. Eisenhower.

THE LEGAL ISSUE of whether congressional committees can compel testimony by executive subordinates of the President lies in a twilight zone.

Senators demanding Adams' presence pointed out that in his telephone call to Armstrong—a telephone call made on a Saturday to Armstrong's home—the White House official acted to affect the operations of an independent agency, the SEC, which was functioning at the moment as a quasi-judicial body.

Adams telephoned Armstrong, the latter testified after being threatened with citation for contempt of Congress, to ask a postponement "for a few days" of hearings before a SEC examiner on Dixon-Yates financial matters.

ADAMS TOLD Armstrong, the latter said, that government attorneys desired the "few days" to consider if they would file objections to any testimony by Adolphe H. Wenzell, agent of the banking firm that underwrote Dixon-Yates and "consultant" to the Budget Bureau who invented the private utility deal.

Senators marveled at the coincidence involved in the fact that the delay of a "few days" postponed Wenzell's SEC testimony until after the House had voted on a $6.5 million item for Dixon-Yates transmission lines.

Kefauver's subcommittee wants Adams to tell why he telephoned the SEC chairman to procure the strangely coincidental postponement instead of adhering to normal procedures.

They raised the question of whether White House functionaries, on their own or following instructions from the President, attempted improperly to interfere with the operations of an independent agency while a quasi-judicial hearing was in process.

Armstrong refused for the third time last week to discuss his telephone conversation with Adams despite Kefauver's warning that his attitude was "going to be very damaging to the SEC."

HE WAS NOT entirely uncooperative, however, admitting indirectly that he had given weight to the White House interest in the matter that would have been denied to other less influential parties.

The Kefauver subcommittee, despite the fact that the Dixon-Yates deal was dead, continued to extract information about the origins and development of the contract:

- George D. Woods, board chairman of the Wall Street banking firm which employed Wenzell, testified that early in 1953 he decided to "help" Budget Dir. Joseph Dodge in the new Administration.
- In May, 1953, Woods dispatched Wenzell, the "consultant," to "help" Dodge in regard to the complicated problems of the Tennessee Valley Authority.
- Wenzell thereafter "helped" Dodge by drafting a September 1953 memorandum containing the idea of a private utility combine to feed power into the TVA system.
- Woods himself saw the Wenzell report "four or five weeks" after Wenzell drafted it, although members of Congress did not get it until July 1955.
- Arthur H. Dean, First Boston Corp. lawyer, vehemently denied that Wenzell had violated any "conflict of interest" law in drawing pay from the Wall Street firm and also inventing the Dixon-Yates deal for the Budget Bureau.

Wenzell was not an "officer or agent" of the government, Dean argued, but just a "consultant."

—Herblock in Washington Post & Times Herald
"Why, Yes—I Agree With You Completely"

—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch
"Now For A New Scheme"

Adams Faces An FDR Precedent

Only precedent for the forced appearance of a confidential White House assistant before a congressional committee involved Jonathan Daniels, a presidential administrative aide to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Daniels was threatened with contempt action for refusing to answer senators' questions about alleged attempts by the Administration to oust Harry Slattery as Rural Electrification director.

Roosevelt ordered Daniels to answer the questions.

Congress Puts Curb On WOCs In Office

CONGRESS moved last week to tighten the "conflict of interest" laws by limiting the function of businessmen-on-loan to the government who draw no public pay, but make decisions affecting their own companies and industries.

The Senate passed and the House Banking Committee reported favorably somewhat different bills extending the Defense Production Act, under which *"without compensation"* officials are authorized.

Both bills contained provisions designed to restrict operations of these businessmen-on-loan — labeled WOCs in government jargon—in the policy-making field.

Meanwhile, the Senate Permanent Investigations subcommittee questioned Air Sec. Harold E. Talbott about his continued partnership in the Paul B. Mulligan Co., a New York "efficiency" firm.

TALBOTT demanded—and got—a public hearing after the New York Times published photostatic copies of letters revealing that the Air Secretary wrote Mulligan about possible business, giving him guidance on approaching corporations, and in one case wrote a West Coast lawyer asking him to see Mulligan in regard to increasing the firm's business.

Talbott offered to "sever all connections" with the firm, as of Aug. 1, if the "gentlemen" of the subcommittee thought "he would be helping the Air Force and the Administration."

Talbott said he had told the Senate Armed Service Committee during hearings on his nomination to the Air Force that he would retain his place as *"special partner"* in the Mulligan company but would not receive revenue from firms with a "significant" amount of Air Force.

A committee source said that Talbott received profits of "from $35,000 to $60,000 a year" from the Mulligan business.

In one case involving the Baldwin Locomotive Co., the Times reported, Talbott arranged an appointment for Mulligan to try to sell the firm's services.

HEARINGS BEFORE the Senate Banking Committee disclosed that 15 out of 25 industry groups in the Business and Defense Services Administration were headed by WOCs with policy-making powers.

The Banking Committee promptly reported a bill limiting WOCs to strictly advisory functions, but an amendment sponsored by Sen. Capehart (R. Ind.) modified this restriction. The amendment was passed by a 46 to 45 roll call vote on the Senate floor.

House To Study WOC Influence

A House Judiciary subcommittee headed by Chairman Celler (D. N. Y.) was scheduled to begin hearings July 25 on the influence of WOCs—businessmen on loan to the government—on defense policies and contracts.

First target is the Business and Defense Services Administration, which functions under control of Commerce Sec. Weeks.

Folsom Okayed

The Senate last week approved Undersec. of the Treasury Marion B. Folsom, formerly an executive of the Eastman Kodak Co., to succeed Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare Oveta Culp Hobby, whose resignation is effective Aug. 1.

Hells Canyon Knifing Move Fails In House

A REPUBLICAN effort to kill the Hells Canyon project was beaten last week in the House Interior Committee.

By a party-line vote the committee rejected 13 to 11 a motion by Rep. Miller (R. Neb.) to "postpone indefinitely" any action on a bill by Rep. Pfost (D. Ida.) to authorize the Hells Canyon project.

Mrs. Pfost said that defeat of the Miller motion indicates there is a "good chance" of passing the authorization bill.

The Idaho Power Co. is seeking to "preempt" the site by getting a license for three private utility low level dams in the Hells Canyon area. A Federal Power Commission examiner recommended that a permit be granted for one dam, although he said U.S. development would yield more power at lower cost.

ON ANOTHER aspect of the continuing battle over cheap public power, Rep. Cannon (D. Mo.), chairman of the powerful House Appropriations Committee, charged that the Eisenhower Administration is "obviously antagonistic" to rural electric cooperatives and is trying to harass them in defiance of a "mandate" from Congress.

Public power is as necessary on farms as "water and sunlight," Cannon said, and "we need a policeman on the corner to be certain consumers are not left at the mercy" of a private-power "monopoly."

Mazey Protests Smear Of Petition

ABUSE of the House Un-American Committee's notorious "files" to smear 35 citizens was denounced by Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey, of the CIO Auto Workers, in a blistering statement assailing Rep. Bentley (R. Mich.).

The Detroit Free Press, self-consciously announcing that "it's not very often that we see eye-to-eye" with Mazey, editorially endorsed the denunciation of Bentley.

At issue was an open letter to Congress, signed by 73 persons asking the proper congressional committees to conduct hearings on bills to amend the McCarran-Walter Immigration Law.

Bentley issued a statement that in regard to 35 of the signers "some material" about them was in the House committee "files."

"These reports are not necessarily to be construed as representing the results of an investigation by or findings of the committee," said Bentley sanctimoniously. *"As a matter of fact, I am making no accusations,"* he added.

Mazey charged that Bentley was deliberately and indiscriminately sowing seeds of doubt about all 35 by name.

"The point is not just that (these persons) are free of the Communist taint, the point also is that they have been singled out for attack because they dared to petition Congress," Mazey said.

"Rumors, unsigned tips, slanders and even hunches make up much of the material in the Un-American Activities Committee files."

"Bentley's own words confirm his intention to intimidate people who might sign a petition to Congress. He said in his press release, 'Indiscriminate associations with such petitions may be no reflection on a person's loyalty, but can hardly do credit to his mature judgment.'"

Storm Signals in the Boom
See Page 6

The CIO News

Official Weekly Publication, Congress of Industrial Organizations

Washington, D. C., August 1, 1955 — 82 — Vol. 18, No. 31

CIO Wins Biggest Leather Plant

—See Page 2

A BATTLE FOR SURVIVAL in organization of the South is being waged by members of the CIO Packinghouse Workers in the sugar parishes of Louisiana a few miles from New Orleans. Evictions, anti-picketing injunctions, and trumped-up jail terms are being handed out to UPWA members in the three month long strike against Colonial and Godchaux sugar refineries.

Highlights in photos of the strike: Above left: The Gramercy plant of Colonial Sugars Co., where no picketing is allowed. A Pullman for scabs, one of 10 cars, is parked next door. Above right: A mass meeting of Local 1167 members. Below: These strikers got 60-day terms on trumped-up assault charges. **(Story and more pictures on Page 5.)**

Labor Joins To Oppose Brown

UNITY IN ACTION—Here are CIO and AFL witnesses who testified before Senate Labor Subcommittee in opposition to confirmation of Newell Brown as head of Labor Dept.'s Wage-Hour and Public Contracts Div. Left to right: Andew J. Biemiller, head of AFL Legislative Committee; Nelson H. Cruikshank, director of AFL Social Insurance Activities; John Edelman, Washington representative, CIO Textile Workers, Michael Botelho, former president, New Hampshire State CIO Council; Thomas Pitarys, now president. The full committee later recommended Brown's approval. **(Story on Page 3.)**

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The Windup In Congress—

—See Page 3

Talbott Admits A 'Mistake'—

Air Force Chief Resigns As Drummer Boy

AIR FORCE Sec. Harold E. Talbott last week quit his lucrative partnership in a private management firm as Pres. Eisenhower indicated he was undecided on whether to fire Talbott from government.

The Senate Permanent Investigating Subcommittee closed hearings after Talbott read a statement saying he now realized he had made a "mistake" in drumming up business for the management engineering firm of Paul B. Mulligan & Co., in which he and Mulligan were sole partners.

He therefore had taken legal action to dissolve the partnership before the Senate subcommittee completed hearings, he said.

"MY GREATEST concern is the Air Force. I've lived it and worked it until it is part of my body," Talbott's statement said.

"Rather than injure the Air Force, I would divest myself (of his Mulligan partnership) 10 times over."

Eisenhower told a news conference that no suggestion of fraud or illegality had been revealed in Talbott's activities as a Mulligan & Co. partner. But he added there is a question of "ethics."

The President said he would read the entire record of the Senate subcommittee and make up his own mind about whether Talbott's conduct had violated "ethical" standards.

'What Kind Of Moral Climate?'

Sen. Morse (D. Ore.) charged last week that Air Force Sec. Talbott's operations were "not an isolated case," but "part of a pattern inherent in the nature of the big business appointments of the Eisenhower Administration."

Democratic National Committee Chairman Paul M. Butler said in a speech that a series of "Republican scandals" had made Eisenhower's promise of "clean" government a "mockery." He asked:

"What kind of moral climate prevails when Talbott, from in office in the Pentagon drums up business for his private firm?"

The Mulligan firm, although it calls itself an "engineering" operation, actually is an efficiency outfit specializing in helping corporations install techniques that cut office force jobs.

The story of Talbott's $60,000 a year connection with the firm blew wide open, after a slow start, when the New York Times printed copies of letters showing that Talbott had advised Mulligan on how to obtain business from corporations and one letter in which Talbott himself asked a West Coast lawyer to "see" Mulligan in the latter's search for West Coast business.

TALBOTT then demanded an "immediate" public hearing, in the course of which the following facts were disclosed:

- Talbott had told the Senate Armed Services Committee in January 1953 that he intended to maintain his Mulligan & Co. partnership but only as a "special partner" not profiting from firms that had "significant" relations with the Air Force.
- No such "special partnership" account was ever set up, but Talbott in fact drew half of all profits as a general partner after Mulligan's $25,000 salary was paid.
- Talbott first told the subcommittee that he had dropped the question of whether the Radio Corp. of America should hire the Mulligan firm, later said that his memory was "hazy," but finally admitted he was "annoyed" and protested when an RCA lawyer questioned the propriety of contracts between a defense producer and Talbott's private firm.
- Air Force Counsel John E. Johnson testified that he gave the RCA lawyer an "opinion" that the proposed contract with Mulligan would be "legal."
- The RCA lawyer, Sam Ewing, testified that Talbott took over a telephone conversation between himself and Johnson, cited "12 to 15 other defense contractors" doing business with Mulligan and asked why RCA was *"acting so high and mighty."*
- Atty.-Gen. Brownell refused to concur in Johnson's "opinion" that Talbott's connection with Mulligan and discussions with RCA were "legal."
- George Gelly, Washington representative of the Douglas Aircraft Co., testified that Talbott mentioned the lucrativeness of his Mulligan connection to the two top Douglas officials.

As "an experienced Washington representative," Gelly said, he later remarked to his principals, "I wonder what in the hell the Secretary brought that subject up for."

Sen. Bender (R. O.) publicly intimated that Subcommittee Counsel Robert F. Kennedy "leaked" the Talbott letters to the press. Kennedy bluntly denied it, expressing his "resentment."

Talbott first offered to abandon his Mulligan partnership if the "gentlemen" of the subcommittee thought this would "help" the Air Force and the Administration. *The subcommittee declined to advise him.*

CIO Wins Biggest Leather Plant Vote

A MAJOR VICTORY was scored by the CIO Leather Workers Organizing Committee last week when it routed the Communist-dominated Fur & Leather Workers in a National Labor Relations Board election at the A. C. Lawrence Co., Peabody, Mass.

The count showed the LWOC-CIO far ahead with 811 votes, while the Fur & Leather Workers, which has voted to merge with the AFL Butchers, trailed with 357 votes. Thirty-three workers voted for no union, 21 votes were challenged and four were void.

The victory raised to 7600 the number of New England leather workers for which the CIO committee has obtained bargaining rights since it was set up in Boston on Jan. 6.

The Lawrence plant is the largest leather refinery in the world. The LWOC-CIO's win was made all the more impressive by the fact that the company, which is owned by Swift & Co., refused to let the employes vote on company time.

This meant that 1222 of the 1488 eligible to vote lost anywhere from 15 minutes to half an hour's pay by taking advantage of their legal right to pick their own collective bargaining representative.

"THERE WAS A LOT of interest in this election," said Hugh Thompson, LWOC-CIO director and secretary-treasurer. "The number voting would have been even higher were not some workers on vacation. Still others have entered the armed forces since the eligible list was compiled.

"The victory was tremendous in view of the fact the company made its employes pay for the privilege of voting, and is the result of a lot of hard work by a lot of people."

Peabody was regarded as the principal stronghold of the Communist-dominated Fur & Leather Workers in the tanning industry.

The clear-cut LWOC-CIO victory, Thompson predicted, will be a powerful factor in influencing votes in future mopping up operations. He forecast that practically all of the rest of the industry in New England will fall in line in six months to a year.

LWOC Wins All But 2 Of 108 Votes

The victory of the CIO Leather Workers Organizing Committee in the NLRB vote at the A. C. Lawrence Leather Co. in Peabody, Mass., was its 106th in 108 elections. The two elections lost involved a total of 270 eligible workers, according to Hugh Thompson, LWOC director and secretary-treasurer.

Ike Flushes, Brushes Off Queries On Dixon-Yates

EFFORTS to get further disclosures on the background of the now-cancelled Dixon-Yates deal were angrily brushed off by Pres. Eisenhower in his news conference last week.

The President flushed and refused comment when a reporter reminded him that an Atomic Energy Commission official had testified that the operations of Adolph H. Wenzell were "knowingly" eliminated from "chronologies" purporting to tell all about the origin and development of the Dixon-Yates deal.

The President had previously told a news conference that Wenzell had "nothing" to do with Dixon-Yates.

Eisenhower refused any detailed discussion, also, of the role of "Assistant President" Sherman Adams in getting a Dixon-Yates hearing postponed just as Wenzell was to testify before a Security & Exchange Commission examiner.

Sen. Sparkman (D. Ala) charged that Adams had improperly "tampered" with a quasi-judicial proceeding by an independent agency.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

CONGRESS DITCHED or damaged legislation in wholesale bundles as it drove last week toward its earnestly-anticipated early adjournment. The record on two bills—minimum wages and highway program—revealed the pattern.

Question

One phrase in Washington regarding Air Sec. Harold E. Talbott and Paul B. Mulligan & Co., in which Talbott shared profits, was: "Who threw the Talbott into Mr. Mulligan's chowder?"

The power and pressure of the Administration were ruthlessly exerted as the session neared its close. Republicans suddenly started voting, almost unanimously, in favor of what were termed Eisenhower programs. *The GOP is desperately anxious that the President run again next year.*

In the narrowly divided Senate and House, the extreme right wing of the Southern Democrats found itself blessed again with a balance of power.

On minimum wages, the issue was up to a joint Senate-House conference committee, theoretically attempting to "reconcile" two different bills passed by the two houses.

Actually a majority of the five-member House delegation had no interest whatever in "reconciling" and compromising differences with the Senate.

The majority of the House conferees was made up of two Republicans and Chairman Graham Barden, a North Carolina Democrat, who were opposed to the idea of setting a new minimum wage at $1 an hour.

The Senate passed a minimum wage bill containing some decent provisions for workers in Puerto Rico, which is an American possession but which sometimes gets little sympathetic attention from Congress.

THERE WERE SOME COMPLICATIONS in the picture, as there usually are in controversial legislation. But the main outlines finally were made clear to the Senate members of the joint conference committee on minimum wages.

It was made clear that unless they accepted the House bill practically in toto, without safeguards for Puerto Rican workers, there wouldn't be any minimum wage law.

Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.), leader of the Senate conferees called the final measure a *"complete sell-out"* of Senate preferences, but he had to swallow the thing in order to get through any legislation. The two House Republicans and Democrat Barden were perfectly willing—they were even anxious—to ditch $1 an hour for mainland workers if they could pretend that Douglas was being sticky about Puerto Rico.

The highway bill provides a fascinating picture of the confusion induced by bad Eisenhower proposals in a narrowly divided Congress.

The Senate pointblank turned down the Eisenhower program of building highways by floating a 30-year bond issue enriching bankers and insurance companies by $11 billion in interest taken from the taxpayers' pockets. The Senate passed a highway bill without mentioning the question of how it would be financed.

The House Public Works Committee then tried to show *"fiscal responsibility"* by approving a bill generally similar to the Senate bill but providing new taxes on truck tires, gasoline, and other highway "users."

THE TROUBLE WAS THAT THE PEOPLE who were going to be taxed rose in indignant protest and buried the House under a blizzard of telegrams and letters.

The House first came to a vote on a Republican proposal to adopt Eisenhower's bond issue as a method of financing highways. This was overwhelmingly defeated. The House then considered the Democratic plan of paying for the highways by current taxes—and this, too, was overwhelmingly defeated.

Leaders of Congress had already sloughed off legislation on aid to schools: Graham Barden had successfully filibustered it in committee. They had dropped the controversial project for development of the Upper Colorado River. The Hells Canyon project was kicked off to the next session.

That is what the people get in a Congress that is controlled but only narrowly, by Democrats, when some Democrats are trying to correct and improve the President's programs, when the GOP is suddenly intensely loyal to Eisenhower's weakest proposals, when the pressure for adjournment is on. *They get a mess in Washington that is considerably more damaging than some other messes that have been widely denounced.*

CIO And AFL Fight Brown Confirmation

CIO AND AFL spokesmen united last week to fight Senate confirmation of Newell Brown, the Sherman Adams protege nominated by Pres. Eisenhower as director of the Labor Dept.'s Wage-Hour Div.

BROWN

The Administration threw its full force behind the nomination as a Senate Labor subcommittee headed by Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) opened public hearings.

Labor Sec. Mitchell turned up for the opening of the hearings and Assistant Sec. Rocco Siciliano attended as observer. Republican senators asked friendly questions of Brown and subjected union witnesses to hostile cross-examination.

CIO and AFL spokesmen charged that Brown lacked the "sensitivity" and "sympathy" with workers needed in a person with broad authority to interpret and enforce the Fair Labor Standards, Bacon-Davis and Walsh-Healey Acts.

They based their case on Brown's record as New Hampshire director of employment security, a job given him by then Gov. Adams, now "assistant President" in the White House.

The full Senate Labor Committee approved Brown by a voice vote. Chairman Hill (D. Ala.) said there were "some oral 'no' votes."

The subcommittee had recommended Brown's approval by a vote of 2 to 0, with Douglas abstaining. Sens. Smith (R. N. J.) and Goldwater (R. Ariz.) voted for it at a brief closed session following the hearings.

CIO witnesses included Thomas Pitarys, president of the New Hampshire State Industrial Union Council; Michael Botelho, former New Hampshire CIO Council president; and John W. Edelman, Washington representative of the CIO Textile Workers. They filed for the committee Pres. Walter P. Reuther's letter protesting the Brown appointment.

AFL WITNESSES were Nelson Cruikshank, director of Social Security Activities, and Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the Legislative Committee, who also presented a protest from AFL Pres. George Meany.

The CIO charged that Brown had debased the standards of New Hampshire workers by misinterpreting the laws so as to force jobless people into substandard employment by denying them benefits under the unemployment compensation system.

The specific example involved 1500 skilled textile workers thrown out of jobs paying $1.30 to $1.80 an hour by the closing of a Textron, Inc., plant at Nashua, N. H.

When a new plastics plant was opened, paying a "learner" rate of 75c and average wages only a little higher, some of the jobless textile workers were referred for jobs.

WAGE SLASHER — That's what New Hampshire CIO leaders called Newell Brown, Pres. Eisenhower's nominee for head of Labor. Dept's Wage-Hour Div. Michael Botelho, past president, New Hampshire State CIO Council, and Thomas Pitarys, now president, were CIO witnesses.

"The physical conditions in this shop were unsanitary," Botelho and Pitarys said. "Workers were required to operate power machines while standing in an inch of water. Foremen treated the employes with disgraceful familiarity; the language used was often obscene and constantly vulgar."

Practically "without exception," the witnesses declared, the textile workers "refused to accept such employment, on the ground that this was not 'suitable' (substitute employment), as described in the law."

Brown's Dept. of Employment Security changed existing policy and enunciated a new rule—"that any job which paid no less than the federal minimum of 75c per hour was a valid job offer."

Despite full-scale hearings and protests to Adams, the witnesses said, the workers were dropped from jobless compensation rolls.

"We have formed the conclusion that Mr. Brown rejects the basic prinicple" underlying the minimum wage laws he would be supposed to administer in the Labor Dept., they declared.

CRUIKSHANK and Biemiller testified that under Brown's administration of laws supposed to protect workers, the wages of New Hampshire loggers had been steadily driven down, more sharply than in any other state.

Brown's technique in lowering loggers' wages, the AFL spokesmen said, derived from his power to make findings of the "prevailing wages" under which Canadian woodsmen could be imported.

"He exercised his authority," they charged, so as to bring in Canadian workers at low wages and *"push the rate downward."*

Cruikshank and Biemiller also said that as chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies, Brown had illegally lobbied against certain bills and amendments in the unemployment compensation field.

Brown derived his salary and office expenses wholly from federal funds despite his status as a State official, they pointed out, citing a statue forbidding such expenditure of federal funds.

Brown took the stand as first witness in his own behalf. His function in determining "prevailing wages" in the logging field, he said, involved mere "fact-finding." He explained his technique as getting six-month reports, dropping the highest and lowest wage scales, and naming the middle range as "prevailing."

He said he thought the federal minimum wage ought to be raised, but said he had "no opinion" about the figure to which it should be lifted and "no opinion" on whether the law's coverage should be broadened to protect more workers.

$1 Minimum Wage Set As Congress Speeds Toward Windup

CONGRESS drove late last week toward the earliest possible adjournment, with final action assured on a new minimum wage scale of $1 an hour but with half a dozen other measures piled in a logjam.

A joint Senate-House conference committee agreed on a 25c-an-hour hike in the legal wage in interstate industry. This boosts the minimum wage from 75c to $1 an hour, and will assure direct pay raises to an estimated 2.1 million workers.

The conference committee bill conformed almost exactly to the original House bill, however, in wiping out higher minimums for Puerto Rico workers and postponing until March 1, 1956, the effective date of the $1-an-hour minimum.

Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) said the House conferees had compelled a "surrender" on Puerto Rico by Senate spokesmen.

Senate conferences yielded when they began to suspect that House representatives headed by Chairman Barden (D. N. C.) might welcome a stalemate preventing any minimum-wage action at all.

The legislative picture otherwise shaped up like this:

NATURAL GAS GOUGE: Both Democratic and Republican ranks were divided as the House—by a slim two vote margin—pushed through the natural gas rate gouge measure.

The vote was 205 to 203 to approve the Harris Bill, which would block Federal Power Commission control of natural gas producers, cost U. S. consumers from $600 to $800 million a year in higher rates.

The Democratic division was indicated when Speaker Rayburn (Tex.) opened the floor drive for the measure, a few days after former Pres. Truman said in a statement that the bill will be "very costly" for consumers.

During House debate, Rep. Hayworth (D. Mich.) said "the consumer is still being sold down the river." Rep. Wolverton (R. N. J.) charged oil and gas firms spent $1.5 million in lobbying for the bill. *(See Sen. Douglas' comments, Page 4.)*

HOUSING: The long stall on housing legislation by a Dixiegop coalition in the House Rules Committee was broken at the end of last week. An omnibus housing bill, extending present home financing laws and providing for 35,000 public housing units a year, was reported out for House action.

SOCIAL SECURITY: The Senate Finance Committee heard testimony from retiring Health Sec. Hobby opposing a House-passed bill liberalizing the Social Security system.

The committee, headed by conservative Chairman Byrd (D. Va.), said the issue could not be considered "adequately" now and postponed further hearings until next session.

SCHOOLS: Sen. Clement (D. Ky.), acting floor leader, said action on aid to education would be dropped until next year. A $1.6 billion federal school construction bill was reported by the House Education Committee but stalled in the House Rules Committee.

HELLS CANYON: A House Interior subcommittee voted 14 to 13 to approve a high federal dam at Hells Canyon on the Snake River. A parallel bill, sponsored by Sen. Morse (D. Ore.) and 29 others, was pending in Senate committee.

FOREIGN AID: Both houses passed and sent to the White House a foreign-aid appropriation bill sticking close to the House formula by slashing about $500 million from Pres. Eisenhower's request for $2.7 billion.

The higher Senate appropriation was scuttled by a joint conference committee when it was reported the Defense Dept. had "found" $302 million in previously appropriated but uncommitted funds. On the floor bewildered senators suggested it must have been hard to "lose" and then "find" $300 million.

HIGHWAYS: Pres. Eisenhower made a last-minute appeal to the House to "reconsider" its action killing his proposed highway construction program.

The Senate passed a highway bill without providing revenue for construction, since all tax measures must originate in the House. The House Public Works Committee reported a $50 billion 12-year highway bill with increased gasoline, truck and truck tire taxes to finance the program.

The House first beat a Republican move to substitute Pres. Eisenhower's request for financing the program with a 30-year special bond issue, then beat the Democratic bill with its heavy new taxes. Speaker Rayburn blamed "lobbyists" for the defeat; the trucking industry had poured terrific pressure on House members.

SECURITY: Both houses passed and sent to the White House the Humphrey-Walter resolution providing for a 12-member bipartisan commission to investigate the entire loyalty-security program.

PENSIONS. House and Senate committees moved belatedly to raise pensions for 225,000 retired government employees to help overcome higher living costs. Pensioners would get a 12% boost on the first $1,500 of their annuities, 8% more on any part above $1,500.

WOCS: Rep. Celler (D. N. Y.) continued efforts to uncover possible "conflict of interest" activities by "without compensation" federal employes engaged from private industry or trade associations and still drawing their private salaries.

Celler charged that Commerce Sec. Weeks seemed "reluctant" to appear before the House Anti-Monopoly subcommittee.

Ike Thanks Labor For Pledge Of Support

PRES. EISENHOWER last week opened his radio-TV report to the nation on the results of the Geneva conference with thanks for the "telegrams of support and encouragement" he had received. The President especially thanked the *"great labor organizations"* for their support.

The CIO Executive Board had sent the President a cablegram pledging CIO's "full support to the search for peace." It said:

"In working for these goals of peace, freedom and rising living standards for all the people of the world, please feel assured you have the full support of the CIO."

The President, noted that "peace and the pursuit of peace involves many perplexing questions." Among these he listed: "justice to all nations, great and small; freedom and security for all these nations; the prosperity of their several economies and a rising standard of living in the world."

Eisenhower sounded a hopeful note as he discussed the Big Four atmosphere. But he cautioned that the *"acid test"* would come in October when the foreign ministers meet to try to translate "those generalities we talked about into actual specific agreements."

He did not "belittle the obstacles lying ahead on the road to a secure and just peace," but, the President said, "I do know that the people of the world want peace."

The President concluded with a warning that "individually and as a people," America now faces "possibly the most difficult assignment in our nation's history."

Important Victory

The minimum wage bill has cleared the last significant hurdle on Capitol Hill and now heads down Pennsylvania Ave. to the White House, where the President still hasn't made up his mind.

The bill is an important victory for labor, for it raises the minimum from the present inadequate 75c an hour to $1, effective next March.

While it's a victory, we aren't ecstatic; for the bill contains far less than American workers had a legitimate right to expect. *The Administration's half-hearted, penny-pinching lack of leadership is, in large part, to blame. Blame rests, as well, on those still unconverted reactionaries from the South who call themselves Democrats.*

Specifically, the bill is a good 25c short of a decent minimum wage; it broadens the already-too-wide gulf between mainland minimums and those in effect in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands and that's bound to cause trouble; it fails to extend minimum wage protection to thousand of ill-paid workers.

That's not to say that the 25c increase isn't important and significant. *What it means is that next year, Congress must face up to the responsibilities it neglected in this session. Labor shall certainly push for those goals.*

The final decision now is up to the President. We hope, we urge the President to sign the bill. Millions of low-paid workers need this increase; the economy needs it too.

T-H In Action

Two recent examples from the South demonstrate how employers are still able to reach into Taft-Hartley's bag of weapons to find an anti-union club.

In Louisana, CIO Packinghouse members have been on strike for 15 weeks, bucking an assemblage of T-H weapons, vicious injunctions, sugar company goon squads armed to the teeth, and scabs—all used repeatedly by arrogant employers, contempuous of human rights.

In Alabama, three CIO Textile Workers organizers have been brutally beaten by company stooges, following a captive-audience speech by the company boss, which was clearly designed to incite violence. T-H apologists call this *"employer free speech."*

There are two answers we can see: You can help the striking sugar workers by heeding the union's *"Don't Buy Godchaux and Colonial"* campaign. You can aid all workers by giving a buck to PAC and by working and voting for candidates who will fight for the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law.

'Ethics'

Air Force Sec. Talbott, the man who can't see anything wrong with soliciting business for his private gain from defense contractors, has provided a clear example of the lack of basic morality of a businessmen's government.

The President has said he'll take a hard look at the facts and the "ethics," that he won't tolerate anything fishy in his Administration.

Well, we'll see what he does about Talbott. But what about "Assistant President" Adams' unwholesome role in the Dixon-Yates scandal; what about the Dixon-Yates mess itself? And how about the giveaways? *Aren't they immoral, Mr. President?*

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Give Him The Gate

In Other Words—

Big Interests In Gas Bill Drive

A strong last-minute drive by the oil and gas industry to destroy federal regulation of producers' interstate sales through passage of the Harris and Fulbright Bills is now in progress. The case against the bills, by Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.), is digested from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch:

By PAUL H. DOUGLAS

CONSUMER'S gas bills, residential, industrial and commercial, are bound to increase $8 to $25 million in Missouri, by $14 to $44 million in Illinois and by comparable amounts elsewhere if the powerful gas lobby has its way in the present Congress.

DOUGLAS

At issue is a bill (the Harris Bill in the House, the Fulbright Bill in the Senate) to exempt from federal regulations the interstate sales of non-transporting natural gas producers and to fix up the interstate pipelines with highly inflated cost allowances, as attempted in the Moore-Rizley Bill in 1948.

The effect of the bill, if passed, would be to let producers of this excellent and much sought-after fuel charge all that the traffic will bear and to give the interstate pipelines an enormous bonanza also. *Reasonable estimates disclose that this would add as much as $600 million a year to the nation's present gas bills.*

The interests which would get the biggest part of this bonanza are not the sturdy and struggling little "independents" and wildcatters in dirty overalls, in whose name the legislative attack on the captive consumers is being made by the big interests. Ninety per cent of the gas sold in interstate commerce is produced by about 175 producers.

Of the 29 largest producers who produce nearly two-thirds of the natural gas, 20 are major oil companies or their subsidiaries. They read like the "who's who" of the U. S. oil industry and are not exactly a needy or penniless group—or a neglected one, if we recall their 27.5% depletion tax allowances.

Historically, the efforts to win exemption for these producers' sales began with the Moore-Rizley Bill in 1947-48. This was too raw even for the 80th Congress. It was shelved. An exemption measure, the Kerr Bill, was unfortunately passed in 1950 but Pres. Truman courageously vetoed it.

The increasingly industry-minded Federal Power Commission gave the producers exemption in 1951, only to be reversed by the Supreme Court in the Phillips case in 1954. The court held that the Natural Gas Act gave the commission power to regulate those interstate rates and that it should get on with the job.

So now the industry is back again seeking "clarification," or more bluntly, exemption.

The basic argument against exemption is chiefly this:

Competition does not and cannot operate between the gas producers to keep the field prices "just and reasonable." In the absence of such competition, only fair regulation can protect the consumers of this essential commodity.

Natural gas can only be distributed through a system of pipelines and gas mains that tie the city users inextricably to the utilities, the utilities to the pipelines and the pipelines to the producers, so that neither pipelines nor consumers can "shop around" for better prices.

With expensive cooking and heating appliances bought (about $10 billion for the nation) the gas user is caught.

Prices Already Climbing

It is illuminating to see what has already been happening to field prices of natural gas while the FPC has followed its hand-off policy.

From 1946 to 1954 the average cost of gas to the 17 pipelines that bought 96% of the gas sold interstate by the non-transporting producers increased from 4.4c a thousand cubic feet (MCF) to 9.7c per MCF, or by 120.8%.

In aggregate terms, this means the increase in the cost of gas to these pipelines is running at the rate of over $196 million a year. This may be chicken feed in Texas, but it is big money in Illinois and Missouri.

The producers stand to collect billions in added profits if the exemption bill is passed. For example, a 10% price increase would give just one producer Humble Oil & Refining Co., $1.6 billion of additional profits from its presently owned gas reserves.

The Land Democracy Almost Forgot—

'We'll Win This Strike,' Sugar Workers Vow

(First of two articles)

By EUGENE A. KELLEY

The land Democracy almost forgot is in ferment today.

In Reserve and Gramercy, La., two somnolent towns beside the Mississippi, 1500 CIO Packinghouse Workers are arrayed in a struggle for economic justice and dignity.

Here are harried people whose fathers and grandfathers before them were harried in their day.

Here are the descendants of the Acadians, driven from Canada half across a continent. Here are the children of German, French and Spanish forebears who fled from tyranny overseas. Here are the grandchildren of slaves.

This is the land of Evangeline's sweet-sad story where chapters of human misery and discontent have been written with every generation. *Today's strikers stand determined to write at least one happy conclusion to one of those chapters.*

Against them is arrayed an oppressive, almost unsupportable mass of opposition.

The courts have flagrantly taken their stand with the owners of vast plantations and the refineries whose towering stacks dwarf every other structure along the river.

Picketing Curbed

In Reserve, where UPWA-CIO Local 1124 has been on strike since Apr. 14, only two pickets are permitted at each of the four entrances to the sprawling refinery of Godchaux Sugars, Inc.

Eleven miles upriver, no picketing is permitted by members of Local 1167 at the Colonial Sugar Co. refinery, as the result of an injunction harsh even by Louisiana's stern standards.

The strikers can look from their side of the river across to the St. James Parish (county) jail where five of their number and two others are nearing the end of a 60-day sentence for merely being present at a tavern brawl where a pair of scabs were assaulted. Still facing them are fines of $150 each.

Nearly 40 other leaders and members of Local 1124 are confronted with possible jail terms and fines for contempt of a St. John The Baptist Parish injunction that held that unions are a conspiracy, a notion happily discarded by other courts many years ago.

STICKING BY THE UNION.—Picket signs are essential in every strike, and there's no shortage of them in the Louisiana sugar refinery walkout. At UPWA Local 1124 headquarters are Chester Driver, Harding Farlough and Harry Montz. They're striking Godchaux Sugars, Inc. Center: Court order limits pickets to two. At right: Charles Pitman, a Colonial Sugars striker, cleans up yard of company house. The rent is $9.64 a month.

At issue in the strike is the failure of Godchaux and Colonial to meet the 10c hourly increase granted by American Sugar and Henderson Sugar Co., in the same New Orleans area.

The 5c increase offer by the two struck firms was flatly rejected by UPWA-CIO as widening rather than decreasing the present North-South differential which now is 41c an hour between refineries on the Atlantic Seaboard and those on the Gulf Coast.

Union spirit in the two towns is heartening to any man or woman who ever carried a union card. At Reserve 900 workers walked out. Fifteen weeks later only 21 have returned to work.

Production Crippled

Production at the two struck plants is crippled but not halted. Scabs have been brought in from as far away as 250 miles. Colonial Sugar shut down when the strike began but resumed limited production June 20 after running in nine Pullman cars and a diner to house and feed the strikebreakers.

Louisiana State Police ride their patrol cars constantly along the highways of the two communities, alert to nip any overt act by the strikers. On the dusty roads around the refineries private police agencies are poised for instant action.

Every stranger who comes near the Colonial refinery in Gramercy finds himself the target of a camera pointed at him by a detective agency man. Their cars ranged along the roads display official looking seals and the agents carry heavy nightsticks and revolvers.

They make no secret of the fact that pump guns and high powered rifles are part of the arsenal in each car. Some of the men wear tiny recording devices in shoulder holsters or in the palm of one hand to gather evidence, if need be, against the strikers. Some of them scarcely conceal their contempt for the scabs but maintain their own position is one of neutrality.

The same high disdain for strikebreakers is manifest at the Godchaux property. Grass is growing on the tennis courts which once were available to the plant's regular work force. The swimming pool is empty of water, the company's recreation building stands deserted, its use denied to scabs. *The only concession offered them are movies three nights a week in lieu of the entertainment they forego because of their unpopularity in town.*

A Feudal Barony

The name Reserve is out of place in a region where town names denote the former ownership of Louisiana by France. Reserve's name stems from the bitterness and intolerance, they say, of a century ago.

The area today known as Reserve once was called St. Peter. A Godchaux ancestor, so the story goes, visited one of the great homes there, his peddler's pack on his back, seeking to sell his wares. Scorned for his ancestry, he was ordered off the grounds and the dogs sent after him to hasten his departure.

Angered, he vowed to return some day and buy the property which would then be "reserved" for the Godchaux line forever. *He made good his promise but whatever lessons the incident might have taught him went unheeded.*

Like other plantation owners the Godchaux clan has maintained a kind of feudal barony, abetted by Louisiana law and Southern tradition.

Today their despotism, benevolent as it may have been at times, is threatened by the wave of industrial democracy that unions are bringing to the South.

The story of Nick Leche points its own moral.

"For 33 years, 10 months and three days," Nick will tell you, "I was practically a member of the Godchaux family."

Nick looks like the Hollywood type-casting of a typical southern family retainer. He started as a small child as his father did before him working for the family. He was promoted to coachman, later was their private chauffeur in Reserve and New Orleans. Illness overtook him and they found a job for him after his recovery as a sweeper on the refinery grounds.

As "a member of the family" for 33 years, Nick made $18 a week. As a sweeper—but as a union member—Nick drew $42 a week. His pay has been raised successively since.

"We'll win this strike," Nick promises. "Until we do I'll help the union every bit I can. It helped me and all my friends."

Don't Buy Drive Gains Backing

The CIO Packinghouse Workers reports growing success with its "Don't Buy Colonial and Godchaux Sugars" campaign.

CIO and AFL unions in growing numbers are aiding the campaign, appealing to domestic and industrial users to halt their purchases of the scab-made products.

Pickets outside grocery stores have urged customers not to buy the sugar made by the two struck firms and some chain stores have withdrawn the brands.

George Streator Dies; Editor Of NMU Pilot

George Streator, since 1949 editor of The Pilot, official organ of the CIO Maritime Union, died of a heart attack last week in his home in New York. He was 53. A native of Nashville, Tenn., he formerly worked on the New York Times, was a CIO Clothing Workers staff member and taught at Bennett College in North Carolina.

WIVES and women members of UPWA Local 1167 meet regularly to hear strike reports.

UPWA Sets Convention To Raise Strike Relief

SUPPORT for the striking Louisiana refinery workers will be high on the agenda of a special convention of the CIO Packinghouse Workers at the Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago, Aug. 8.

The UPWA-CIO Intl. Executive Board will present a constitutional amendment to raise union funds and per capita tax by $5 a month for a four-month period. The dues would then revert to their former level.

The convention will consider support for the 1500 workers on strike in Reserve and Gramercy, La., and 350 employes of Colonial Provision Co., Boston, Mass.

Convention plans were announced as UPWA-CIO opened wage negotiations with leaders of the meat packing industry.

UPWA Pres. Ralph Helstein said he was confident the whole membership "will understand the significance of a substantial strike treasury on our side of the table as we talk about 'substantial' wage increases with the packers."

In addition to the strike fund amendment and strike support the convention will act on programs for "mobilization of our membership and for preparation for strike if necessary in support of our 1955 wage demands."

STRIKE RELIEF SLIPS are made out by members of UPWA Local 1124 committee, as long strike continues.

Economic Newsletter—

Midst All The Booming Figures, Jobs Are Still Lagging, CIO Warns

ECONOMIC INDICATORS are setting new records, but employment has not kept pace, the monthly Economic Newsletter of the CIO Dept. of Education and Research warns.

Sales are at new heights, production is soaring, and construction has reached new peaks. The rest of 1955 will continue to be good, but the first half's momentum cannot continue.

Since some types of employment still lag behind 1953 levels and unemployment still tops that of May 1953, the employment problem remains serious.

EMPLOYMENT: Rose to 64 million in June, more than one million higher than in May, but even Business Week says the record total *"leaned heavily on that ill-defined and perhaps sometimes ill-paid category of the 'self employed.'"*

Many of the important groups which make up the total made no records: Non-farm employment rose 400,000 to 49.3 million but was still 600,000 below June 1953; manufacturing employment went up 200,000 to 16.5 million between May and June, but stayed 900,000 short of the June 1953 level; construction employment rose 81,000 to 2.6 million, but still lags 140,000 behind the June record set in 1952; mining and transportation employment are also behind two years ago.

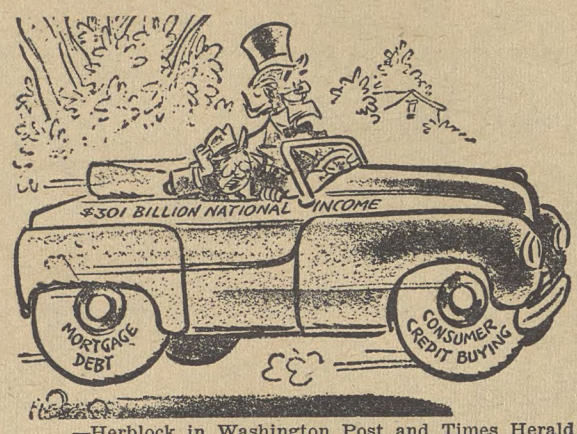
UNEMPLOYMENT: Increased by 200,000 between May and June to 2.7 million. The Administration is pleased by this less than normal rise, but 2.7 million is higher than the 1.6 million unemployed in June 1953. In May, the government classified 35 larger and 105 smaller labor market areas as having "substantial unemployment;" in May 1953, only 16 larger and 18 smaller areas were thus classifield.

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT: The revised government report shows a first quarter total of $375.3 billion, up $8 billion from the previous quarter and $19 billion from the first 1954 quarter. The recent second quarter report shows $383 billion, nearly $8 billion higher than the first quarter and $25 billion, or 7%, higher than the second quarter of 1954. Continued high levels of spending by individuals have sparked large business expenditures. The combination has caused a rapid rise, but it's hard to see how is can continue at the same pace.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION: June index rose to 139, an all-time record, up one point from May. Increased productivity accounts for much of the rise. Steel production reached an all time record in the second quarter, with demand staying high for many types. Auto output will continue to be good, though it will drop sharply in the model changeover period, and is not expected to compare with the first half output of 4.2 million cars.

PRICES: The Consumer Price Index remained at 114.2 between April and May. Wholesale prices remained stable between June and July at 6% below 1951. Farm prices continued to drop, averaging 7.5% below last year and 25% since 1951.

PERSONAL INCOME: Reached an all-time high of $301 billion in May, almost $16 billion more than two years ago. Labor got about $8 billion of the increase, part of a huge total going to many people. Business, professional, rental, dividend and interest accounted for $5.1 billion, a big rise for a smaller total going to fewer people.



—Herblock in Washington Post and Times Herald

"You Sure We Don't Have Too Much Air In The Tires?"

Going In Hock

The country is mortgaging future income to pay for the economic upsurge, the July issue of the Federal Reserve Bulletin indicates.

Both business and customers have increased their borrowing, figures show. Commercial bank loans to business rose about $2 billion in the first six months of 1955; in each of the preceding three years they declined. Commercial bank loans to consumers jumped by about $1 billion in the same period, "almost as much as the record growth in the first half of 1953."

Big Firms Report Record Earnings

THREE of the world's largest industrial corporations, all under contract with CIO unions, reported record-breaking profits on booming business during the first six months of 1955.

GENERAL MOTORS: Every world record for earnings by a private corporation was broken by GM in the first half of this year as it piled up an incredible $660,961,942 in net profits on sales of more than $6.5 billion.

If the firm maintains the same pace in the second half of the year, annual earnings would amount to more than $1.3 billion and total sales to some $13 billion. First-half sales, the company said, were more than for any full year prior to 1950.

GENERAL ELECTRIC: Net earnings piled up to a new high of $101,892,000, a gain of 9% over the $93,856,000 earned in the first six months of 1954. The net is equal to $1.18 a share. The company currently is bargaining on wages and other contract improvements with the CIO Electrical Workers.

U. S. STEEL: All past profit records went by the boards as Big Steel reported an increase in net profits to $1.85 a share in the second quarter. However the board of directors declared only the usual dividend of 50c a share of common stock.

NEXT TO moving furniture around the living room at the direction of the lady of the house, men like least the business of docilely accompanying the lady on a furniture shopping tour

Men, let's face it, don't have women's fine eye and vivid imagination that transfers a chair from a crowded showroom to the living room. To a man, a chair is a chair and one looks pretty much like its brother when it's standing on the store floor.

Well, men, this has got to stop. You now have a part in that shopping trip, an important part. It affects your pocketbook and the pocketbooks of a lot of others just like yourself who work under union conditions that you want to see maintained and improved.

YOUR JOB FROM HERE ON is to look for that union label on the furniture you buy. Let the little lady decide on the fabric, the style or whatever catches her fancy, her decision is going to prevail anyway. But before she bites her pretty little lip and thinks for a moment before she tells the clerk *"that's the one I'll take,"* you check for the label of the CIO Furniture Workers.

It should be there! The Furniture Workers are spurring the use of the union label on products turned out in shops from coast to coast.

The Furniture Workers, a CIO affiliate since 1937 with 50,000 members in all branches of the furniture and allied industries recognize the value of the union label on products made under union conditions as one effective method of countering competition from runaway shops fleeing to non-union areas.

UFWA-CIO PRES. MORRIS PIZER and Sec.-Treas. Fred Fulford recommended to all the union's locals that label committees be established "to work with other union groups . . . and contact consumer groups and business places which handle furniture in order to get their cooperation in the union label drive."

You'll find union-made products whether you are shopping for a mattress or a living room suite, whether the furniture you want is made of wood, metal or plastic. The UFWA-CIO can proudly fix its label on office furniture, transportation seating, prefabricated housing, baby carriages or caskets.

When you think of furniture, you think of Grand Rapids, Mich., but the UFWA-CIO has organizational strength in Gardner, Mass.; New York City, Chicago, Jamestown, N. Y.; Rockford, Ill.; Fort Smith, Ark.; Los Angeles, Cal., and many other places.

Still hunting for the label? On a table or a desk, the label may be found in or under the center drawer or under the table surface. On a bureau, it is usually in or under the top drawer. On chairs it is generally placed under the seating surface. With upholstered furniture the label is placed on a chair under a cushion, on mattresses it is often affixed next to the inspection tag.

Look for that label. It's your guide to quality and insurance that the product was made under union conditions.

New Stewards' Manual, Guide Issued For Active Unionists

COMPLETE revisions of the CIO stewards' manual and the teaching guide for use with it have been completed by the CIO Dept. of Education & Research, and are now available for distribution.

"The Shop Steward—Key To A Strong Union" is a detailed guide to the steward's job, with the techniques for doing it spelled out, which thousands of active union leaders in the plants have found helpful for many years.

"The shop steward is a very important person in the union," CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther writes in a foreword. "He is on the front line with both members and management. By his example and his efforts the steward makes the union a fighting force for the members' welfare.

"This Steward's Manual is written to help CIO stewards carry out their responsibilities. Read it carefully—you will find many helpful suggestions in it."

The teaching guide has instructions and suggestions for a six-session course in steward training and is intended for the use of teaching instructors.

Keyed by page reference to the stewards' manual, it also tells how to set up and lead a good program, describes the use of outside sources during the training course, lists available movies and film strips showing shop stewards in action and depicting labor history and political action, and notes the training services available through the CIO Dept. of Education and Research.

THE REVISIONS of both the manual and the teaching guide are largely the work of Marjorie Bailey, of the CIO special education staff. Education directors of several CIO unions cooperated.

Special editions of the stewards' manual have been prepared for the CIO Rubber Workers, Transport Workers and Woodworkers, and are available through the respective international union offices.

Both manual and guide may be ordered from the department at 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. The teachers' manual is $1. The stewards' guide, Publication No. 271, costs 15c each; two to 99 copies 13c each, 100 to 999 copies 12c, 1000

Higher Food Prices Push Up Cost Of Living

Here are the cumulative figures for the BLS index:

Period	Index		Period	New Index
1939 monthly average	99.4	1954	Jan. 15	115.2
1943 monthly average	123.6		Feb. 15	115.0
1944 monthly average	125.5		Mar. 15	114.8
1945 monthly average	128.4		Apr. 15	114.6
1946 monthly average	139.3		May 15	115.0
1947 monthly average	159.2		June 15	115.1
1948 monthly average	171.2		July 15	115.2
1949 monthly average	169.1		Aug. 15	115.0
1950 monthly average	171.2		Sept. 15	114.7
1951 monthly average	185.9		Oct. 15	114.5
1952 monthly average	190.6 (old index)		Nov. 15	114.6
1953 monthly average	114.4 (new index)		Dec. 15	114.3
1954 monthly average	114.9	1955	Jan. 15	114.3
1955 monthly average	114.3		Feb. 15	114.3
			Mar. 15	114.3
			Apr. 15	114.2
			May 15	114.2
			June 15	114.4

THE COST of living, sparked by higher food prices, rose two-tenths of 1% between May and June, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported last week.

The BLS Consumer Price Index stood at 114.4, compared to 114.2 in mid-May, 115.1 in June 1954 and an all-time high of 115.4 in October 1953.

Increases in costs of pork, poultry, fresh fruits, eggs, beef, veal, lamb, cereals, bakery products and dairy products more than offset declines in prices of fresh vegetables, coffee, tea and restaurant meals. Prices of used cars and gasoline increased seasonally.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

THE NEWS that the House has voted to raise the minimum wage in interstate commerce to $1 an hour is good news indeed. Many factors contributed to the passing of the proposal, but there can be no doubt that the campaign conducted by CIO and all its affiliates played a very important part.

It was interesting and encouraging to note the comments made by some congressmen who represent farming districts and who supported the increase. *Apparently our persistent efforts to point out the harmony of interests of labor and farmers have begun to bear fruit.*

Trade unionists, and all others concerned with civil liberties, will watch with interest developments in the Taft-Hartley political indictment of the CIO Auto Workers. Again we have another demonstration of the real nature of this biased legislation.

We of CIO have said time and time again that the basic evil of the law was not so much its provisions, bad as they are, but its intent. Those who framed this law desired to cripple the labor movement—destroy its economic, political and social effectiveness.

A GREAT VICTORY has just been won by CIO on behalf of the leather workers of this nation. The CIO Leather Workers Organizing Committee has won the important election at the A. C. Lawrence Leather Co. plant in Peabody, Mass., by the overwhelming vote of 811 to 357 for a rival organization.

Dir. Hugh Thompson and his staff deserve highest praise for the fine work they are doing to bring the benefits of decent, militant trade unionism to workers in the leather industry. The fact that CIO has obtained such remarkable support in the largest single leather plant in the country will undoubtedly aid our organizing efforts in other plants and other areas.

CIO Reg. Dir. Robert J. Davidson reports an NLRB election victory for the CIO Brewery Workers at the Electric Elevator Co., Minneapolis, Minn. Formerly represented by an independent union, the workers gave all of the 15 votes cast to the Brewery Workers. Dir. Davidson commends Reps. Tom Brennan and Bill Rockovits for their successful conduct of this campaign.

CIO Reg. Dir. George DeNucci reports two election victories in Ohio. At Ada, the CIO Textile Workers received 70 votes to 32 for no union from the workers at the Sportwear Div. of Wilson & Co., while at Clinton, workers at the Sinclair Refining Co. voted unanimously for the CIO Oil, Atomic & Chemical Workers.

CWA-CIO Vice-Pres. J. J. Moran sends word of the successful efforts of the CIO Communications Workers to win representation for the workers at the General Telephone Co. of Ohio. The NLRB election saw 817 of the company's 955 employes vote for CWA-CIO.

Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett of the CIO Electrical Workers announces a recent election victory for IUE-CIO at the Kenilworth, N. Y., plant of Adamus Carbide. IUE-CIO got 45 votes as against 2 for no union.

Pres. Morris Pizer of the CIO Furniture Workers reports the union's fourth NLRB representation election victory this month. At the Red Lion Cabinet Co., Red Lion, Pa., UFWA-CIO received 387 votes, with an independent union receiving 119.

CIO REG. DIR. MICHAEL MANN reports four recent victories for CIO unions: At Linden, N. J., where the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union defeated the discredited UE by a vote of 48 to 35 at the East Side Metal Spinning & Stamping Corp.; at Bridgeport, Conn., where IUE-CIO got 13 votes to 4 for no union at Westinghouse; at Shelton, Conn., where employes of the Bridgeport Hydraulic Co. cast 96 votes for the Utility Workers as against 84 votes for no union; and at College Point, Queens, N. Y., where 38 employes of Helen Neushaefer, Inc., voted for RWDSU-CIO. A rival union got only 20 votes.

From the West Coast comes a report from CIO Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShelter and Dir. Charles Armin of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers of two election victories. At the Lane-Wells Co. OCAW-CIO received 40 votes to 12 cast for no union, and at the Union Oil Co. Terminal, OCAW-CIO defeated an independent by 10 to 1.

Communists Run Mine-Mill, U. S. Charges In Petition

THE MINE, Mill & Smelter Workers is Communist-infiltrated and should be required to register under the 1954 Communist Control Act, Atty.-Gen. Brownell charged last week in a petition filed with the Subversive Activities Control Board.

The union was expelled from the CIO as Communist-dominated in 1950. Since then the CIO Steelworkers and CIO Auto Workers have obtained bargaining rights for thousands of its former members.

Brownell told the control board that the union leadership for the past three years has actively engaged in aiding and supporting Communist organizations, foreign Communist governments and the world Communist movement "without the knowledge of the great majority of the union's members."

The officers are Pres. John Clark, Vice Presidents Orville S. D. Larson and Asbury Howard, and Sec.-Treas. Albert Zatti. Maurice Travis, another leader, is under indictment on charges of falsely telling the National Labor Relations Board that he was not a Communist.

Brownell's petition said that the union executive staff and office personnel are "packed" with party members.

CIO Shipbuilders Lead Industry With 11.5c Bethlehem Pay Hike

WAGE increases ranging from 11.5c to 19c an hour were negotiated by the CIO Shipbuilders under a wage reopening clause in the contract with Bethlehem Steel Co. for shipyard workers on the East Coast.

Effective until July 31, 1956, the agreement was reached eight days before expiration of the time limit set by the contract.

The settlement covers 15,000 workers in Bethlehem shipyards at Quincy and East Boston, Mass., Hoboken, N. J., Baltimore and Sparrows Point, Md., and Staten Island and Brooklyn, N. Y.

The IUMSWA-CIO announced that a top increase of 19c would go to some highly skilled specialists. First class mechanics, about 80% of those covered, will get an increase of about 15c an hour, the union added, bringing their pay up to $2.27 hourly.

THE NEW scale will raise the hourly wage rate of the lowest pay classification up to $1.785.

The settlement is from 6c to 9c an hour more that other shipyard unions have obtained, the union said, and is equivalent to the wage increase won recently by the CIO Steelworkers.

"We are gratified by the early and amicable settlement with management," said IUMSWA-CIO Pres. John J. Grogan.

"The union's officers and its 16-man bargaining team, the Bethlehem Atlantic Coast Committee, are especially pleased that every single employe under the union's jurisdiction receives a substantial wage increase."

The agreement does justice, he said, to the immediate need of shipyard workers for higher wages. He called the increase "another forward step in the long overdue requirement" to raise the base pay of skilled workers to that of craftsmen in other industries.

"We sincerely hope that the realism demonstrated by union and management in arriving at a workable understanding," added Grogan, who also is Mayor of Hoboken, N. J., "will help put a brake on the emigration of these skilled men into other industries.

The union subcommittee that negotiated the final settlement, in addition to Grogan, consisted of IUMSWA Vice Pres. Andrew A. Pettis, Sec. John F. Bonner of the BACC and Gen. Counsel M. H. Goldstein.

Macy's Pact Presented To Arbitration

THE LONG-pending contract deadlock between Local 1-S of the CIO Retail-Wholesale Union and Macy's department store has been presented to veteran Arbitrator George Taylor for decision.

Taylor, once umpire under the CIO internal disputes agreement, was selected by the American Arbitration Association.

Negotiations with Macy's, covering 8000 workers, broke down last March when the company refused to make a counter-offer. Local 1-S had sought a 15c an hour wage increase.

Local Pres. Sam Koventsky, who also is an RWDSU executive vice president, charged Macy's with "an attempt on the part of the company to evade its responsibilities to the people who work for it."

Steel Union Election Set

MEMBERS of the CIO Steelworkers will pick a successor to the late Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes in an election to be held Oct. 25. The full union membership is eligible to vote.

At the same time, members in three union districts will choose new district presidents to fill vacancies also caused by deaths. Voting will take place in Dist. 15, Homestead, Pa.; Dist. 28, Cleveland, and Dist. 35, Atlanta.

Reid Robinson Hearing Delayed

Reid Robinson, former president and vice president of the Communist-dominated Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers and a one-time CIO vice president, was due to testify before the Senate Internal Security Committee on July 25 on Communist manipulation of labor unions, according to a committee announcement.

The hearing was set for 2:30 p.m. A couple of minutes before it was to get under way, the committee announced there would be a half-hour delay. At 2:55 p.m., it sent word to the hearing room of another 30 minute delay. And at 3:29 p.m., it postponed the hearing "indefinitely." There was no explanation.

Farm Implement Pacts Running Out

A SHOWDOWN in contract negotiations in the farm implement industry appeared possible this week as contracts began to expire and the CIO Auto Workers pressed demands at a series of lengthy bargaining sessions.

The union, representing nearly 20,000 more agricultural equipment workers than it did during the last round of negotiations, is pressing for wage increases, the Ford-General Motors guaranteed wage plan and other contract improvements.

The agreement at Caterpillar expired July 30, and union members were prepared to take whatever action is necessary to support the union's bargaining program. Actual contract negotiations have been delayed to a certain extent by discussions on grievances.

Contracts with the John Deere Co., covering more than 12,000 UAW-CIO members in Iowa and Illinois, and with Allis-Chalmers expire Aug. 1.

THE DEERE WORKERS have voted by a margin of more than 95% to take strike action if necessary. The company last week offered a counter-proposal which it said would "exceed" the Ford-GM 20c to 21c package settlement, but union negotiators rejected it because it does not meet the need of the workers.

The union's International Harvester Council was taking a strike vote last week among 41,000 workers employed in 17 plants in 14 cities to back demands for the guaranteed wage, union shop and other benefits. The contract expires Aug. 23. A mountain of back grievances also is being settled.

Durkin Gains After Surgery

Former Sec. of Labor Martin P. Durkin, president of the AFL Plumbers Union, underwent a successful brain operation at Georgetown Hospital, Washington, last week. He was reported in "very good condition" after the surgery, an outgrowth of the removal of a brain tumor 10 months ago.

NMU Gains 10% Hike On Great Lakes

THE BEST contract gains in many years for the crews of Great Lakes tankers and freighters have been negotiated by the CIO Maritime Union and are now being voted on by the members.

Negotiators headed by NMU Vice Pres. Steve Federoff gained agreements boosting wages by 10% for tanker crews and from 15 to 18% for unlicensed personnel of freighters owned by the Ford Motor Co. and the Nicholson Transit Co., two of the major operators.

The settlement also increases employer pension and welfare payments from 65c to $1 a day per man.

The agreements are retroactive to June 15, when the contracts expired, and run until June 15, 1958, with wage reopeners on the anniversary dates in 1956 and 1957. The pension and welfare agreement will remain in force until June 15, 1960, with a reopener on June 15, 1958.

Strike By RJOC Ties Up Oil Firm

River motor vessels operated by the Simpson Oil Co., Charleston, Mo., were tied up by the CIO-AFL Rivers Joint Organizing Committee last week in a strike over union recognition.

Picket lines were placed at docks in Wood River, Ill., by the CIO Marine Engineers and the AFL Masters, Mates & Pilots. Members of the CIO Maritime Union, the third RJOC affiliate, refused to cross them. The NMU obtained recognition in an NLRB election and is negotiating a contract.

Congress Lags Far Behind On Civil Rights, CIO Says

CONGRESS was sharply criticized by three CIO spokesmen last week for failing to keep pace with the rest of the country in the field of civil rights.

"While great and historic steps have been and are being taken by the executive and judicial branches of the federal government to wipe out segregation and discrimination," said Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett of the CIO Electrical Workers, "the Congress of the U. S. has done absolutely nothing in this field."

He testified for both IUE and CIO.

"Congress has not adopted a single civil rights measure in the past 80 years," said William Oliver, co-director of the CIO Auto Workers Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Dept., and Paul Sifton, UAW national legislative representative.

"We have had progress not because of, but in spite of, a Congress pinned down like Gulliver under myriad strands woven by those who fear majority rule.

New Approach Against Bias Urged

A new approach in breaking the blockade House and Senate rules place in the path of civil rights legislation was suggested to a House Judiciary Subcommittee last week by Will Maslow, of the American Jewish Congress.

He called for broader use of anti-discrimination and anti-segregation amendments to general welfare bills "that would otherwise foster inequality or permit it to continue without redress."

We have had progress by executive action, by state and local legislation, by the courts, but not by the Congress."

Their views were expressed to a House Judiciary Subcommittee conducting three days of hearings on more than 50 civil rights bills of major importance.

AMONG THEM is proposed legislation which would create an FEPC, end segregation in interstate travel, strengthen existing civil rights, bar segregation in government-aided housing and government-aided schools, make lynching a federal crime and protect the right of all citizens to vote.

Both Hartnett and the UAW spokesmen made the point that the major block to congressional action on civil rights is Rule 22 in the Senate, which permits filibustering by a minority of Senators who usually turn out to be Southern Democrats allied with a few Northern Republicans.

"It is discouraging for groups which are sincerely fighting for the extension of civil rights," said Hartnett, "to come before Congress year after year to testify in support of badly needed legislation, such as is being considered here, knowing full well that under Senate Rule 22 no important bill of this type will ever come to a vote.

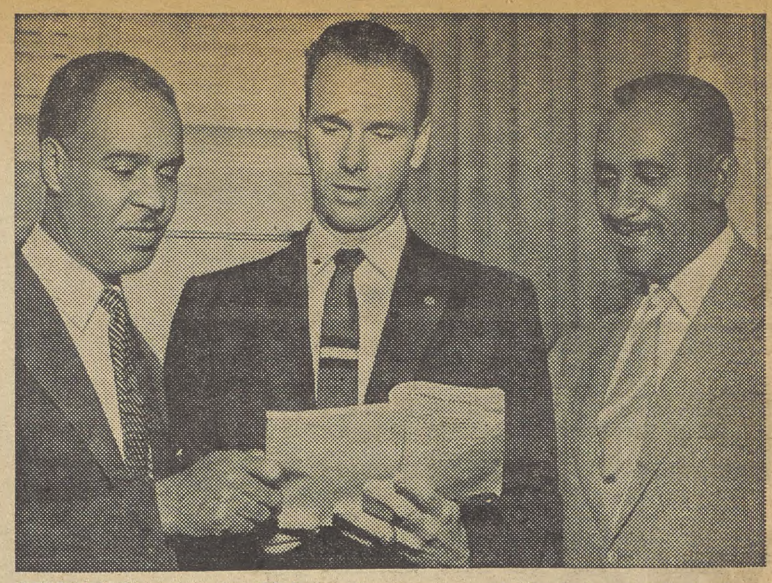
"It must be equally frustrating, if not more so, to the members of Congress who are concerned with enactment of civil rights legislation."

Oliver and Sifton reviewed many years of unsuccessful effort to have Congress pass civil rights legislation, recalling that UAW representatives were testifying for it for the fifth time. They urged the committee to vote favorably on pending comprehensive bills and to press "with the greatest determination" for floor consideration.

"We recognize the fact that the way has been made harder for such legislation because we do not have majority rule in Congress," they said.

"The American people may propose and plead; by using the discharge petition to get them to the floor, the House may pass FEPC and other civil rights bills. But an anti-FEPC, anti-civil rights minority in the Senate operating under Rule 22 stands ready to block and defeat the will of the majority of the American people, of the members of the House and of the Senate by resorting to—or by threatening to use—the filibuster.

"The House Rules Committee's pocket veto can be set aside; the Senate filibuster can be broken when the majority decides to break it by wearing the filibusterers down and out, meanwhile dramatizing for the American people the fact, too little known and understood, that we do not have majority rule."



HUDDLE prior to CIO testimony on civil rights bills before House Judiciary Subcommittee last week found Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett (center) of CIO Electrical Workers chatting with Exec. Sec. Roy Wilkins (left), of National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Clarence Mitchell, director of NAACP Washington bureau.

2 Aluminum Pacts Near Deadlines

THE CIO Steelworkers were continuing contract negotiations with two of the nation's big aluminum companies, with a Sunday midnight strike deadline in the offing, as The CIO News went to press.

At Pittsburgh, negotiations with Aluminum Co. of America were still on the subject of job classification rates. The USWA was refusing to talk wage increases until the classification issue was settled.

At Chicago, negotiations with the Reynolds Metal Co. were down to the wage issue, with no reports on progress available at press time.

The Steelworkers and the AFL Aluminum Workers earlier established a precedent-setting united front for these wage talks and agreed upon joint bargaining strategy.

NEITHER union revealed its wage demands, beyond asking for "substantial" increases, but the USWA's historic 15c-an-hour package, won from basic steel producers was believed to be the goal.

Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald has observed that the joint bargaining agreement dashes "any faint hope" the industry might have entertained that it could play one union off against the other.

Negotiations began on July 12 and the contracts expire at midnight, July 31. Historically, the Steelworkers have adopted a policy of "no contract, no work."

Second U. S. Labor Group To Leave On Israel Tour

THE SECOND joint CIO-AFL delegation to visit Israel as guests of Histadrut, the Israeli federation of labor, will leave New York on Aug. 16.

Representing the CIO in the nine-man contingent are Vice Pres. Joseph Applebaum of the CIO Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers; Sec.-Treas. Jacob Clayman of the Ohio CIO Council; and Dir. James Robb of the CIO Steelworkers Dist. 30.

Moshe Bar-Tal, U. S. representative of Histadrut, announced the team will remain in Israel for 10 days, visiting with Israeli trade unionists and seeing for themselves the progress the young state has made.

Lehman Supports Hotel Union Plea

Sen. Lehman (D. N. Y.) has supported the plea of AFL Hotel & Restaurant Employes to the NLRB to assume jurisdiction over the struck Miami, Fla., resort hotels.

In a letter to NLRB Chairman Guy Farmer, Lehman said failure of the labor board to act "leaves the workers employed by the Miami Beach hotels at the mercy of their employers without any of the safeguards Congress has provided for the workers of the nation."

Later, Lehman introduced in the Senate a bill amending the Wagner Act by specifying that nothing in the law prevents the NLRB from taking jurisdiction in hotel labor disputes.

Reuther Named To Panel On Peaceful Use Of Atom

CIO PRES. Walter P. Reuther last week was named a member of the panel studying the peaceful uses of the atom sponsored by the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy.

"It has become increasingly apparent," said Sen. Anderson (D. N.M.), committee chairman, "that the Panel on the Impact of the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy should strengthen its studies from the viewpoint of labor. I believe Mr. Reuther will make a valuable contribution to the panel."

Anderson said he was particularly elated at Reuther's acceptance of the appointment because of the CIO's role in setting up the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Union's conference on the peaceful uses of atomic, being held in Brussels Aug. 1 to 12.

Reuther will not attend the Brussels meeting, but named Administrative Vice Pres. Elwood Swisher, of the CIO Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, as CIO delegate. The union represents workers in many U. S. atomic energy installations, and Swisher is coordinator of its Atomic Energy Workers Council.

Swisher's advisers will be Sec. Leo Goodman of the CIO Power, Atomic Energy and Regional Development Committee, and Benjamin C. Sigal, general counsel of the CIO Electrical Workers. Reuther expressed the hope they would be able also to participate in a similar conference called by the United Nations for Geneva beginning Aug. 8.

"It has now become clear," he said, "that a policy advocating peaceful use of atomic energy for raising the standard of living is an effective answer to misrepresentations about atomic energy by the Soviet Union."

HST Speaks At Detroit On Labor Day

FORMER Pres. Harry S. Truman, for the third time, will address the annual joint CIO-AFL Labor Day Parade in Detroit, it was announced last week.

The former President touched off his sensational 1948 election campaign the first time he spoke at the rally—also the first joint CIO-AFL observance of the day. He returned to speak again in 1953.

History will be made in another way by this year's parade. Since 1948, CIO unionists have marched down one side of the city's Woodward Ave. and AFL members down the other. But this year they will march together, symbolic of united labor.

In addition, members of the Mine Workers, railway brotherhoods and "all other bona fide labor union groups" will participate, the committee said.

Truman will speak from a platform in front of the old City Hall. The program also will include Gov. Williams, Sen. McNamara (D.), Lt.-Gov. Phil Hart and Mayor Albert Cobo of Detroit.

3 TWUA Aides Beaten At Avondale

THREE representatives of the CIO Textile Workers were beaten at gates of the Avondale Mills in Sylacauga, Ala., last week after a company official had made a speech inciting his employes to violence against union representatives.

Victims of the brutal attack were Grant Williams, Fred Halstead and Lloyd Gossett, who were waiting outside the plant, shortly before quitting time, to distribute organizing leaflets.

TWUA Executive Vice Pres. William Pollock promptly wired a bitter protest against this invasion of civil rights to Atty.-Gen. Brownell.

"Local police were aware of the threats against the union representatives," he told Brownell, "but failed to provide the protection which was requested.

"On behalf of the union I urge that the U. S. Dept. of Justice immediately investigate this denial of civil rights and provide adequate protection so that there shall not be a recurrence of this mob action."

THE AVONDALE company is the largest textile manufacturer in Alabama. It employs about 5000 workers in the State, 2000 of them in Sylacauga.

A few days before the attack Donald Comer, long active head of the firm and now chairman of its executive committee, turned a meeting of employes called for the presentation of 10-year service pins into a captive audience session during which he made a highly inflammatory speech against the union representatives.

Williams was beaten by a gang which came out of one gate some 10 minutes before quitting time. After attacking him, the mob slugged Halstead and Gossett.

IBEW Selects New President

Gordon M. Freeman of Cincinnati has been named president of the AFL Electrical Workers to succeed the late J. Scott Milne. Named by the union's executive council, Freeman had been an IBEW vice president.

This is the NMU
See page 6 & 7

The CIO News

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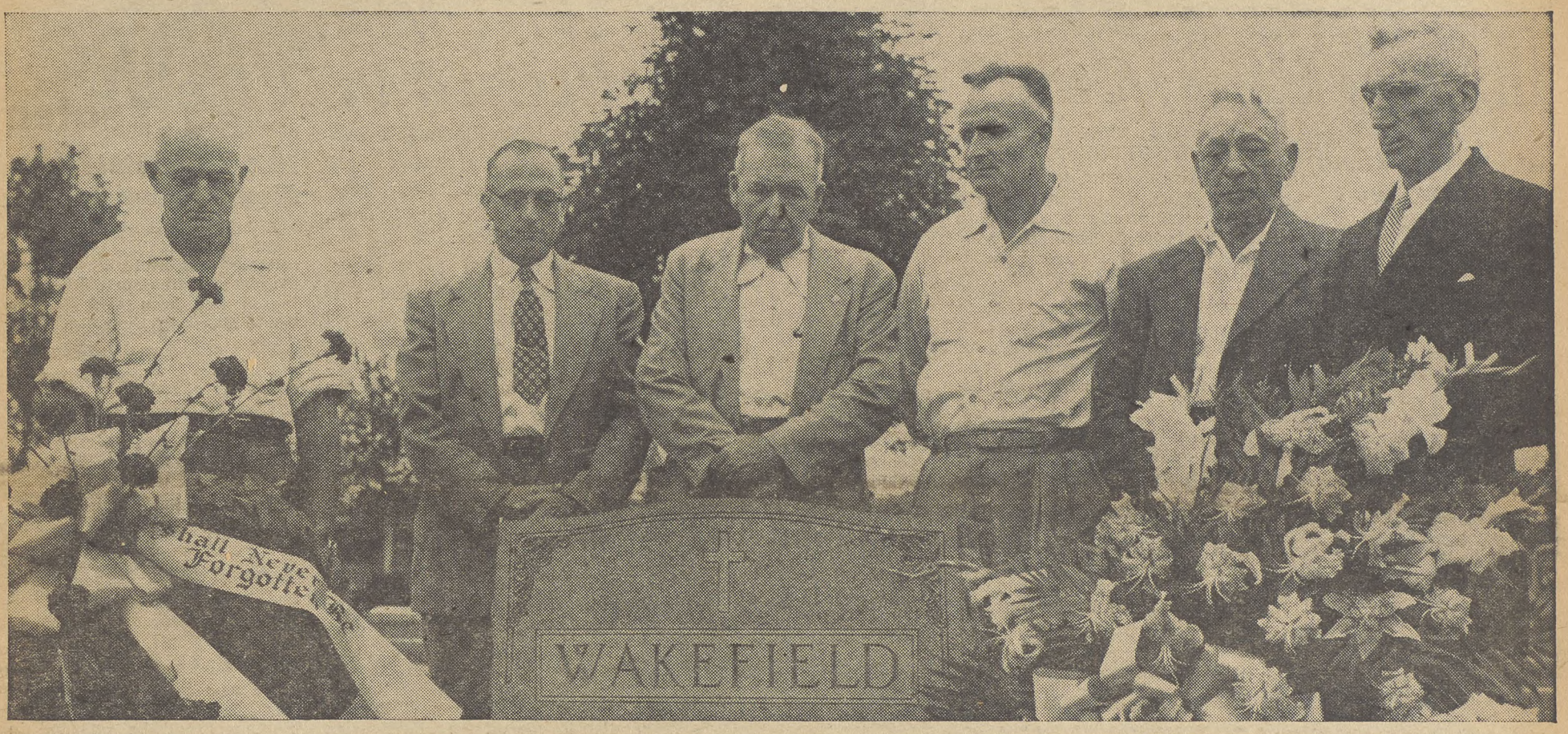
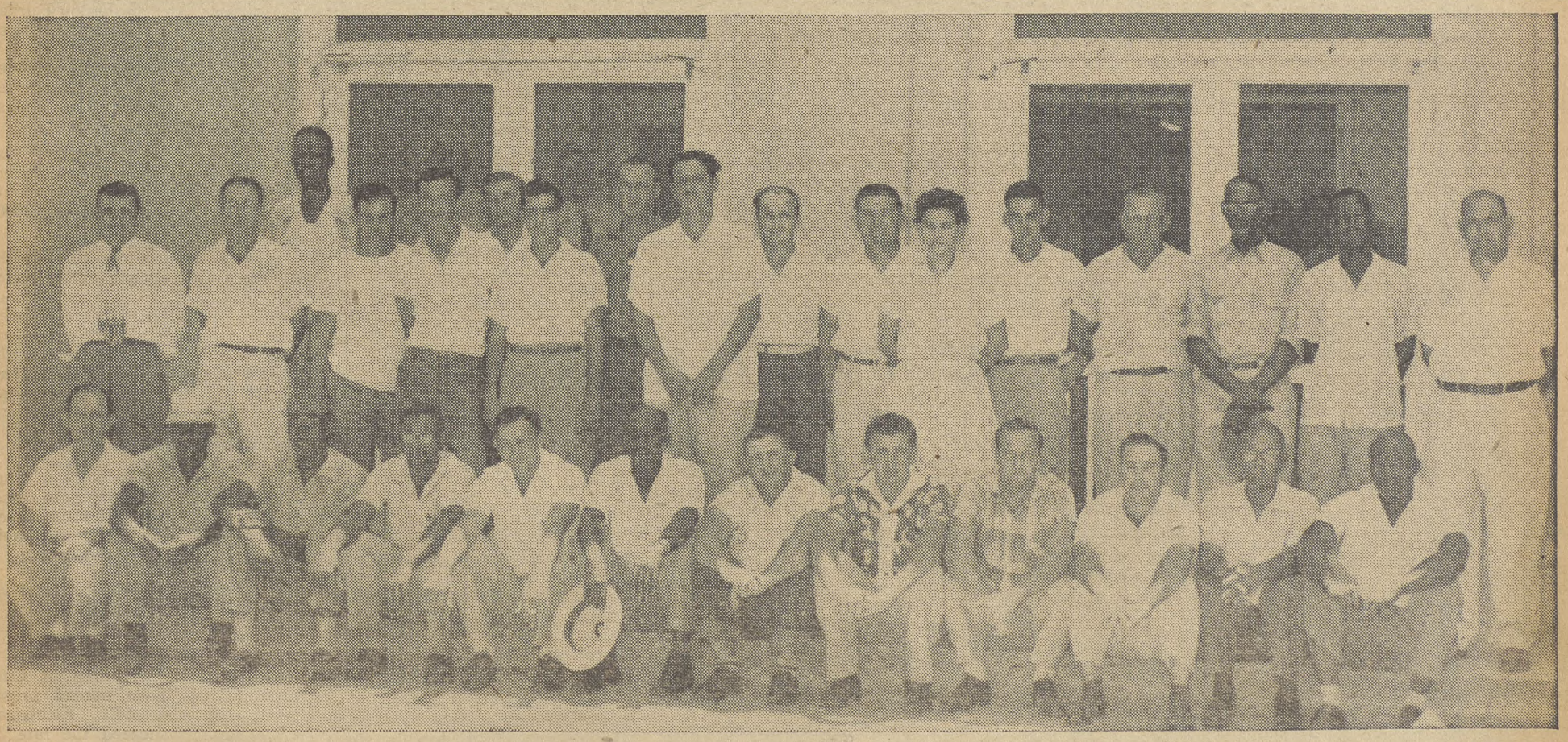
Reuther Hails Gains In Congress, Warns Plenty Of Work Ahead

—See Page 3





Labor Heroes, Then And Now— Labor representatives make their annual pilgrimage to grave of Lee Wakefield (top photo), one of two men killed by Kohler Co. police in 1934 massacre which wounded 47 others including women. At left are AFL Machinist Clarence Holden who heads "Win the Strike" group and Leo Prepster of UAW-CIO Local 833. UAW's strike against Kohler firm is now in its 16th month. **(Story on Page 2.)** Bottom photo shows members of CIO Packinghouse Workers Local 1124 in Reserve, La., outside county courthouse where they face jail terms and fines for contempt of court in alleged violation of restrictive injunctions. **(Story on Page 12.)**

CIO Hails Housing Law As 'Step In Right Direction'

CIO HAILED the housing law voted by Congress as an "important step in the right direction," principally because of the removal from existing law of "anti-public housing gimmicks."

"The new law should encourage Congress to go further in developing an adequate, comprehensive program to fully meet the needs for slum clearance, public housing and middle income housing," said Ben Fischer, director of the CIO Housing Committee.

"We are certain that congressional studies soon to be launched will reveal that America needs more public housing and greater aids to housing production," he added.

The bill, as compromised by a joint Senate-House conference committee, extended the generally non-controversial features of the government's housing authority, such as the mortgage-insuring Federal Housing Administration.

It also authorized 45,000 units of public housing for the current fiscal year—100,000 less than the Senate originally voted to approve, but 45,000 more than the "no public housing" mandate the House adopted to get a better "bargaining position" with the Senate.

The CIO had called for a minimum of 200,000 new units a year.

The implied threat of veto, plus a special session of Congress later on, came from Republican House Leader Martin following an Eisenhower conference with his legislative leaders.

The Senate had approved the conference committee bill by voice vote before Martin emerged from the White House with his report that Eisenhower was displeased.

The legislative situation became almost ludicrously confused as the House moved promptly to consider the measure.

Martin said that the President disliked certain "administrative" features of the bill, citing specifically authority for government agencies to insure loans for trailer locations and small-community sewage systems.

Housing Administrator Albert Cole complained that the 45,000 units of public housing were not "enough"—although the figure was 10,000 higher than the President asked for the year. Cole's point was that the White House wanted 70,000 units in two years.

Rep. Wolcott (R. Mich.), ranking GOP member on the House Banking Committee, complained against any public housing. He also argued that the bills passed by the Democratically-controlled committees had violated Eisenhower's proposals by "liberalizing" them.

One "liberalization" in the conference bill repealed a restriction attached in previous years by enemies of public housing—a restriction rigidly tying public housing to slum clearance, and having the effect of bottling up housing projects.

Chairman Spence (D. Ky.) of the House Banking Committee warmly defended the conference committee bill.

Rep. Rains (D. Ala.) ridiculed Wolcott for opposing the public housing features that Cole said were not "enough," accused the Republicans of "hair-splitting," and said that if Eisenhower wanted to veto the bill, "let him bear the onus."

The bill rode through on a roll call vote, 187 to 168. One representative pointed out that about 17 members who previously had opposed any public housing switched on this roll call. The group, he said, "included a few Republicans."

Steelworkers, Alcoa Agree On 15c Pay Hike; Can Talks Open

Profits Up, Alcoa Grabs For More

The Aluminum Co. of America announced plans for a price increase after its wage settlement with the CIO Steelworkers—in spite of the fact that profits for the first six months of 1955 were nearly 90% higher than in the same period last year.

The net this year was $36 million, compared with $19.2 million last year. This equaled $1.72 a share of common stock, as against 90c in 1954.

A WAGE increase of 15c an hour for 17,000 employes of the Aluminum Co. of America, with a setup that will have far-reaching effects on future wage standards, has been won by the CIO Steelworkers in negotiations under a wage reopener.

The settlement yields 11.5c in across-the-board increases, with the remaining 3.5c earmarked for adjustments in present rate structures. The new scale became effective Aug. 1.

In addition, each worker will receive a lump sum computed on the basis of 3c per hour worked since the contract became effective Aug. 1, 1954. This sum was set aside last year for completion of a wage inequity program which has not yet been finished, and the lump sum payment was agreed upon in lieu of retroactivity.

The company agreed to continue setting aside the same amount, and with the USWA-CIO undertook to complete the program within six months, or, at most, a year. Workers receiving pay hikes under the program, will get retroactive payments at the time.

Throughout the negotiations, the USWA-CIO and the AFL Aluminum Workers cooperated closely in strategy, exchanging information and in other ways, though bargaining sessions were held separately. USWA-CIO Pres. David J. McDonald, who helped work out the final settlement, and AWU-AFL Pres. Eddie R. Stahl were elated at the success of the plan.

The AFL union reached a settlement substantially the same as that of the CIO affiliate for about 12,000 members in seven locals. The USWA-CIO's 17,000 members work in 12 plants.

Meantime, negotiations with the Reynolds Aluminum Co., covering about 10,000 USWA-CIO members, were recessed because of the death of Richard S. Reynolds, Sr., founder of the firm and chairman of its board of directors.

In Chicago, where the meetings were being held, the union committee headed by Dir. Charles Smith of Dist. 38 (Pacific Coast) agreed to extend the 1954 contract past its July 31 expiration date pending resumption of bargaining.

The steel union expected to begin negotiations soon with the third member of the industry's Big Three, the Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Co., with 6000 employes.

IN ANOTHER area, the union opened bargaining talks in New York last week with both the American Can Co., employing 20,000 members, and the Continental Can Co., with 15,000 employes.

The union asked American Can for a guaranteed wage plan. McDonald's demands presented to the firm called for a substantial wage increase, fringe benefits and a "supplemental unemployment compensation" embodying the guaranteed wage principle.

Wage Plan Won By UAW At Caterpillar

TWO brief strikes by CIO Auto Workers brought contract settlements, with farm equipment and heavy machinery firms and strikes were authorized by UAW locals voting at two other companies.

A guaranteed wage plan—similar to those negotiated with Ford and General Motors—was won by the UAW at Caterpillar Tractor in Peoria, Ill. A three-year contract, signed after a two-day strike, provides an immediate 8c hourly increase and an overall hike of 25c an hour within two years.

The union and John Deere & Co. reached agreement after a three-day walkout of 12,500 workers in eight plants in Iowa and Illinois. The new pact contains a GW plan, raises of from 7c to 30c an hour and improved insurance benefits.

UAW MEMBERS in Allis-Chalmers plants from Wisconsin to Alabama took strike votes last week to enforce the union demands for a union shop and other contract improvements. UAW Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock said Allis-Chalmers was being asked "to do what is being done by its competitors."

A strike has been authorized at the McCormick Works of International Harvester in Chicago. Negotiators are trying to settle a contract for the 50,000 I-H employes in 37 plants before the present pact expires Aug. 23.

'Hard Money' Program Revived In 2 Fields

THE EISENHOWER Administration last week began to revive the "hard money" policy of its early days in office, with these moves:

1. The Federal Housing Administration and the Veterans Administration tightened up on their terms for home-buying, increasing required down payments and shortening the maximum mortgage repayment period from 30 to 25 years.

In addition, the VA cancelled its regulation permitting veterans to buy some homes without down payments.

2. The Federal Reserve Board raised interest rates to be charged by eight member banks from 1.75% to 2%, and boosted the Cleveland rate to 2.25%.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S curtailment of housing credit aids was denounced as "unfortunate" and a "slip backward" by Dir. Ben Fischer of the CIO Housing Committee.

"The requirement of increased down payments on VA and FHA loans and the shortening of maximum mortgage terms from 30 to 25 years make home ownership and better housing more difficult for middle income families," he said.

"We need more housing opportunities, not less. We need greater housing production, not a curtailment."

The tightening of housing and federal reserve credit were intended as safeguards against inflation, Administration spokesmen said. Their fears, admittedly not great, were based on the sharp increase in both mortgage and consumer credit in the last year, and on recent and pending price rises in some building materials and consumer items.

The new housing requirements mean that fewer homes will be built, and will be reflected in lower demand and consequently lower employment opportunities for the furniture and furnishings industries.

The higher federal reserve interest rates means that banks will have to pay more to borrow the money they lend to their own borrowers. In turn, the banks will have to boost the interest rates they charge—a step already taken by New York City banks—with the result that credit will be more expensive to the consumer.

FDR Memorial Plan In Motion

A bill to authorize establishment of a commission to plan a suitable memorial to the late Franklin D. Roosevelt in Washington has been sent to the White House by Congress.

The FDR memorial idea originated at the 1954 CIO Communications Workers' convention.

Kohler Walks Out On U. S. Effort To Settle Strike

NEGOTIATIONS to end the long strike of the CIO Auto Workers at the Kohler Co. collapsed last week after five days of meetings in Chicago.

The sessions ended when Lyman Conger, company attorney who had been on his good behavior the first four days, stalked out of the meeting snarling:

"It's useless to go any further—we're through."

The sessions were conducted by Federal Conciliator Robert H. Moore and were the longest in nine months. The last previous effort at conciliation exploded in 20 minutes.

Union spokesmen said the only subject discussed during the more than four days of mediation was the reinstatement of the strikers. Conger's only offer, they said, was to restore to their jobs 540 of the 2060 strikers.

Members of UAW Local 833 at a mass meeting in Sheboygan, Wis., where the plant is located, overwhelmingly voted to reject it after hearing a report from UAW-CIO Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey, the union's chief negotiator at the Chicago meetings.

Meantime, the union pressed plans to spread its *"Don't Buy Kohler"* campaign throughout the country.

In addition, it passed an appeal to all unions in all parts of the U. S., regardless of affiliation, to make the Kohler strike—now in its 16th month—their Labor Day theme.

Local 833 has prepared special kits, containing posters, leaflets, pamphlets, stickers, etc., which it will be glad to send to any union wanting them. It also will supply speakers for union meetings where possible.

Kohler's wandering clay, which roamed the Great Lakes in the holds of two Norwegian freighters when longshoremen refused to unload it at Sheboygan, Milwaukee and Chicago, is still having difficulty getting into the plant.

Finally unloaded in Montreal and transferred to freight cars, it got as far as the plant gates, but union railmen refused to cross the line. Chicago & Northwestern Railroad supervisors finally took over, but in a week were able to move only 23 of 77 freight cars through.

A new all-labor organization, the Eastern Wisconsin Win The Strike Committee, has been established by CIO, AFL and unaffiliated unions to support the "just and . . . proper" Kohler walkout. Russell Johnson, Fond du Lac, president of the Wisconsin State Council of the AFL Machinists, is chairman.

Reuther Reviews The Record—

'Congress Left Plenty Of Work To Finish'

Despite GOP "obstacles," the first session of the 84th Congress was marked by "a combination of accomplishments and disappointments," CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther said last week as the session ended. He warned that the next session "will have to be far more productive of public-interest legislation."

Text of Reuther's statement reviewing the record of Congress:

By WALTER P. REUTHER

FINAL APPRAISAL of the 84th Congress will be possible only a year from now. The record to date has been a combination of accomplishments and disappointments.

If the final record is to be one of constructive, forward-looking legislation, the second session will have to be far more productive of public-interest legislation than the one just ended.

The 84th Congress, to its credit, did not engage in the *"cold war"* with the executive branch of government which Pres. Eisenhower had predicted during the 1954 election campaign.

Instead, it attempted to enact sound legislation despite the absence of leadership from the White House and obstacles created by Administration forces.

In fact, the Congress was forced to spend much of its time overcoming these obstacles and defeating unsound special-interest legislative proposals put forward by the Administration. *As a result, the passage of needed liberal legislation was made all the more difficult.*

GOP Is 'Liberal' For The Few

An Administration which claims to be "liberal" in matters affecting people resisted bitterly Democratic proposals for tax credits for all, for improved social security and for a minimum wage higher than 90c. Despite tremendous White House pressures, one of these Democratic proposals passed both Houses of Congress, and the other two were passed by the House. Housing legislation was enacted despite Administration resistance to anything but the inadequate Eisenhower proposals.

The Eisenhower Administration showed itself to be "liberal" for the special interests, but unwilling to be liberal for the average citizens of America.

The Eisenhower program was a special interest program distributing its primary favors to the bankers and big corporations. Failure to enact needed highway and school construction legislation is clearly due to

CIO PRES. WALTER P. REUTHER
There's plenty of work for the next session.

the Administration's greater concern for bankers' profits than for our needs of roads and schools. *The Democratic members of Congress deserve praise for their resistance to the Eisenhower proposals in these and related areas.*

The CIO is heartened by evidence of a growing unity among liberals of both parties, and from all sections of the country, resulting from the popular outrage at attempts of big business to formulate the nation's economic and social policies. We look for action during the second session to further weld this bipartisan liberal coalition. We call upon it to take the leadership in the accomplishment of the many tasks that face the Congress.

There are four spheres of legislative activity which have brought heartening results:

1. The minimum wage was raised to $1 an hour and an improved social security bill was passed by the House. The increase to $1 in the minimum wage, over the President's repeated objections, was a partial recognition of economic reality. It is unfortunate, however, that the coverage of the Wage-Hour Law was not extended to workers now unprotected. The improvements in the social security law have been long needed and it is to be hoped that the Senate will act promptly on the measure in the next session.

2. Bi-partisan support for the essential elements of a constructive foreign policy has been restored. The action of Sen. George (D. Ga.) in taking the initiative for the Geneva four-power meeting has been an essential factor in the search for world peace.

3. The Administration's huge give-away program, symbolized by the infamous Dixon-Yates deal and the bankers' highway program, has been substantially slowed down.

4. The evils of McCarthyism, which threatened to poison the American democratic process, have been eliminated as a serious threat to our free institutions.

But this record of accomplishment has been offset by some major acts of omission or commission:

1. The civil rights record of the Congress is totally blank.

2. A first step has been taken to add $800 million to the bills of urban consumers of natural gas.

3. No school construction program was enacted, despite the desperate and growing need of the nation's children for school rooms and for well-paid and well-trained teachers.

4. The tax load on low- and middle-income families has not been eased, and they still carry an unfair proportion of the nation's tax load.

5. The infamous Taft-Hartley Act has remained unchanged; and no step has been taken, through amending the Taft-Hartley Act, to halt the drive by reactionary employers for anti-union laws in the various states.

Heed The People's Voice

In the 1954 elections, the American people spoke out against favors for the special interests, against a program that turned its back on the people's needs.

They spoke out for better social security, a fair tax program, improved unemployment insurance, help for the small businessman, a sound economic policy, strengthened civil liberties and a fair civil rights program and a concern for the general human welfare.

It is to be hoped that the 84th Congress, during its second session, will heed the people's voice and enact a program responsive to the public good. *In doing so, it will move forward to the attainment of those objectives which the 1954 election mandate established.*

Gas Gouge Shelved, Polio Bill Voted As Congress Goes Home

THE FIRST session of the 84th Congress adjourned last week after breaking a logjam on the housing bill in defiance of a threatened veto and hastily clearing compromise bills on other disputed issues.

Highlights of the closing days:

POLIO VACCINE: Both houses approved a bill authorizing free Salk vaccine shots for approximately one-third the children 19 years of age and under, and appropriated $30 million to sustain the program until next Feb. 15. No state is required to impose a means test.

Newell Brown Gets Senate Confirmation

The closing days of Congress saw three confirmations to important posts, one of which was bitterly opposed by the CIO and AFL.

Newell Brown was approved by the Senate as wage-hour administrator despite strong labor opposition because of his record in New Hampshire as employment security director.

Ewan Clague was confirmed for a new term as commissioner of labor statistics. An Eisenhower Democrat, Harold C. Patterson, won Senate approval as a member of the Securities & Exchange Commission.

Leaders say additional funds can be voted in a supplemental appropriation bill early next session.

NATURAL GAS GOUGE: Senate leaders dropped the House-approved Harris Bill, which would deprive consumers of price protection by the Federal Power Commission. The bill was scuttled in the face of threats of a two-week debate, but is scheduled for early action in the second session.

HOUSING: Congress swept beyond Administration proposals to liberalize provisions for housing agencies and authorized 45,000 units of public housing this year. *(details on Page 2.)*

DEFENSE PRODUCTION: Congress extended authority for control of scarce strategic materials. It imposed strict new regulations intended to restrain policy-making activities by "without compensation" officials —businessmen on loan from private industry and still getting their pay from private industry.

MINIMUM WAGE: Both houses passed and sent to the White House the $1-an-hour minimum wage law—boosting the minimum 10c above the 90c recommended by Pres. Eisenhower and Labor Sec. Mitchell. It was the biggest single victory scored by workers in the session.

SMALL BUSINESS: The Small Business Administration was salvaged by a last-minute compromise bill continuing the agency on about the same basis as it has previously operated under Pres. Eisenhower. Proposals to broaden lending authority and increase the size of individual loans were dumped.

Ike's Approval Seen For $1 Wage Bill

Executive Vice Pres. William Pollock of the CIO Textile Workers predicted Pres. Eisenhower would sign the $1 minimum wage bill "if only for political reasons."

He praised members of Congress who passed the bill "even though it is less than the $1.25 we thought proper."

FARM PRICES: Congress increased the borrowing authority of the Commodity Credit Corp. from $10 billion to $12 billion, to carry out existing price-support agreements on 1955 crops.

TRANSIT STRKE: District of Columbia Commissioners were given congressional authority to cancel the franchise of the Capital Transit Co. The streetcar-and-bus firm has been struck since July 1 because it refused to negotiate or arbitrate demands for pay rises and fringe benefits for its AFL employes. Capital Transit is controlled by Financier Louis Wolfson.

SUGAR QUOTAS: Sugar-state senators failed to get approval for immediate upward adjustments in sugar "quotas" for domestic producers. Opponents complained that Senate committee hearings were conducted for only two hours, with only Administration and producers' witnesses being heard.

FARM LABOR: Congress approved a bill extending the Mexican farm labor program until June 30, 1959. The bill did not contain protective features for American farm workers asked by the CIO and AFL.

LEGISLATIVE PAY: Congress, which raised its own pay by $7500 per member earlier this year, passed a last-minute bill boosting allowances for each member's office staff.

DIXON-YATES: The Kefauver special Senate subcommittee suspended hearings on the Dixon-Yates contract for "about five weeks," following testimony by former Budget Dir. Joseph Dodge and Edgar H. Dixon.

Senators accused Dixon of "glaring conflicts" in testimony before the committee and the Securities and Exchange Commission; Dixon denied any conflicts.

The utility man described Adolphe H. Wenzell, former $30,000-a-year investment banker and "consultant" to the Budget Bureau, as merely a "courier" transmitting information on interest rates to the Dixon-Yates syndicate.

Dodge, who originally brought Wenzell into the picture as a Budget Bureau "consultant," declined to say why Wenzell's activities were "edited out" of reports supposed to give the complete chronology of the Dixon-Yates deal. That happened, Dodge said, after he had left the government.

Idaho Power Gets Hells Canyon Okay

The Federal Power Commission last week voted unanimously to turn over the disputed Hells Canyon area of the Snake River to "development" by Idaho Power Co., a private utility with headquarters in Lewiston, Me.

The FPC overrode the recommendations of one of its hearing examiners and authorized Idaho Power to build three low-level dams, preempting the area for 100 miles, instead of one dam proposed by the examiner.

Interior subcommittees of both the House and Senate voted in the just-adjourned Congress to authorize a high-level federal dam in Hells Canyon, but further legislative action was delayed.

The 84th

At his press conference, Pres. Eisenhower complained that only four of the nine *"must"* items on his domestic legislation list had been passed by the 84th Congress.

It's fortunate that, to paraphrase the song, *"What Ike wants, Ike doesn't always get."*

Ike wanted a highway bill that would have produced more bond interest than road mileage. Ike wanted a school construction bill that sounded like the instructions within a do-it-yourself kit. Ike wanted only 35,000 public housing units a year, and only a 90c minimum wage; Congress came closer to meeting the public needs by voting for 45,000 housing units and a $1 minimum under the Wage-Hour Law.

As CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther pointed out, Congress was forced to spend much of its time overcoming GOP obstacles and voting down the *"unsound special interest legislative proposals"* sponsored by the Administration.

So, at this half-way period in its history, the 84th Congress is hard to appraise and judge. It was, in some respects, *"good but not good enough."* In other fields, notably civil rights and improvement of the labor law, it did nothing.

The 84th Congress would have been better if the White House and the Administration had presented a sounder, more constructive program; it would have been far worse if the ultra-conservative Republican bloc had been in control.

The record of the 84th Congress will be completed some time next year, just before the big election campaign gets under way. *A lot of citizens will be giving it a close watch.*

Wages & Hours

Over the protests of both CIO and AFL, the Senate has confirmed the appointment of Newell Brown as administrator of the Wage-Hour Div. of the Labor Dept.

Labor's opposition to Brown was based on his activities as a state official in New Hampshire, and the unions' arguments had great validity.

Now that he has been confirmed to the important wage-hour post, Brown will be judged not on his past record but on his accomplishments in his new job.

With Congress having increased the minimum rate to $1 an hour, the job of enforcement of the law becomes all the more important. We hope that Newell Brown will administer that law effectively—so that the Wage-Hour Law can serve, as it was intended, as a strong barrier against chiselers and sweat-shop employers.

They Deserve Support

Seventeen weeks of strike have not weakened the determination of 1500 CIO Packinghouse Workers in Louisiana to win their fight for better wages, justice and dignity. If anything, their spirit is stronger today than ever.

Ranged against them are the courts, tradition and most of all the feudal arrogance of the refinery owners in Reserve and Gramercy against whom they struck. As the finest steel emerges from the hottest crucible, the UPWA-CIO members will emerge from this strike victorious and better union men and women.

They are learning how important political action can be to workers, they are learning how effective they and other union people can be in waging a *"Don't Buy Godchaux and Colonial Sugars"* campaign. The most important lesson they—and the South—will learn from this strike, though, is that in A.D. 1955 working people are not medieval serfs but men and women endowed with rights and the courage to fight for them.

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Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Don't Look Now . . . But!

In Other Words—

A Review Of The ILO Conference

This evaluation of the recent Intl. Labor Conference in Geneva was written for The CIO News by Assistant Dir. Harry Pollak of the CIO Dept. for Intl. Affairs, an adviser to the U. S. worker delegate.

By HARRY POLLAK

THE 38th CONFERENCE of the Intl. Labor Organization, held in Geneva in June, was notable for more than just the solid work it accomplished. It had to wrestle with more than its usual share of weighty problems.

In the first place, it marked the second year of Soviet participation. Many, including this observer, firmly believe that the Iron Curtain bloc came into the organization for the prime purpose of using it as a propaganda forum to attack the institutions of the free world and to portray their own countries as the defenders of the oppressed, the down-trodden, and the exploited.

I believe this tactic, modified of course to meet the requirements of past and future *"summit"* conferences, will continue to be employed—particularly for the benefit of the uncommitted peoples of the world.

Soviet Chorus In Tune

At Geneva the Soviet chorus was always in tune, whether for the plenary sessions or for the technical committee meetings. Every representative—government, employer, or worker—from the satellite countries, responded alike to each issue with robot-like monotony, whether the point was one of principle or a minor change in wording. In one instance, what seemed to be an internal disagreement within the Soviet bloc on a minor amendment before the Migrant Workers Committee turned out to be merely faulty signalling from the Soviet government delegate!

But if obstruction on the far left was a serious problem, William McGrath, U. S. employer delegate, did what he could to balance it from the right.

McGrath has, for a number of years, been making speeches throughout the country attacking the ILO and pushing for support of the Bricker Amendment, despite the fact that he is actually a member of the ILO Governing Body, the highest elected council.

When the convention or treaty, calling for immediate abolition of criminal penalties for breaches of contract of employment was put to a vote in the plenary session, McGrath registered a conspicuously solitary, *"No."* (I might add that many delegates from other countries found it difficult to understand the position of our own government representatives in abstaining from voting, particularly since such penal sanctions do not exist in the U. S.)

In still another grandstand play, McGrath ordered a U. S. employer boycott of all committees on which Soviet employers had been allowed to sit by the ILO Selection Committee, despite the fact that these Communist employers had been given no voting status—and despite the fact that orderly machinery was even then being set up to take a good look (with a view to ultimate changes in the ILO Constitution) at the so-called "worker" and "employer" groups of the Soviet bloc.

It seemed apparent that McGrath was fully prepared to pull the rug from under the entire structure of the ILO, an action that would delight the Soviet bloc.

The conference's solid work included adoption of a recommendation designed to aid migrant workers throughout the world, a treaty calling for the abolition of penal sanctions for breaches of contract of employment, and other measures such as the setting up of worldwide standards in the field of vocational rehabilitation of the disabled.

The ILO is the only inter-governmental body in the world having a tripartite structure that provides representation for government, worker and employer representatives.

Since its establishment in 1919, it has been endeavoring to implement its basic precept: *"Universal and lasting peace can be established only if it is based on social justice."* In furtherance of this end, it has helped to set up minimum international labor standards and has performed creditably in such fields as technical assistance to underdeveloped countries.

Whatever the difficulties encountered, the seven members of the U. S. worker delegation came away from Geneva with the feeling that much had been accomplished.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE REPUBLICANS in Congress trooped down to have breakfast with Pres. Eisenhower on the Friday before adjournment, cheered him and sang 1956 campaign songs before the House GOP members went back and tried to kill the housing bill.

The Republican members were edified by the breakfast and gratified with the Eisenhower announcement that, by golly, the GOP could remain in office *"forever"* if it just continued a good sound program, all directed toward the revived Republican slogan of *"peace and prosperity."*

There are some differences between military affairs and politics in a democracy that the General may not yet have taken into account.

"Forever," in politics, is a long, long time. One might even go so far as to say that in American politics, "forever" lasts no more than 20 years—and may last a good deal less.

It was only 11 years after the Civil War, for example, that Democrats made such a comeback that a presidential election had to be thrown into the House of Representatives.

The historians suggest that in 1876 the Democratic candidate, Samuel Tilden, really won the election, but Rutherford Hayes, the Republican candidate, was named as winner in a kind of deal in which the Southern states were finally accepted by Republicans as full partners in the Union.

Even so, the Republican regime after the Civil War was broken in 20 years, when Grover Cleveland was elected in 1884. Another solid Republican regime was broken after 16 years, when Woodrow Wilson was elected in 1912.

Demos Chant The Same Tune

The Democratic regime of 20 years was broken in 1952 when the General was selected to succeed Roosevelt and Truman. *"It's time for a change,"* the Republicans intoned then, and one suspects that the same tune will be taken up loudly by Democrats in the 17 years that remain of what Eisenhower enthusiastically describes as the GOP's *"forever."*

The President, as a soldier, correctly ignored engagements and patrol activities which were off to one side. The main business of one army is to smash another army, head-on.

Political parties in America are not easily smashed. The process by which one party replaces another as the people's choice is almost entirely a matter of patrol engagements and side-line clashes.

What was the thing that damaged Harry S. Truman's political party? It was the Korean war, in which Truman's intervention of American troops was eternally right, and the crookedness of a few tax collectors who were not appointed by Truman.

Roosevelt himself was previously damaged by the Supreme Court "packing" fight, in which Roosevelt was right in objective but misguided in tactics. The blunders and errors finally piled up on the Democrats.

Some blunders and errors are beginning to pile up on Eisenhower.

It is worse for the country to have Rep. Wolcott (R. Mich.) fight, and nearly kill, the housing bill than it is for Air Force Sec. Talbott to use his public office to drum up business for his private partnership. Yet the case of Talbott makes livelier reading and has more impact than the abstract argument between Wolcott and public housing supporters.

The Damage Of Dixon-Yates

The President has not comprehended the damage done to him by the Dixon-Yates contract and the lies about it by his subordinates.

He doesn't understand the damage done the Republican cause by sly Northwestern speeches by Interior Sec. Douglas McKay opposing the Hells Canyon project. McKay never repeated these speeches in Washington; but the record is clear, and there would be less anger about an Eisenhower official who frankly admitted his prejudices in favor of private utilities instead of trying to conceal them.

"Peace and prosperity" is the Republican theme when Eisenhower talks about keeping his party in *"forever."*

But the farmers are unhappy. The public power people are unhappy. The rural electrification people are unhappy. The public housing people recognize that they got victories only over GOP bitter-end opposition.

Eisenhower's Republicans opposed revision of the farm program, an equitable tax relief program for wage-earners, a liberalization of social security. And the $1 an hour minimum wage bill went through Congress against Eisenhower opposition.

There was a phrase, early in the Eisenhower Administration, to the effect that the Republican objective was to kill the New Deal without leaving fingerprints. **The fingerprints are showing up.**

The truth is that the Republicans don't even have a party for 1956 unless Eisenhower himself is the candidate.

No Give-Away

Interior Sec. Douglas McKay's private business firm (McKay's Chevrolet, Salem, Ore.) isn't "giving away" anything to its workers.

Striking AFL Machinists threw picket lines around McKay's Chevrolet and two other Salem auto firms after 14 months of futile negotiations for wage increases.

When his Cabinet appointment was announced, McKay was reported to be "the biggest Chevrolet dealer in Oregon's Willamette Valley." The agency also sells Cadillacs.

Labor And The Law—

Abe Murdock Is Fast Becoming 'Great Dissenter' Of NLRB

By ALEXANDER UHL
Associate Editor, PAI

WEEK AFTER WEEK as decisions of the National Labor Relations Board come down, the degree to which the present NLRB has shifted to the management viewpoint is strikingly illustrated by the phrase: "Abe Murdock, dissenting."

For Abe Murdock, one of ex-Pres. Truman's last two appointees to the NLRB is fast becoming its *"great dissenter."*

Scarcely a week passes that there is not a Murdock dissent. Sometimes it is a sharp expression of astonishment as what it would take to convince the Board of bad faith on the part of some employer. At other times it is an equally sharp disagreement as to the interpretation of some section of Taft-Hartley.

But, most important to organized labor, is a series of Murdock dissents that reflect the important changes of basic policy made by the present Eisenhower-appointed majority as compared with previous policy decisions made in the days of the Truman-controlled Board.

Violent Shift To Right

All this is pretty astonishing. For Abe Murdock has no great reputation with organized labor as a "pro-labor" member. In fact, back in 1949, there were strong labor complaints that Murdock had often cooperated *"to make up an anti-labor majority."*

But the extent to which the NLRB has shifted its position since the appointment of a majority membership by the Eisenhower Administration after 1952 is now illustrated by Murdock's new position. As Thomas E. Harris, CIO associate general counsel, put it in a recent article in the Georgetown Law Journal:

"Member Murdock's views have not changed since 1949, but he now finds himself the Justice Holmes of the Board. In case after case he has filed able and meticulously documented dissents protesting the reactionary decisions of the new Board members. Murdock has stood still, but the Board's violent shift to the right has left him occupying the left wing."

What are some of the more important Murdock dissents of the past two years and why are they important to organized labor? Here are a few:

JURISDICTION: One of the key policies of the present NLRB is to follow the Eisenhower policy of dumping everything back on the states. This has narrowed sharply the area in which it will take jurisdiction. In July 1954, the NLRB announced new standards under which it would or would not take jurisdiction, leaving such cases to state legislation. These standards were based on the size of an enterprise and all but eliminated a wide area of busineses such as retail stores, restaurants, transportation companies, newspapers and radio stations.

"Hold onto your tickets, everybody, there's been a mistake!"

As Murdock in his dissent in Breeding Transfer Co. put it: *". . . probably at least 25% and perhaps as much as 33.3% of our past jurisdiction is now eliminated."*

EMPLOYER FREE SPEECH: This involves the right of employers to denounce unions before "captive audiences," that is, anti-union speeches on company time and property and the right of employers to interrogate their employes about their union activities. Here Murdock's position, while not always strictly conforming with the position of organized labor, has been on the liberal side.

Murdock declared that "practically every employer speech on company time and property is designed to perpetuate individual bargaining and to discourage collective bargaining."

This, he declared, was contrary to the spirit of the law, and the least the NLRB could do was to make sure that the union *"has an equality of opportunity"* to reach workers with the union's arguments.

Decline Of Old-School Oratory

This inquiry into the ethics of certain practices of certain politicians, by Lawrence Laurent, is digested from the Washington Post & Times Herald.

By LAWRENCE LAURENT

WHERE, OH WHERE is the political orator of yesterday? Where is the barrel-chested shouter with his learned political references, his four-square stand for God, motherhood, dogs, children, country and honesty (in that order)?

The old style political orator survives in the halls of Congress and in semiprivate banquet halls. But he is rarely heard on radio. He is never, but never, seen on television.

Television has made the old style politico's pitch as outdated as the Pony Express. New techniques, borrowed from New York's sellers of soap and Hollywood's merchants of dreams, have taken place in campaigning.

The film laboratory technician threatens to replace the ghost writer. A makeup artist, called a "cosmetologist," has taken on new political importance. The typewritten speech is being replaced by concealed prompting devices called idiot cards.

Whole personalities are being created to be shown only to the lenses of film and television cameras. The practices may be deceptive and vaguely dishonest. But their effectiveness is not to be questioned.

You start with a script. It contains written questions and answers. A Cabinet member or any high ranking official goes before a film camera and reads the answers. Develop the film and print it. In multiple.

Days or weeks later, any congressman walks into the same studio and faces the same camera. He asks the questions, gets no answers. That comes later. A technician takes the two pieces of film and neatly splices them. Presto! The congressmen asks questions. The big wheel answers. Process and print it. In multiple.

Next step is to ship this chummy little interview to the politician's home territory. It is telecast—at no charge and as a public service. The interview is informative, to be sure. It is also likely to establish the congressman as a big dealer who can call Cabinet officials to heel and make them answer for his constituents.

Who knows? The film may convert a few voters. It can't possibly do any harm. Question: *Is it honest?*

There are variations on the laboratory technicians' trick. With tape recordings, the job is simple. But again we must face the question: *Honest or deceptive?*

Away With 5 O'Clock Shadow

The voters see this candidate on television, a media which threatens to sweep the hearty slap on the back and the handshake into the dustbin of history. It threatens to make face-to-face vote getting a thing of the past.

The candidate is seen and heard. But whose words does he speak? Whose thoughts does he voice? Whose face does he show—his or a cosmetologist's?

Makeup men can grow hair on bald heads; give a boyish shave to a man with a constant 5 o'clock shadow; remove bags from beneath the eyes of an old soak; wipe the wrinkles of decades from the face of an octogenarian.

("Stand still, Mr. Lincoln. Let me paint out that mole. Let's remove those wrinkles. This hair-piece will take care of that high forehead and we simply must do something to shorten that nose.")

'This Is The NMU—' The Stor

Shanghaied!—The terror of the sea.

". . . A lesson in the objectives of real trade unionism, the importance of our merchant marine and the real meaning of the American way of life."

That's the way CIO Maritime Union Pres. Joseph Curran describes "This Is the NMU," the newly-published 144-page history of CIO's big, seagoing affiliate.

The 75,000 initial printing will go to schools, libraries and the NMU membership. The book details the birth, growth and achievements of the union.

Some of its 200 photographs and sketches, many dating back half a century and more, recall the less pleasant aspects of seamen's lives before the NMU came into being.

The union's progress from turbulent beginnings to signing of guaranteed income contracts with shipping companies earlier this year is told. The 1936 tie-up of the S. S. California, from which Curran emerged as the leader of seamen in rebellion against substandard conditions and corrupt union leadership, is covered in detail.

NMU's battle against Communist influence is frankly discussed by William P. Gottlieb, author and former newspaperman. The changing character of seamen and their union is cited.

Looking ahead, the NMU feels it has *"just about convinced the enemies of maritime labor that the union is here to stay."*

"Future attacks on us are not likely to be frontal assaults. But attacks on us through the statute books are likely to grow even more intense. It is in the fields of political and legislative action, therefore, that we must build strength," the book says.

Sometimes, Curran muses in the preface, *"it's hard for me to realize that we seamen have come so far. After all, for a thousand years we were at the bottom of the heap. Then in only 20 years—practically overnight—we could take our place proudly with other workingmen . . ."*

—Photos courtesy of NMU Publicity Dept.

Floggings and "keel-hauling" too long were the seamen's lot on U. S. ship

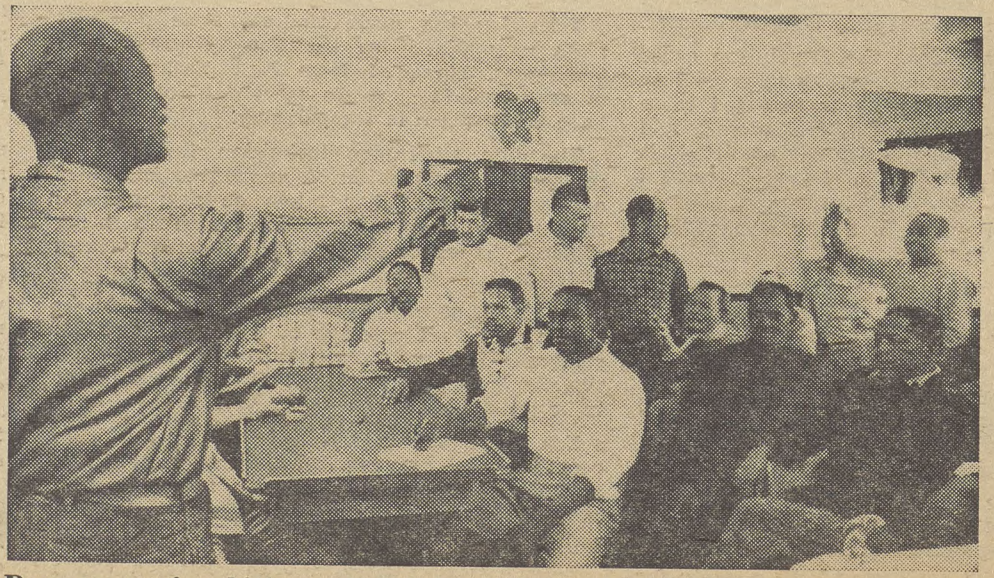
In '36 came a new leader.

The cops battled seamen led by

The hiring hall is the keystone to all NMU gains in wages, conditions.

Crew quarters today are a far cry from the "glory hole" in top photos.

NMU mans ships like Constitution.



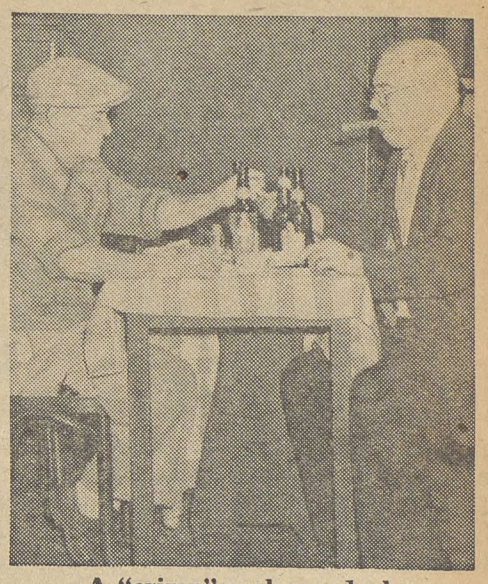
Democracy of a ship's meeting helps to keep the NMU "on a true course."

Pres. Joseph Curran is cheered by

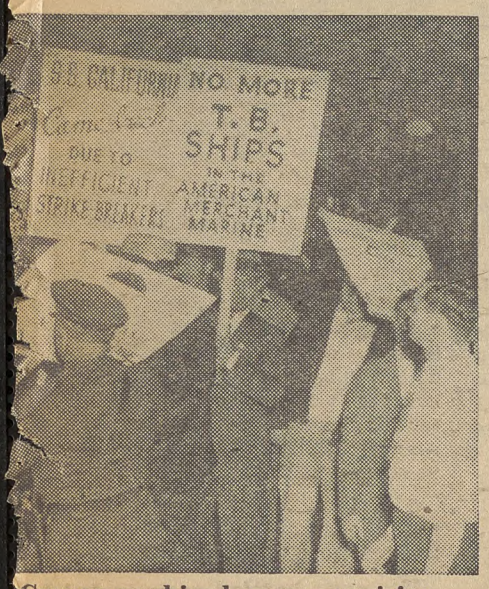
Of The Seamen's Rise From Slavery

You can't call this living.

Well into this century, seamen suffered living conditions like these.



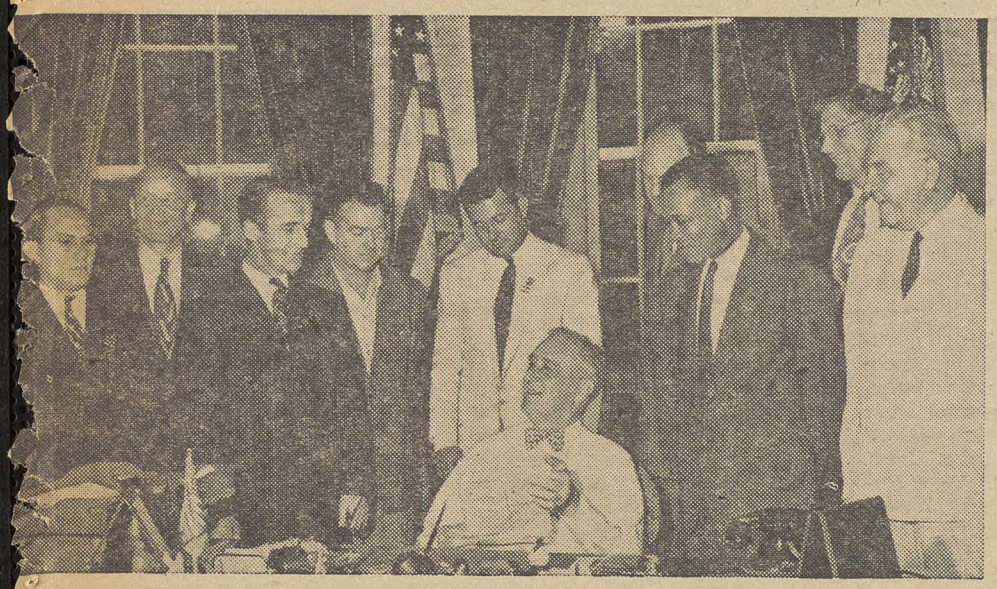
A "crimp" makes a deal.



Curran as ships began organizing.

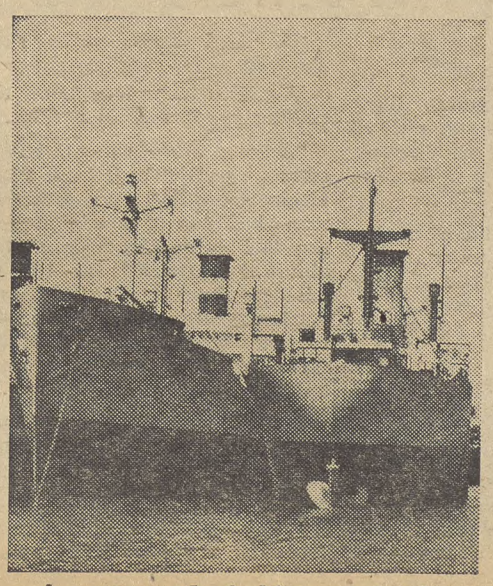
He died that the NMU might live.

In 1937 the seamen formed NMU-CIO, went on with the job of organizing.

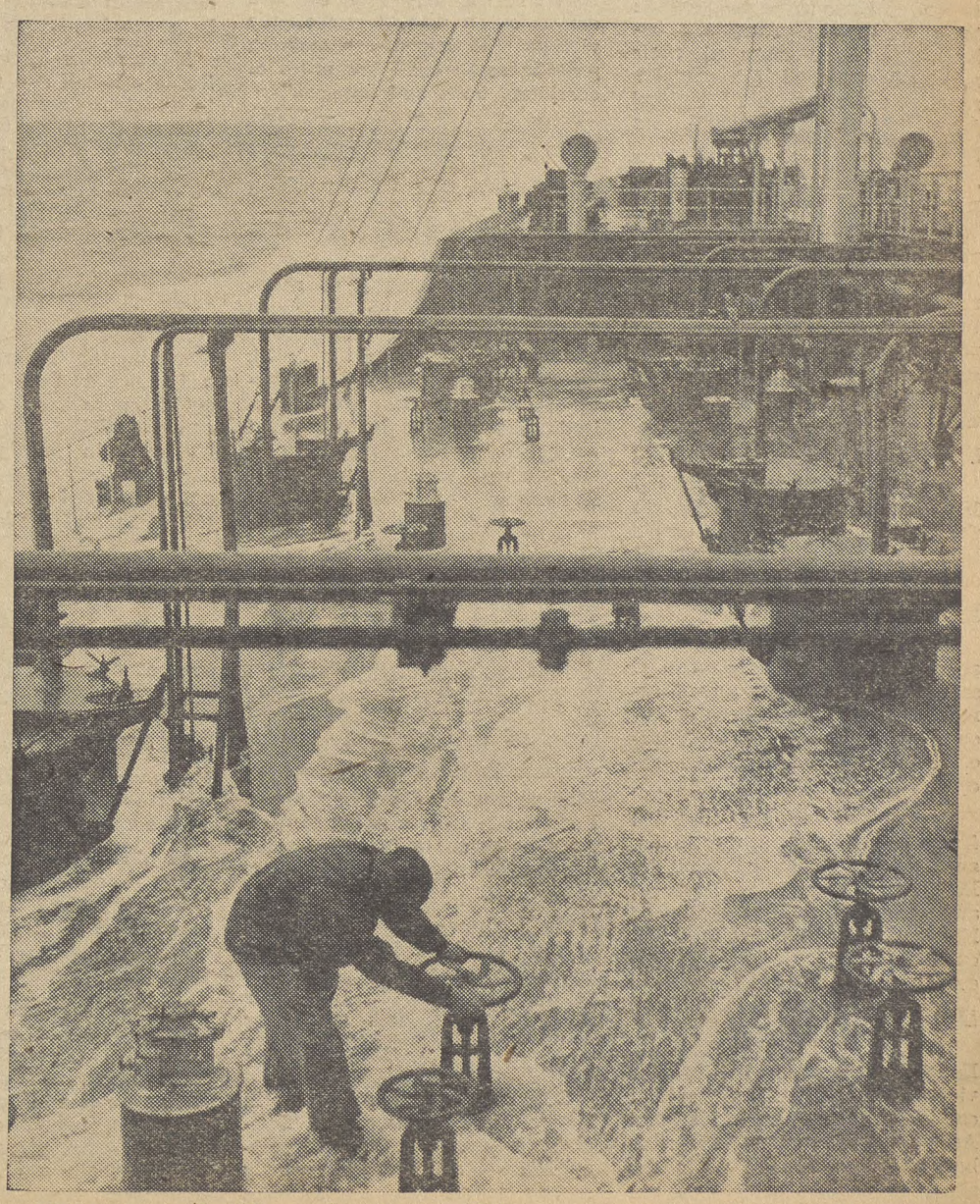


DR meets with torpedoed seamen—a reminder of World War II service.

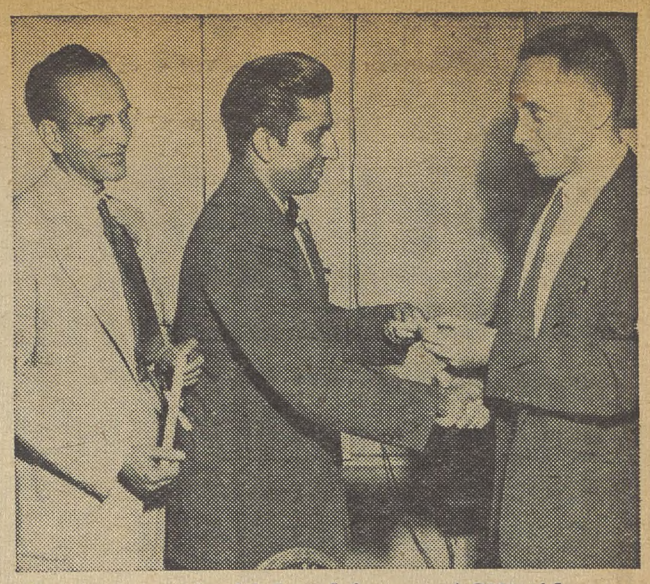
n after victory over Communists.



A graveyard of ships—and jobs.



There is peril still—and union conditions now—for workers on the sea.



ACWA GOES TO SCHOOL—On the greensward of Sarah Lawrence College campus, delegates to CIO Clothing Workers seventh annual training institute hear Robert Repas of American Friends Service Committee. Some 60 delegates from 43 locals, guests from four other nations, attended. A chat with ACW Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky (on right in center photo) and visit to United Nations headquarters were among session highlights. Hy Bookbinder, CIO Legislative Dept. research chief and former ACW aide, presents diplomas (right photo) to Alberto Reconco Franco, a Honduran unionist, and Khwaja Ilyas of Pakistan Seafarers Federation. ACW Education Dir. Emil Starr was in charge of school.

Labor's World—

WFTU, Other Russ Fronts Skedaddle From Vienna

THE VAST collection of front organizations the Russians installed in Vienna when they had a voice in the rule of the city are being moved to "safer" quarters, it was reported last week.

Among those reported slated for removal—perhaps to East Berlin—is the World Federation of Trade Unions, the Communists' international labor body and the right arm of the Cominform among workers.

About 60 other organizations also are in the throes of looking for new headquarters behind the Iron Curtain, according to word from Vienna.

Originally the Russians intended to leave these propaganda tools in Vienna. They are believed to have changed their minds because of the popular reaction when the WFTU applied for registration with the Vienna police.

This apparently moved the Russians to realize that the WFTU and similar groups, without their protection, would no longer be safe from investigations by Austrian police, and that staff members without the proper residence permits would face deportation to countries which have been looking for them for years.

UNICEF

The U. S. has made its second 1955 payment, of $1,068,000, to the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund. First payment of $2,048,000 was made in May.

ILO

The Intl. Labor Organization and the Danish government have set up a school in Elsinore, Denmark, where 25 members of cooperatives from Africa will receive training in economic cooperation from Aug. 22 to Oct. 1.

Representatives are expected from Ethiopia, Libya, the Sudan, and territories government by Belgium, France, Italy, Portugal and Great Britain. The United Nations and the Food & Agriculture Organization (FAO) are cooperating.

ITF

The Intl. Transportworkers' Federation scored two major victories recently. As a result of one fight, the French National Assembly adopted a resolution barring from French ports the ships of nations which do not respect international agreements on manning, wages and working conditions.

The second victory was gained when the Polish state-run shipping company agreed to negotiate with spokesmen for Polish seamen who claim unpaid war bonuses. The ITF had the Polish freighter Hel sequestered in Antwerp, until $80,000 was deposited with the Belgian Court of Appeal as a down payment on the claims, which total about four times that amount.

—G.N.L.

Something New In Grievances—

A British union has a new type of grievance to handle—and without a precedent to guide it—because of the huge new building at London Airport. The girls of British European Airways say it's flattening them, and they want something done about it.

"We're losing pounds and curves every week," one of the victims explained, "escorting passengers through the miles of corridors, halls and lounges."

—(PAI)

Refugee Act Changes Lost In Shuffle

EFFORTS to revise the broken-down Refugee Relief Act of 1953 went down the drain as Congress approached its adjournment rush.

Sen. Watkins (R. U.), sponsor of proposed Administration amendments, blamed the controlling Democrats on the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Chairman Kilgore (D. W. Va.) retorted that Watkins' own proposed revisions had abandoned one of Pres. Eisenhower's key recommendations—elimination of the two-year "security history" now required before refugees can be granted entry to the U. S.

Many of the 205,000 aliens the Refugee Relief Act was supposed to assist are escapees from Iron Curtain Countries, which have no interest in providing them with "security histories" satisfactory to U. S. immigration officials.

Kilgore charged that the Administration's attitude had been "ambiguous, unresponsive and evasive."

Kilgore's presentation of documents in the Congressional Record indicated that he was interested in revising certain basic concepts of the "national origins" standard in immigration laws. This was reported to be vigorously opposed by Sens. Jenner (R. Ind.) and Welker (R. Ida.).

Talbott Quits Air Force Post As 'Easy Way Out'

AIR FORCE Sec. Harold E. Talbott quit last week and Pres. Eisenhower accepted his resignation as representing the "right" decision.

Undisclosed was whether Talbott, on leaving government service Aug. 13, would continue his lucrative partnership in Paul B. Mulligan and Co., management consultants, or end that partnership as he had promised in an effort to clear up "ethical" questions involving his Air Force post.

In his letter of resignation, Talbott said that his conduct had "been within the bounds of ethics," but that he did not wish to be a "source of embarrassment" to the President's "splendid Administration."

EISENHOWER said the decision was of course a "difficult one," but "under the circumstances the right one."

Democratic National Chairman Paul Butler said Eisenhower's "pleasant" acceptance of Talbott's resignation was "the easy way out."

The President's treatment of the case, he said, indicated the Administration's ethical code is *"don't get caught."* Butler said Eisenhower "sidestepped" the question of ethics which he told a news conference would be the basis for his consideration of Talbott's outside business activities.

A curious background to the Talbott story was the original reluctance of the Senate Permanent Investigating Subcommittee headed by Chairman McClellan (D. Ark.) to move swiftly.

Not until the New York Times published photographs of Talbott letters, showing his relations with Mulligan and his continuing interest in drumming up business for the firm, did Talbott demand—and McClellan order—public hearings.

The hearings made it clear that the subcommittee staff did in fact have information about Talbott's attempts to get Radio Corp. of America business for the Mulligan firm. This Talbott finally confirmed.

Bridges Victor In Court Case

Harry Bridges, head of the Longshoremen's Union on the West Coast, won his fourth court test against the government's efforts to jail or deport him on Communist charges.

A federal judge ruled the government had "failed to prove its allegations by clear evidence" that Bridges was a Communist Party member despite his denial when he obtained U. S. citizenship in 1945. The ILWU was expelled from CIO because of Communist domination.

ICFTU Helps Kenyan Workers Gain, CIOer Says

A MILITANT Canadian CIO member who spent 20 months organizing African workers in the land of the Mau Mau on an Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions assignment is back home for a breather after "the most interesting experience in my life."

He is James Bury, a member of the CIO Packinghouse Workers in Vancouver, B. C., once secretary of the CCL Vancouver Labor Council and a former member of the British Columbia Legislature.

Bury's assignment was in Kenya, East Africa, Great Britain's perhaps most troubled colony. His work was almost entirely among native workers, and his contacts with them were so close that at one time he was ostracized by whites in the colony.

"Working in a country like Kenya sort of puts one in a new environment," he said while passing through Washington on his way home.

"I do think we have made some progress—the unions are better organized and the Kenya Federation of Labor, which is affiliated with the ICFTU, functions better."

The KFL represents some 50,000 workers in eight unions—dock workers, railroads, local government, transportation, tailoring, hotel and domestic workers, typographers and commercial and distributive workers. All the members are Africans, and their skills range from the highest to the lowest.

"The advances we've made were all due to ICFTU help," he said, "but the unions need continuing support from outside.

"Among other things, ICFTU efforts resulted in official recognition of the KFL. We obtained a wage increase of nearly 40% for the dockers at Mombasa, and we obtained authority for the union to investigate the farm workers' situation with a view to organizing them. The 250,000 farm workers constitute about half the the total labor force."

Bury described the situation of the native in Kenya as "generally better" and expressed hope for continued improvement.

"Africans will receive a limited franchise by 1956," he pointed out. "The principle of equality of wages has been established by a government body, the Commission on African Wages, and our job as the only organized voice of Africans in Kenya is to see that employers respect it."

"This we're prepared to do."

With the fighting in the Mau Mau crisis nearing a close, Bury said, the real problem is to gain the confidence of the African worker.

"This can only be done," he predicted, "by demonstrating that the much talked-about multi-racial government which is being developed is actually carried into the everyday lives of the African-English-Asian partnership."

Reports that Bury would be denied re-entry into Kenya were denied recently by the Kenya Labor Ministry.

PAC Book Explains—

'How To Win Votes And Influence Politicians'

POLITICAL action, every CIO member knows, is a year-'round job. The time to plan the next campaign is the Wednesday morning after an election.

The CIO Political Action Committee's new book, "How To Win Votes and Influence Politicians," spells out the methods of keeping a fire under political action 365 days a year.

At present, the book is in mimeographed form by chapters and is available in limited amounts to CIO political action leaders without charge for their comments and suggestions. Later the how-to book will be printed and widely circulated so as to have the fullest impact on the 1956 elections.

The PAC Washington staff has attempted to put between the covers of a single book all the many useful do-it-yourself guides and instruction sheets on all aspects of political action which have been issued over the years.

There are, in addition, numerous other useful and stimulating between-election projects suitable for local unions and industrial union councils.

The first chapter, quite naturally, deals with *"How To Get Started."* In the succeeding dozen or so chapters PACs and PAC workers are carried through the mechanics of conducting a campaign that can result in the election of qualified people to office.

The final chapter is entitled *"How To Be A Wednesday Morning Quarterback And Why."* It stresses the need to analyze election results the morning after election day. This will show clearly what mistakes have been made and which methods proved most effective.

Such an analysis usually shows that the political action work should have been started much earlier. This brings the book in a full circle around to its beginning point, that political action is an around the clock, around the calendar job.

A foreword by CIO-PAC Dir. Jack Kroll recalls in part the resolution dealing with political action unanimously adopted at the CIO convention last December in Los Angeles, which says:

"We urge all state and city councils and local political action committees to put more emphasis on encouraging CIO members to be active in year-'round politics at the ward, precinct and neighborhood levels so that our members can participate in formulation of the program and selection of liberal candidates of ability and integrity."

An early chapter makes the point that labor political action is self-defense. The plain fact, it notes, is that the enemies of labor, who keep saying that trade unions have no business in politics, are up to their necks in political action—effective political action—themselves. It points out:

"Big Business PACs are in action throughout America. There's the National Association of Manufacturers, the Chamber of Commerce, the Committee for Constitutional Government, the National Education Council, the 'Freedom Forums,' and the Foundation for Economic Education, to name only a few . . . (which) spend dollars by the thousands to elect officials friendly to big business while the CIO spends dimes to elect officials friendly to the people."

The chapter headings in the new book follow: How To Get Started; How Your New PAC Fits Into The Picture; How To Conduct A Meeting; How To Conduct A Successful CIO-PAC Dollar Drive; How To Know Your Community; How To Build A Precinct Organization; How To Conduct A Registration Drive; How To Tell Your Story Effectively; How To Pick Your Candidates And Work With Them; How To Get The Best Man Or Woman Elected; How To Get The Family To Help; How To Get Out The Vote On Election Day; How To Be A Wednesday Morning Quarterback And Why.

Auto Workers Enter Plea Of Not Guilty

A PLEA of not guilty has been formally entered by the CIO Auto Workers at its arraignment in Detroit on charges that its television programs last year violated the election clause of the Taft-Hartley Act.

UAW-CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, who personally entered the plea, maintained that the union was within its rights in using money from its general fund for TV programs on which Democratic candidates for Congress appeared.

Federal Judge Arthur Koscinski, who accepted the plea, set no bond.

UAW-CIO Sec.-Treas Emil Mazey, who also was present, earlier had charged the indictment, which contains four counts, was a desperate effort of Michigan Republican leadership to find a whipping boy on which it could pin the blame for its disastrous defeat in last fall's elections.

In a prepared statement at the hearing, Reuther said the union is advised and believes that the acts charged in the indictment do not violate the legislation cited.

"If it should be determined by the court," he continued, "that these acts are within the scope of the statute, we shall contend that the statute, at least to that extent, is an unconstitutional abridgment of the rights of free speech, free press and assembly secured us by the First Amendment to the Constitution.

"The whole effort of free men to protect and extend our democratic rights shows that eternal vigilance has been required at every step of the way. History demonstrates clearly that the mortgage on human freedom and civil liberties is never fully paid. Each generation must meet its installments.

"The UAW considers this case to be another instance in which our basic freedoms are being challenged."

Dingell Sends $10 For UAW Fight

Rep. Dingell (D. Mich.), in whose district thousands of CIO Auto Workers live and vote, sent a $10 check to Guy Nunn, UAW-CIO radio director, for a "Democratic clean sweep fund for 1956," or for use "if needed to combat the spurious Republican indictment against labor, its leaders and you."

The whole Republican Party ought to be indicted, he said, because it "gerrymandered 11 out of 18 congressional districts" so that Michigan now has seven Democrats in Congress instead of the 12 it should have.

Layoffs Hit By IUE At GE Plants

MUNICIPAL and company officials have received pleas from CIO Electrical Workers Local 201 to block layoffs of 1650 employes of the Lynn and Everett, Mass., plants of General Electric before Christmas.

GE announced 850 will lose their jobs because of the transfer of the lighting division from Lynn to a new plant in Henderson, N. C.

Some workers, the company said, may move South to the Henderson plant, which has not yet been opened.

Another 800 workers will be laid off from the air turbine, motor division and foundries in Lynn and Everett because the motor division is being shifted to Erie, Pa.

Platt Named Ford Umpire

Harry H. Platt, a Detroit lawyer, has been named impartial umpire in contract disputes between the CIO Auto Workers and the Ford Motor Co. He succeeds the late Dr. Harry Shulman, dean of the Yale University Law School.

In The Legislatures—

United Labor Leads Fight For Pennsylvania Income Tax Bill

THE PENNSYLVANIA Senate was locked in a bitter battle last week over a proposed classified income tax bill backed by a majority of organized labor.

The fight to enact it took an unusual turn when Gov. Leader (D.), who was elected with labor support, asked for permission to address the GOP-dominated Senate in support of the measure, which he has strongly advocated.

He made a factual, unimpassioned appeal, telling the Senators that the State needs the revenue in view of its financial position, pointing out that "it is time to get something done," and urging the GOP majority to forego politics for the common good.

"There will be no sales tax," he bluntly warned the Republicans, who have been pushing for such an alternative. "That was decided by the voters last November."

The bill went through the House, which the Democrats control, by a two-vote margin after an all-out fight by CIO, AFL, Mine Workers and the railroad brotherhoods.

Union spokesmen appealed to every member to vote for the bill, and conducted a Statewide campaign among the rank-and-file to drum up additional backing.

The labor organizations had to overcome a virulent fight against the measure by Republicans and most daily newspapers, which mis-labelled it a "wage tax" and conjured up a long list of imaginary hardships they said it would work upon wage-earners and people with low incomes.

At the same time they extolled the equally imaginary virtues of a 3% sales tax, which actually would cost workers and those with moderate incomes a lot more each year.

Leader's "classified" income tax is a new approach to the problem posed by the State Constitution, under which only a flat rate can be imposed.

Scab Law Foes Lose In Alabama

Organized labor in Alabama scored a gain and suffered a setback at the hands of two legislative committees on the same day recently.

The House Business and Labor Committee reported out unfavorably a bill to repeal the State's "right to scab" law, burying it on the House's adverse calendar. A full House majority, or 54 members, would have to vote to take it off the list before action would be possible.

At the same time, the House Judiciary Committee—which had already approved the "right to scab" repealer—reported favorably a bill permitting the union shop where 80% of the workers vote for it in an election supervised by the State Labor Dept.

New Jersey

The New Jersey CIO Council urged the State Senate to pass eight House-approved bills, important to labor, to "redeem somewhat" the 1955 legislative record.

The measures would increase the State minimum wage to 90c an hour; established a 40-hour week for intrastate employes; raise the workmen's compensation maximum benefit to $35 weekly; extend coverage of unemployment compensation and total disability benefits to employes of banks and building and loan associations.

Also, require the attorney-general, prosecutors in large counties and their assistants to devote full time to their public duties; authorize county seats to take registrations for voting; empower the State Div. Against Discrimination to enforce the ban on bias in publicly-assisted housing, and create a commission, including labor representation, to study the State's antiquated factory safety laws.

Ohio

The Ohio CIO Council, facing an Aug. 15 deadline, appealed to circulators of its petitions to modernize the unemployment compensation law to turn in immediately their notarized petitions so they may be filed with the Secretary of State. Council Pres. James P. Griffin warned that "a signature not turned in just doesn't count."

CWA Gains First Pay Hikes Under $1 Minimum Law

THE FIRST contracts calling for supplemental wage boosts when the new $1 minimum wage law becomes effective have been negotiated by the CIO Communications Workers.

CWA-CIO and the Independent Telephone Co. of Kansas and Missouri have signed a contract covering about 1000 workers which calls for immediate wage hikes from 2c to 8c an hour. Further boosts of between 5c and 12c hourly will go into effect when the higher minimum wage becomes law.

Average value of the increase runs 4.07c as of July 1 and 13c an hour more next Mar. 1. The new pact also calls for termination pay for dial conversion layoffs, improved pensions and other fringe benefits.

A GROUP of 679 workers for General Telephone Corp. of Ohio, the majority of the firm's employes, voted to affiliate with CWA. Workers in two cities serviced by the company had been represented by the union for some time.

CWA represents workers employed by several other General units. General is the largest independent holding company in the country, with about 1.8 million telephones.

How To Buy—

Cutting Corners On Food Helps Worker's Family Balance Its Budget

BY SIDNEY MARGOLIUS

RECENTLY this writer reported that the University of California's Heller Committee budget for a wage-earner family of four now comes to $469 a month for homeowners, and $445 for a family that rents, in the San Francisco Bay area.

This breaks down to $108 before taxes (about $98.50 after), far more than most wage-earners get, since the average industrial wage at this writing is about $75 a week.

Mr. and Mrs. Irvin Nast of Colby, Wash., near Seattle, are a family with earnings higher than the average industrial wage but still below what the widely-respected Heller Committee finds is needed to buy a *"reasonable and acceptable"* standard of living. The Nasts have a boy going on five and a girl going on three. Nast works at the Navy Yard in Bremerton.

FROM HIS WAGES of $93 a week, Mr. Nast actually brings home $76 after deductions for withholding tax, retirement fund, group life insurance and savings bond ($3.75 a week for the last).

The Nasts keep a close record of their spending, as any family must if it plans to get maximum productivity from its income. Their average for the first six months of this year has been $73 a week.

As you'll observe in their spending record with this article, the real clue to how they get along is the unusually low food bill. It's been running at the rate of $69 a month, or $16 a week, much lower than the $20-$22 a week a family that size frequently spends.

Nor is this low food cost achieved at the expense of quality of meals. *"We eat well,"* Mrs. Nast says. The real secret is bulk buying and home preserving. The Nasts have an advantage in doing this, in a rural community like Colby.

The Nasts buy their meat by the half or quarter of beef or pork. The cost averages about $17 a month. In comparison, a city family buying in the usual retail markets would spend about $26 and many families much more. The Nast food budget includes $1 a month for a freezer locker, although they have an eight-foot freezer at home.

THE NASTS get a gallon of milk for 60c every other day from a farmer, also two dozen eggs a week and a pound of butter when the farmer churns it. In season, they either freeze or can strawberries, raspberries, cherries, peaches, pears, plums, beans, corn and beets.

Not all families can use all these money-saving- techniques. Big-city families don't have access to a freezing plant, and owning a freezer would wipe out for them much if not all the savings possible in bulk buying, if they can't buy produce for freezing from nearby farms.

This energetic family is building its own home. *"It's slow,"* the Nasts report, *"but the only way to get the house we desire."*

Here's How They Figure It

The Nast family's budget follows:

Food		$ 69.28
Housing		
Operation	$ 73.38	
Interest	7.37	
Taxes	4.00	
Fire Insurance	3.00	
Building materials	14.68	102.43
House furnishings		7.11
Clothing and upkeep		10.05
Transportation		
Ride to work	$ 10.30	
Own car expenses	14.85	
Insurance	8.00	33.15
Medical and dental		16.00
Life insurance		29.69
Personal allowances		14.31
Recreation, education		14.19
Union dues		2.25
Gifts, contributions		5.26
Payments on old debts		3.00
Miscellaneous		5.34
Savings account		3.90
TOTAL		$315.96
Weekly Average		73.00

THE STEPPED-UP CAMPAIGN of the National CIO Union Label Committee is bringing the label story to widely divergent groups. From Rotary clubs to state fair, from plant gates and classrooms, more and more people are becoming label-conscious.

Union Label Rep. Nate Egner, armed with displays and literature, addressed five meetings of Farmers Union groups. In Collinsville, Ill., he told the Rotarians how union-labeled goods stabilize and promote the national economy. Egner also brought his label message to an industrial relations class at Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Ill.

Three hundred delegates of the AFL Theatrical Stage Employes and Moving Picture Operators' convention in Morgantown, W. Va., took the union label inspection from Label Rep. Jack Corcoran, to see how many labels could be worn by one person.

CIO and AFL union staged a joint Union Label Week in Buffalo, N. Y. The Greater Buffalo CIO Council and the Buffalo Central Labor Union carried out a round of activities during the observance.

LABEL LOOSE LEAFS—Ohio State Penitentiary has a non-paying guest these days who won't forget next time to look for the label. A shoplifter, he took a suit from a Dayton store. When police caught up with him he had torn out the store and brand labels—*but he forgot the union label stitched into the inside pocket.*

The serial number on the label was checked against the manufacturer's records. It showed the suit had been sold to the store shortly before the theft. *The label tells the story, the crook decided, and he confessed.*

Profits, Lovely Profits Go Up And Up And Up

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL has just finished taking its semi-annual look at the net profits of corporations which have reported earnings for the first six months of 1955 and liked what it found. So did the corporations.

The 474 firms whose reports were available boosted profits by 33.2% over the first six months of 1954, the Journal learned—the sharpest gain since 1950, when business and industry were recovering from the 1949 depression. In dollars, the net take jumped from $1.7 billion last year to $2.3 billion this year.

The most impressive gain was scored by the textiles group, where profits zoomed 214.5%; steel manufacturing, where a pleasant 86.9% rise was noted, and railroads, with a 76% boost. Only one of the 26 industry groups covered by the report showed a drop, tool and machinery earnings sagging by one-half of 1%. The Journal attributed this to the long time-lag between the placing of orders and deliveries.

The gravy train will continue to roll ahead, the Journal predicted, explaining that "current indications are that the third quarter will bring a year-to-year climb of similar proportions."

		Second quar 1955	Second quar 1954	Chg. from year ago
12	Aircraft Makers	$31,617,000	$29,461,000	up 7.3%
4	Airlines	15,095,000	13,366,000	up 12.9
24	Autos and Equipment	392,626,000	260,576,000	up 50.7
22	Building Materials	90,016,000	61,898,000	up 45.4
21	Chemicals	195,624,000	152,681,000	up 28.1
11	Department Stores	16,501,000	13,982,000	up 18.0
6	Distillers	13,134,000	11,974,000	up 9.7
12	Drug Manufacturers	23,837,000	17,525,000	up 36.0
10	Electrical Equipments	74,188,000	68,628,000	up 8.1
7	Farm Equipments	46,613,000	37,649,000	up 23.8
14	Food Products	27,942,000	27,711,000	up 0.8
25	Steel Manufacturers	277,333,000	148,335,000	up 86.9
9	Mining and Metals	24,043,000	13,966,000	up 72.1
5	Movies and Theatres	4,651,000	3,453,000	up 34.7
5	Office Equipments	18,571,000	16,176,000	up 14.8
20	Petroleum Products	499,492,000	441,044,000	up 13.2
16	Pulp and Paper	38,199,000	31,863,000	up 19.9
4	Radio and Television	13,007,000	10,925,000	up 19.0
10	Railway Equipments	12,687,000	11,267,000	up 12.6
6	Rubber Companies	23,763,000	17,679,000	up 34.4
7	Textiles	8,271,000	2,630,000	up 214.5
9	Tobacco Companies	40,366,000	30,913,000	up 30.6
20	Tools and Machinery	19,105,000	19,193,000	off 0.5
126	Other Industrials	131,117,000	108,077,000	up 21.3
	Total 405 Industries	2,037,798,000	1,550,972,000	up 31.4
30	Utilities	107,426,000	94,995,000	up 13.1
39	Railroads	191,436,000	108,759,000	up 76.0
	Total 474 Companies	2,336,660,000,	1,754,726,000	up 33.2

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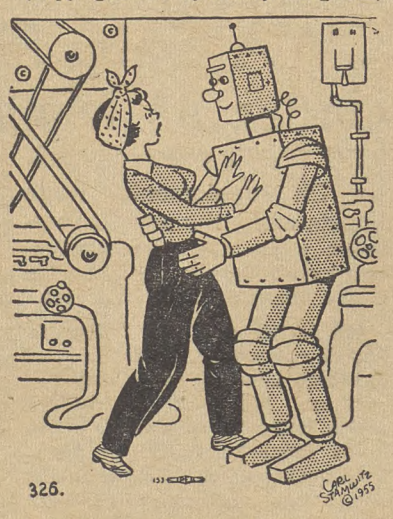


"Cut it out, Buster! There's some ways in which automation will never replace the man!"

The Woman's Angle—

PAC Is A Year-Round Job—More Important Than Canasta

By ESTHER MURRAY
CIO-PAC Field Representative

"THERE really isn't much political action work to do in a between-elections summer like this, is there?" a friend remarked recently.

MRS. MURRAY

We disagree. Political action is a year 'round job. And if we didn't have these "quiet" summers, we couldn't do a really good job during the more hectic periods.

A very good project for calm summer days, for instance, is to look around and get acquainted with our community. It is surprising how few of us—yes, even CIO women members and wives—know all we should know about our community.

How many people live in our city or county? What are their occupations, interests, problems, voting habits? How many precincts are there in our town, and how do they shape up politically?

How many people are registered in our community so that they can vote? And how can we reach those people who are not yet registered?

Here alone is a tremendous but fascinating field of study. Some of our women go about this business of getting to know their communities by themselves.

They study the map, they go to the city hall or the county seat for statistical information, they inquire at their Chamber of Commerce, and they consult their public libraries about any and all information they can get. The knowledge leads to a far more effective political action job later. New contacts are made. We gain a greater awareness of where our weaknesses are and where our strength is.

OTHERS GATHER into small groups to study their community. First the women get together on someone's shady lawn and pool all the information they do have about the precincts around them. One of the girls would carefully enter the available information on a large map of the city or county.

This will soon make obvious what we don't know and must go and find out. At this point the group divides itself into small sub-committees.

When the time comes for the big registration drive these women will know the situation and do a bang-up job.

It can be as much fun as a canasta party and much more useful.

DEMANDS for the recall of Gov. Alexander were made at demonstration in Virgin Islands led by CIO LIU 1812. Left photo shows Sec. Norman Chelquist addressing crowd of several thousand, some of whom can be seen in center photo. At right, Chelquist and Sen. Earl Ottley, a union official, present demonstrators' resolutions to Acting Gov. Claunch at his home. Changes in the islands' laws also were sought.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

THE RIVERS Joint Organizing Committee this past week settled a strike with the Simpson Oil Co., Charles, Mo., when the company agreed to recognize the RJOC.

This latest settlement comes at the time the RJOC ends its first year's operation. In August 1954 something new was instituted, a joint CIO and AFL organizing effort on the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio Rivers. Participating in this endeavor are the CIO Marine Engineers, the CIO Maritime Union and the AFL Masters, Mates & Pilots. Their objective is to organize the licensed and unlicensed crews aboard all river motor vessels that carried approximately 7% of the nation's total freight load in 1954.

Under the capable direction of Coordinator Charles Barranco, the RJOC has made tremendous progress in the past year. Contracts with many companies have been signed despite the handicap of having to cover thousands of miles of rivers to reach the crews.

ANOTHER SIGNIFICANT FACT is that for 12 months, two CIO and one AFL union have been working closely together in bringing organization to the river men.

The RJOC has wrought a tremendous change on the rivers, which were almost completely unorganized a year ago. This joint CIO-AFL effort will continue in every way possible to bring the union to the men and women working on river vessels.

CIO Reg. Dir. George DeNucci reports that the CIO Rubber Workers won an election at the Plastex Co., Columbus, O., by a vote of better than 2 to 1.

The CIO Electrical Workers won an election at the Adams Carbide Corp., Kenilworth, N. J., by an overwhelming vote, reports Reg. Dir. Michael Mann.

Sec.-Treas. John Lawson of the CIO Stone Workers reports that the laboratory employes of the Huron Portland Cement Co., Alpena, Mich., voted in favor of the USAPWA-CIO in a recent election.

15c Hike Won At Todd Yard

PAY BOOSTS "averaging better than 15c an hour" were negotiated by the CIO Shipbuilding Workers for 4200 employes of the Todd Shipyards Corp. in Brooklyn, N. Y., and Hoboken, N. J.

The pact, negotiated by a union committee headed by Pres. John J. Grogan, gives standard first-class mechanics who constitute 80% of the work force a rate of $2.27 an hour.

The company also agreed to discuss possible revisions in the pension plan at meetings which got under way later last week.

Utility Union Okays Pay Hike

Local 223 of the CIO Utility Workers has ratified a three-year contract with the Detroit Edison Co. The pact calls for a 16.75c package increase for 3800 workers in southeastern Michigan and wage increases of 6c to 15c hourly retroactive to June 1.

'Best Contract' Signed By URW

Calling it the "best contract" negotiated with any of the nation's rubber producers, the CIO Rubber Workers last week signed a five-year pact with General Tire & Rubber Co. covering pension and insurance plans.

The agreement, retroactive to Aug. 1, covers 5000 workers in Akron, O., and Waco, Tex. Pension-insurance agreements were signed recently with the Big Four of the rubber industry.

Brewers Gain 20c Wage Boost

The CIO Brewery Workers and the Western Pennsylvania Brewers Association reached agreement on a two-year contract providing for a 20c hourly increase over that period.

A 10c increase became effective immediately for the 2200 employes of the Duquesne, Fort Pitt and Pittsburgh brewing companies. They will get 7.5c on Aug. 1, 1956 and another 2.5c during the last six months of the pact.

4 State CIO Councils Get Charters

ALL BUT two states now have CIO Industrial Union Council charters, with only New Mexico and South Dakota remaining last week without them.

Idaho, Arizona and Nevada were issued charters recently, and the North Dakota Council charter was presented at formal ceremonies in Fargo late last month.

The number of State Councils previously had remained at 42 for some time.

John Ramsay of the CIO Community Relations Dept. made the North Dakota Council presentation at exercises in the Powers Hotel. He was accompanied by CIO Reg. IX Assistant Dir. Leon Stamey.

RAMSAY inducted the new Council officers. They are: Pres. Horace J. Reardon, Communications Workers; Vice Pres. Norman Anderson, Packinghouse Workers; Mrs. Betty Hanson, CWA; Trustees Carl Anderson, UPWA; Mrs. Irene Moe, CWA and Raymond Watland, Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers; and Sergeant-at-Arms C. B. Skarvold, OCAW.

Reardon told the meeting that plans are under way for all CIO locals in the State to affiliate with the new Council, which already has substantial membership from locals in the Fargo-Moorhead area.

Bay State Approves GW

UNEMPLOYED workers in Massachusetts who receive payments under a guaranteed wage plan may continue to collect unemployment compensation benefits at the same time, Atty.-Gen. George Fingold ruled last week.

Payments under the plan negotiated by the CIO Auto Workers with the Ford Motor Co. and General Motors do not constitute "remuneration" under Massachusetts law, he advised Gov. Herter (R.).

Fingold's ruling was handed down in response to Herter's inquiry as to whether special legislation was needed to legalize guaranteed wage payments. None is needed, the law officer answered.

CIO In Virgin Islands Asks Governor's Recall

SPONSORED by CIO Local Industrial Union 1812, the largest political rally in the history of the Virgin Islands marched on Government House last week to demand the recall of Gov. Archie A. Alexander, appointed by President Eisenhower in April 1954.

Several thousand islanders were in the crowd that paraded through the streets in orderly fashion behind a band to present resolutions urging Alexander's ouster and asking Eisenhower and Congress to consider amendments to the Organic Act, passed by the 83rd Congress for the territory's administration.

Alexander was charged with "hating the people of the Virgin Islands" and making statements derogatory to their character. The Governor, a resident of Des Moines, Ia., before his appointment, was reported to be in Washington at the time of the demonstration.

Under the Organic Act the Governor has an absolute veto over actions of the Island Legislature. LIU 1812, with headquarters in Charlotte Amalie, the Islands' largest community, has bitterly protested the manner in which Alexander has ignored the wishes of the union and the people in his conduct of territorial affairs.

AT Government House no official was present to receive the resolutions from the crowd. An orderly took them on behalf of the Island government. Later the suggestion was made that the crowd go to the home of Government Secretary Claunch, the Acting Governor, a distance of about a mile.

Police were sent to the area but were not required. The government secretary, acting as governor, accepted the resolutions.

Sec. Norman A. Chelquist of LIU 1812, Organizer Leonard Normil, Sen. Earl B. Ottley and Mrs. Geraldine Williams, a member of the union's executive board, were among those who addressed the protest meeting.

Alexander's administration has been called "incompetent and high-handed."

The revised Organic Act transfered to the Secretary of the Interior and the Governor all powers which in a democracy are reserved for the people and their elected representatives.

LIU 1812 has about 1000 members on St. Thomas Island, which has a 14,000 population.

Beware, Archie, Ides Of March '56

The attitude of Gov. Archie A. Alexander of the Virgin Islands is reflected in his retort to the rally which demanded his political scalp. It was more in keeping with a Ceasar than a representative of a democratic government.

"They (the islanders) don't want discipline and that's what I'm giving them," Alexander said complacently.

14c Gained By UPWA

A 14c AN HOUR general wage increase across the board was negotiated with the Big Four of the meat packing industry by the CIO Packinghouse Workers last week.

Contracts with Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Cudahy Packing Co. and Wilson & Co. were open on the matter of wages only. The increase was effective Aug. 1 in plants of all four firms around the country.

The same settlement was later reached with Hormel Co.

Vandercook Is On Vacation

John W. Vandercook, CIO-sponsored commentator on the ABC network, has left for a three-week vacation. John McVane, another popular ABC news analyst, will be his substitute during the vacation period.

Vandercook expects to spend some time in Great Britain, where he will interview a numbers of leaders in British economic and political life.

The CIO program is broadcast each weekday evening at 7:00 EDT.

DuPont In The Chips

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. reported net income of over $92.6 million for the quarter ended June 30, compared with $78.3 million for the same period a year ago.

The Land Democracy Almost Forgot—

Jail, Fines, Evictions Harass Sugar Strikers

(Second of two articles)
BY EUGENE A. KELLEY

JAIL TERMS, fines, evictions and harassment continued last week to plague 1500 striking CIO Packinghouse Workers in the land democracy almost forgot.

Along the roads around Reserve and Gramercy the sugar cane ripened and grew under a sweltering Louisiana sun. The stalks towered above a tall man's head, rank and lush as any jungle growth.

In the two small towns union men and women watched patiently for the next overt movement against their 16-week strike by the courts and the companies. Reserve and Gramercy are separated by a scant dozen miles of dusty highway that parallels the broadly rolling Mississippi River.

But they are separated from the rest of the nation by an ironclad feudalism whose grip for the first time is threatened by an aroused, embittered people long accustomed to tyranny.

Moving swiftly last week, the law reached into Gramercy and committed 27 leaders of UPWA-CIO Local 1167 to jail, some for three days, others for five. The local itself was fined $1000, the jailed strikers were fined a total of $2950 for contempt of an order by Judge Walter Hamlin in St. James Parish (county) court.

NO GLOOM is evident in the conduct of the 16-week strike by CIO Packinghouse Workers against two Louisiana sugar refineries. At left, strike strategy is discussed outside Local 1124 office in Reserve by Pres. Antoine Songy, left, Sec.-Treas. Barbara Falgoust and UPWA Field Rep. Alvin Vicknair. Right photo shows picketing of headquarters of Godchaux Sugars, Inc., in financial district of downtown New Orleans. Strike continues in feudal atmosphere.

In Reserve this week, 31 members of Local 1124 await the decision of a St. John the Baptist Parish jurist who has continued their contempt trial week after week. Judge L. Robert Rivarde may well elect to jail and fine the one woman and the men who have been active in the strike at the refinery of Godchaux Sugars, Inc.

The Louisiana Supreme Court dealt two hammer blows against the strikers' fight for justice and dignity. The tribunal rejected an appeal from Judge Rivarde's eviction order against nine families from their homes on Godchaux property. Then it turned down the appeal from execution of Judge Hamlin's sentences of fines and jailings.

The strikers contended they had long term leases with the Godchaux firm under which they would be permitted to occupy the company-owned houses at small monthly rentals until they reached retirement age. The firm told the court the leases were on a month to month basis.

Wages The Issue

Added to the union's work was the task of finding new homes for the nine families, not the first to be turned out of their quarters since the strike began Apr. 14. The issue is the refusal of Godchaux and Colonial Sugars, Inc., to pay the 10c hourly increase given by other major sugar refineries in the New Orleans area.

Judge Hamlin's orders, upheld by the State's highest court, were enforced after a previous writ was directed not only at the strikers but at their wives, children and indeed every member of the community, barring them from aiding the strike against Colonial Sugars.

All picketing was forbidden and today Gramercy is a no-man's land patroled by State troopers and private police imported for strike duty to ride herd on scabs.

The jailed strikers joined six others across the river in the parish jail at Edgard who are doing time for merely being present in a tavern where scabs were assaulted. No charge was made that they took an actual part in the assault.

Among those jailed last week were Pres. Arthur Arceneaux and Sec.-Treas. Laurence Vicknair of Local 1167.

Vicknair is a common name in the region. Helping direct strike activity in the two towns is UPWA Field Rep. Alvin Vicknair.

Mederic Vicknair vigorously wages the strike against Godchaux despite his 64 years. Employed by the firm for 46 years, he recalls the days of World War I when sugar sold for 35c a pound and he and his fellow workers got 20c an hour. Today as a weigher of raw sugar he earns $1.42 an hour.

"I'll be the last man back to work," vows Emile Battard, 68, who has worked for Godchaux since 1917 and is going through the first strike workers in that atmosphere of despotism ever dared wage.

'A 100% Union Man'

Dewey Weber has worked for the company since 1913. His son is in jail across the river as a result of the tavern brawl, but he tells the world he's a *"100% union man."*

Solomon Singleton hauls strikers back and forth to the picket lines from the union hall every hour on the hour in his light pickup truck.

The union is almost as close to him as his six youngsters, ranging from seven years to nine months. Under UPWA's contract he became a first class mechanic's helper at $1.40 a hour, the first member of his race to win a job in the mechanical force.

The things that Solomon would like to say don't come to him easily, nor is there any glib eloquence among any of the strikers.

But in their faces, in the tone of the prayer with which they open and close their daily meetings, in their eagerness to win this strike are the things that Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, yes, and Philip Murray, might say were they in Louisiana today.

Theirs is a plea for decency, for dignity, for human justice and the other values for which the rest of America stands.

Jailed Strikers Reject Offer

Resentment is running high in Gramercy, La., at the unsolicited efforts of Mayor Earl Deroche and a local physician to persuade jailed strikers to settle the UPWA-CIO dispute against Colonial Sugars, Inc., on the basis of a 5c hourly increase.

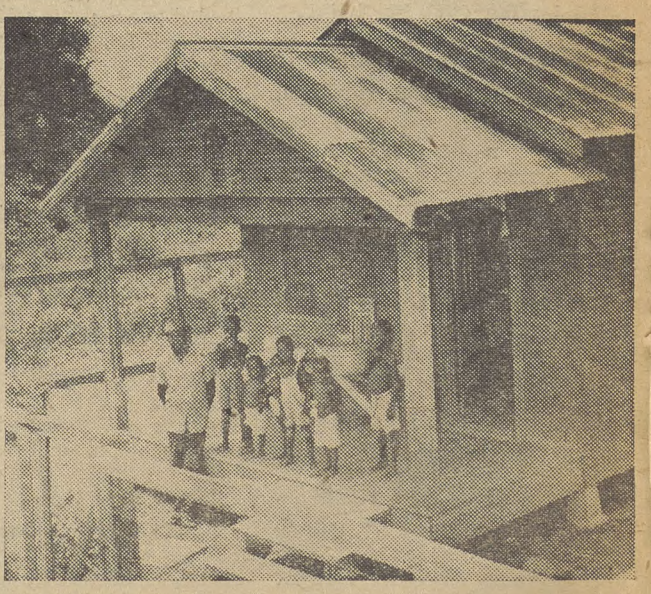
The two visited the 27 union members in the county jail at Convent a short time after their arrest to ask them to end the strike. Union staff representatives were excluded from the jail during the talks.

The strikers summarily rejected the offer of the unofficial negotiators and promised the strike would continue.

Catholic Weekly Raps Godchaux

The arrogance of Leon Godchaux, president of Godchaux Sugars, Inc., whose Reserve, La., plant is struck by CIO Packinghouse Workers, is criticized by Commonweal, national Catholic weekly.

"What's the matter; don't you think we've been good masters?" Godchaux is quoted by Commonweal as asking a union official recently.



THERE'S PLENTY OF ACTIVITY daily at the sugar strike headquarters. Left photo shows leaders of Local 1167 in Gramercy during meeting. From left, UPWA-CIO Field Rep. Alvin Vicknair, Pres. Arthur Arceneaux and Sec.-Treas. Lawrence Vicknair and friends just before starting brief jail term. Center photo shows registration for picket duty at quarters of Local 1124. At right, Solomon Singleton poses outside home with five of his six children. He was the first Negro to win job in Godchaux refinery mechanical force, thanks to union contract terms.

The CIO News

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The Potential of Atomic Power See Page 7

IUE Gains In New GE Pact

—See Page 3

Posies For The Pickets— Something new in the way of friendly picket lines developed in Denver, when members of Local 15 of the CIO Lithographers struck a new branch store of the W. H. Kistler Stationery Co. Soon after the strike began, blonde Jackie Claiborne (left), the firm's advertising manager, showed up to pass out carnations to ALA member William L. Work, other pickets. She also offered chances on a trip to Las Vegas, but there were no takers. ALA charged Kistler locked out 16 members, refused standard agreement.

Sugar Strike Gets Backing— UPWA-CIO Pres. Ralph Helstein (center) chats with delegates from striking Louisiana sugar locals at a special convention at Chicago. **(Story Page 11.)**

Shoeless— But Smiling One of nine children, this Tuxedo, N. C., girl is kept out of school because she has no shoes. Her father is a CIO Textile Worker on strike at the Green River Cotton Mills, located in the Carolina resort country. **(See Page 6 for photo-story on the strike.)**

CIO Hails Social Security On 20th Anniversary

SOCIAL security, a "radically new concept" of government responsibility, was hailed for its "tremendous achievements" by the CIO on the 20th anniversary of its enactment into law.

The Social Security Act, signed Aug. 14, 1935, was called "a living memorial to the humanitarian ideals of Pres. Roosevelt and his Administration" in a statement by Chairman Joseph N. Curran of the CIO Social Security Committee.

At the same time, he pledged that CIO unions "will continue the fight to win practical recognition of the nation's social welfare needs" by bringing social security benefits into line with present-day needs.

"America has found that it is good for all the people for its citizens to have economic security against the rigors of old age," said Curran, who also is president of the CIO Maritime Union.

Reminder

When Franklin D. Roosevelt signed the Social Security Act 20 years ago he said:

"This law represents a cornerstone in a structure which is being built, but it is by no means complete."

"America has found that unemployment insurance is good for the whole community as well as for the unemployed.

"Today, the concept of Old Age and Survivors Insurance, and of unemployment insurance, is accepted as reasonable and just. Our sole quarrel is how much each of these kinds of insurance America needs and can afford."

Curran recalled the "anvil chorus of disaster" that arose when the law was signed "from those who see doomsday in every social advance." But today, he pointed out, even the well-to-do accept their benefits as a matter of course—and "rightfully so." Even the Republican party has abandoned its original opposition, he added.

"That this change of attitude has come about is, in part at least, a tribute to the CIO," he said.

"UNTIL 1949, big business violently opposed improved social security. In 1949, CIO's major unions won private pension plans supplemental to federal old age benefits.

"Only when big business found that corporation pension benefits would increase rapidly unless federal old age benefits were increased, did the sophisticated conservatives of the GOP suddenly find merit in improved old age benefits under the government program."

Unemployment insurance payments have failed to keep pace with changing needs, Curran recalled, having dropped from about half the going wage in 1935 to about one-third at present.

"What the CIO has done to win improved old age benefits," he promised, "it is beginning to do in the field of unemployment insurance.

"LABOR, now, has broken new ground in winning a guaranteed wage, this guarantee geared to the unemployment compensation system. With further union demands for such wage guarantees, it appears quite probable that big business opposition to more adequate unemployment benefits will decrease.

"Thus, the men and women of the CIO have good reason to hail this 20th anniversary of the Social Security Law. It is proud of labor's part in helping to win both the original law and subsequent improvements.

"Nevertheless, the CIO sees today's standards of social security as just a start. It is time to take up the task of meeting America's social security needs in other fields. These future needs were foreseen in the original social security bill as part of our social security blueprint. Now is the time to start building from this blueprint."

—Photo courtesy of Labor's Daily

DOUG CROSSES PICKET LINE—Interior Sec. McKay, a member of Pres. Eisenhower's Cabinet, crossed the picket line of AFL Machinists soon after strike began at McKay's Chevrolet-Cadillac agency in Salem, Ore.

Cabinet Member Sets Example—

Chevvy Dealer McKay Crosses Picket Line

INTERIOR Sec. McKay crossed the picket line into McKay Chevrolet, Salem, Ore., almost as soon as striking AFL Machinists hit the bricks.

McKay, who says he now maintains only a "small" interest in the auto agency, declined to say whether his "small" interest included any policy-making powers.

When McKay came to Washington proclaiming frankly, *"We are here in the saddle as a businessmen's administration,"* his firm was widely reported as being *"the biggest Chevrolet dealer in the Willamette Valley."*

AFL Machinists, who had contracts with McKay Chevrolet from 1948, struck only after abandoning all demands for pay increases and offering to continue the old contract.

The union originally asked a 15c hourly pay rise and a health and welfare fund that would have lifted pay scales in McKay Chevrolet—which also sells Cadillacs—and two other Salem auto dealers to the level prevailing in the Portland (Ore.) market.

THE COMPANIES countered with a proposal of no pay rise plus elimination of the following provisions of earlier contracts:

- Abolition of the union shop.
- Abolition of seniority.
- Elimination of a 40-hour guaranteed work week.
- Elimination of overtime pay for work beyond 40 hours.
- Elimination of Saturday as an "overtime" day.
- Elimination of three paid holidays per year.
- Elimination of pay for laundering work clothes.

Fourteen months of negotiations, including sessions with federal mediators, produced no softening of the company position.

THE UNION then offered to continue existing pay scales and take the least offensive of management's counter-proposals.

Management added a new demand—cancellation of hourly wages and payment of mechanics on a piecework basis, with workers getting 45% and management 55% of the customer's dollar.

At this point the union struck *—and McKay crossed the picket line.*

AFL Leaders Meet On Unity Problems

LEADERS of the AFL held a series of important meetings in Chicago last week looking towards the merger convention of CIO and AFL next Dec. 5 in New York City to form a united labor organization.

The AFL's parleys were highlighted by a review of the draft constitution to go before the merged convention, a call for increased labor political action, a warning on continued high unemployment and decisions on intra-union problems.

The AFL Executive Council met for three days, and was followed by a one-day special convention scheduled to act only on a technical constitutional amendment. This change would allow the federation to postpone its regular convention from September until immediately before the New York merger meeting.

Later in the week, presidents and other officers of AFL international unions held a one-day conference on labor unity.

According to press reports from Chicago, the council in a closed-door session considered a number of changes in the merger constitution. The suggestions will be presented to the CIO Executive Board.

Other highlights of the AFL council's decisions:

Economy: The AFL warned that "the persistence of large-scale unemployment" is endangering present prosperity. Citing government listing of 31 major cities and 101 smaller areas as having a "substantial labor surplus," it said "the plain fact is that today's prosperity has bypassed a large number of localities."

Congress: The record of the recently-adjourned 84th Congress was called "generally disappointing."

Political Action: The AFL urged "far more intensive" political action in the '56 campaigns, saying "with a united labor movement, we will be able to tackle this major responsibility more effectively in the future than ever before in the past."

Fur Workers: The council refused to approve the merger of the Fur & Leather Workers—expelled from CIO several years ago as Communist dominated—with the AFL Butchers. AFL Pres. George Meany said he is still "unconvinced" that the fur union has been "cleaned up."

In another action, Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the AFL Electrical Workers was elected to a council vacancy, succeeding the late J. Scott Milne, former IBEW president. Gordon M. Freeman, who succeeded Milne as IBEW president, has been named to the AFL Metal Trades and Building Trades Councils.

At a press conference, Meany scorned Communist propaganda suggestions for a visit of a U. S. labor delegation to Russia. The council "vigorously" rejected such proposals, saying they would "serve the interests of the Soviet dictatorship at home and abroad."

Macy's Hike Of $2 Set

AN ARBITRATOR last week granted a $2 a week pay raise to some 8000 employes of Macy's department stores in the New York City area, who are represented by Local 1-S of the CIO Retail-Wholesale Union.

The arbitrator, Dr. George W. Taylor of the University of Pennsylvania, also awarded a $1 increase in the stores' minimum wage to bring it to $39 a week. He refused to cut the work week from 40 hours to 35.

Wage talks under the contract, which runs until Feb. 1, 1956, began last Feb. 1. Negotiations continued for two months before the dispute went to arbitration.

'Happy' Chandler Victor In Kentucky Governor Race

"HAPPY" Chandler hit the political comeback trail last week, winning the Democratic nomination for governor of Kentucky.

The former U. S. Senator, governor and baseball commissioner, who had an anti-labor record in public office, defeated Judge Bert T. Combs in the Democratic primary.

The vote, from three-quarters of the State's 4100 precincts, gave Chandler a lead of some 18,000.

Outcome of the hotly-fought primary was described in press reports as an upset for the State Democratic organization headed by Sen. Clements, who was acting majority leader in the final weeks of the recent session of Congress, and Gov. Lawrence W. Wetherby.

"The Veep," Sen. Barkley, joined in strongly supporting Combs.

Combs also had the backing of the Kentucky CIO Council, the United Mine Workers and many Negro groups.

While he served in the Senate before World War II, Chandler voted "wrong" by labor on a number of key issues. In 1948, he was associated with the Dixiecrat campaign. Earlier, while governor, he sent the State militia into "Bloody Harlan County" during a 1939 miner's strike.

In the Kentucky general election, Chandler will be opposed by Edwin R. Denney, Republican nominee for governor.

Quarles Named To Talbott Post

Donald A. Quarles, assistant secretary of defense for research and development, was appointed secretary of the air force last week by Pres. Eisenhower. He succeeded Harold E. Talbot, who resigned when his business connections were exposed in congressional hearings.

Give A Buck To PAC —The Job You Save May Be Your Own

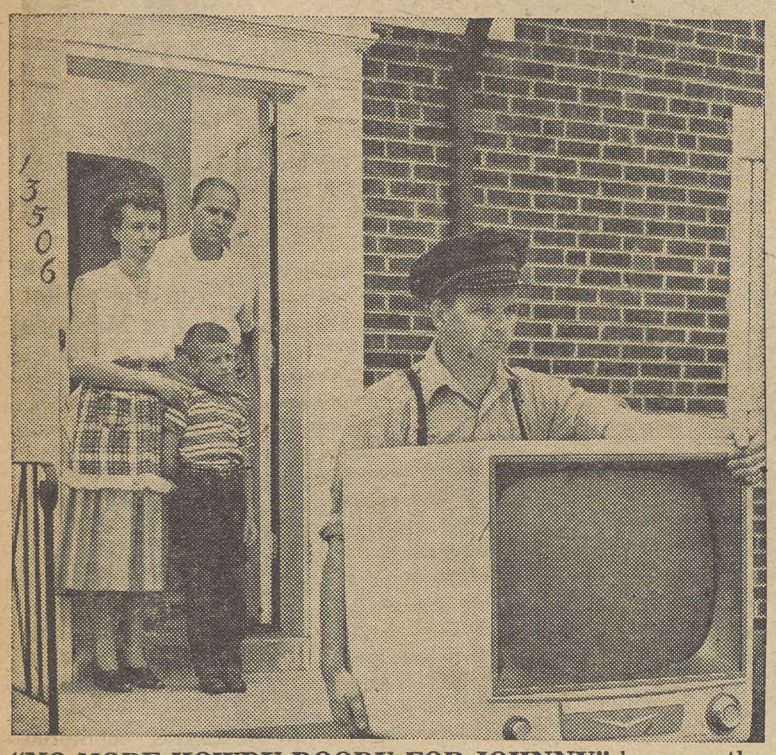
IUE Gets 40c Hike In 5-Year GE Pact

By GERVASE N. LOVE

THE CIO Electrical Workers late last week reached a settlement with the General Electric Co. which it estimated would yield 100,000 members wage increases of 40c an hour spread over the next five years.

Settlement came more than a month in advance of expiration of the present contract on Sept. 15, in marked contrast to negotiations in other years.

Besides the wage increases, the five-year agreement gives the IUE-CIO its first leg on union security in the form of a stronger checkoff, makes outstanding changes in health and life insurance, increases pensions and changes the pension plan from contributory to non-contributory, and sharply improves many other contract clauses.



"NO MORE HOWDY DOODY FOR JOHNNY" because the TV set is being repossessed. Johnny's dad doesn't have guaranteed employment, has been laid off and can't meet the payments. This photo is from an ad CIO Electrical Workers placed in the electrical appliance trade press to show how union bargaining objectives help business.

Pres. James B. Carey, who also is secretary-treasurer of the CIO, and Chairman John H. Callahan of the IUE-CIO General Electric Conference Board, said the settlement is the highest ever negotiated between the company and any union in one contract.

THE negotiating committee will recommend acceptance to the union's GE Conference Board, which will meet Aug. 25, and to the members, who will act on it in a referendum.

Calling the agreement "a splendid settlement," Carey said it represents "highly gratifying advances which satisfy many of the demands that the IUE-CIO has been seeking from General Electric for years."

"The progressive wage increases," he added, "the non-contributory pensions, the irrevocable checkoff and renegotiation of employment security problems—these are among a considerable number of gains which will benefit GE workers throughout the country.

"I believe that this new contract can provide new and better foundations for labor relations in GE. We are hopeful that this agreement augurs a future of more reasonable and sincere collective bargaining relations."

The union said the wage increases will start with slightly more than 3%, with a 4.5c per hour minimum in the first year. They will increase to 3.6%, with a 5c minimum the fourth year, plus 1c extra in the fourth and fifth years. The average wage is now $1.93 an hour.

CERTAIN non-incentive workers will receive one-half to 6c per hour additional the first year.

Other features include:

1. A cost of living escalator clause with quarterly computation which provides that wages will not be cut if the cost of living drops.

JAMES B. CAREY
Announces sweeping IUE gains in new GE contract.

2. A reopener at the end of the third year to give the union a chance to negotiate on any employment security problems that may arise and to secure protection for the jobs and incomes of laid-off workers.

3. A health program covering catastrophic illness of long duration either at home, or in a hospital, nursing home or clinic. Payment for such illness may be as high as $5000 per person at home, $10,000 in a hospital including surgery, doctors' bills, drugs, etc.

In addition, operations at home or in a doctor's office are covered.

4. Life insurance was increased to provide twice the average earnings in case of death, the highest ever negotiated by a union and a big corporation. Maximum sickness and accident disability over a 26-week period were boosted from the present $40 to $85 a week.

5. Pensions were increased from $125 a month to $148.50 for workers with 25 years of service.

The employe's contribution to the pension fund was cut from 2% to 1% of earnings this year, and will end by Oct. 1, 1958, when the plan will become basically non-contributory — an increase of 4c an hour in take-home. After Oct. 1, 1958, there will be no contribution on the first $4200 of annual earnings, and a 3% contribution on the excess.

THE IUE-CIO also won assurance of holiday pay for workers on continuous operations; three days paid leave in case of death in the immediate family; extension of the recall period for laid-off workers from one year to 18 months for those five years' tenure, and to 24 months for those with 10 years; better vacations; assurance of arbitration in case of discharges, and double time after 12 hours of work.

Philco Earnings Climb By 100%

The profitable state of the electrical appliance industry was indicated by last week's announcement of Philco Corp. that its earnings had climbed by more than 100% so far this year.

The company's first six months report list sales of $178 million and net income of $3.5 million or 90c a share this year. Figures for the same 1954 period were $174 million sales and $1.7 million earnings, or 41c a share.

GOP Pledges To Enact FEP Laws In States Only Campaign Talk

THE RESOUNDING Republican promises, during the last campaign, to do something about Fair Employment Practices legislation in the states during 1955 legislative sessions have proved, as usual, to be just so much lip service.

There have been a few exceptions, of course—just as there have been some cases where the Democrats did no better.

On the whole, the states' 1955 record in the battle against bias in hiring has been nothing to brag about despite the impetus of the Supreme Court's historic decision outlawing segregation in the schools.

In only two states—both with substantial CIO membership—have FEPC laws been passed. These are Michigan and Minnesota.

In Michigan, the Republican-controlled House and Senate followed the lead of Gov. Williams (D.) to enact a piece of legislation which is workable and has teeth for enforcement in it.

CIO unions were in the forefront of the fight to push it through. With other union and non-labor groups, they joined to beat down 22 amendments which would have had the effect of crippling it.

In Minnesota, Gov. Freeman and his Democratic-Farmer Labor Administration sponsored a comprehensive FEP act the Legislature approved which will be effective only if the commission it sets up is given an appropriation large enough to administer it.

Dist. Dir. Glenn Chinander of the CIO Packinghouse Workers, one of the many CIO leaders who actively fought for the legislation, was named a member of the commission. Ingwald Jacobson, of Virginia, Minn., a member of the CIO Steelworkers, was appointed to a review panel.

In Arizona, where the Democrats control everything, a limited FEP bill covering only public employment and employment on government contracts was enacted. However, there is no provision whatsoever for administering or enforcing it.

A classic example of Republican opposition to FEPC was offered in Ohio, where the CIO and other liberal groups have waged a long but thus far unsuccessful battle to end discrimination in hiring.

Three FEP bills were introduced in the Republican-controlled Legislature. One was backed by the Ohio Committee for FEP Legislation, which includes several CIO unions in its membership. The Senate Labor & Commerce Committee killed all three of them by the same vote—three Republicans to two Democrats.

"The committee," the FEP group's publication said, "has always been scrupulously nonpartisan. But in the interest of honest reporting, it must state that obviously no FEP bill will ever have a chance so long as the present Republican leadership dominates all legislation. It will continue to kill FEP ruthlessly and cynically."

In California, an FEPC bill with the support of organized labor reached the floor of the Assembly for the first time. It was passed by the House, killed in the Senate Labor Committee.

In Illinois, where the Legislature also is GOP-controlled, the House passed a bill and the Senate Industrial Affairs Committee killed it. In Pennsylvania, Gov. Leader's (D.) FEPC bill, vigorously supported by labor, was passed by the Democratic House and has been stalled in the GOP Senate since June.

In another phase of civil rights, an Alabama bill aimed at preserving segregation in the schools became law when Gov. Folsom (D.) refused either to sign or veto it.

Factory Jobs Lag Below '53 Record

EMPLOYMENT reached an all-time high for the second consecutive month in July with 64,995,000 men and women holding jobs, the joint report of the Commerce and Labor Depts. showed last week.

However, close scrutiny of the figures showed that while industrial employment and total non-agricultural employment were up from both June 1955 and July 1954, they still hadn't reached the levels of July 1953 although production has surpassed the marks set then.

In addition, unemployment, while less than a year earlier, is still one million more than in July 1953.

The figures indicated that much of the increase in total employment was in the doubtful field of self-employment.

Here are some of the details:

Employment: Climbed to just under 65 million from 64,016,000 in June.

Unemployment: At 2.5 million was about 100,000 less than in June and 900,000 less than in July 1954, but was one million more than in July 1953.

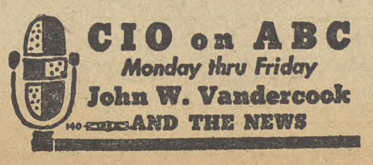
Factory employment: Edged up negligibly between June and July, and at 16.6 million was one million more than in July 1954 but 700,000 less than in the same month of 1953.

Non-farm employment: Crept up about 200,000 in the month to 49.5 million, a gain of 1.6 million in a year but still 300,000 short of the July 1953 level.

The report said much of the June-July increase in employment was due to the hiring of "school-age personnel," or vacationing students, in trades and services. The small decline in unemployment of adult men it called "more significant."

In a separate report, the Commerce Dept. disclosed that total personal income dropped slightly in June in spite of the fact that privately-paid wages and salaries continued to move upward by $600 million, to a record annual rate of $172.9 billion.

The June personal income rate was estimated at $301.2 billion, a drop of $200 million under the record high reached in May but $14.5 billion more than the July 1954 rate. The report explained that payroll gains were cancelled out by drops in farm income and transfer payments.



New Dixon-Yates Deals

There hasn't been any fundamental change in the "give-away" policies of the Eisenhower Administration on the nation's existing natural resources and its potential atomic power plenty, despite the hasty retreat which it beat a few weeks ago from the Dixon-Yates deal.

Hells Canyon

There are new Dixon-Yates deals in the making, as indicated by two developments last week. One, which got the attention it deserved, was the Federal Power Commission's decision on Hells Canyon — announced only after Congress got out of town —giving development of that big Pacific Northwest power site to an eastern-owned private utility. *What happened before the FPC to proposals for full, effective devlopment of Hells Canyon is graphically portrayed in Herblock's cartoon at the left.*

The second "give-away" decision was lost in the shuffle of newspaper attention on the United Nation's on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in Geneva. That's an important and valuable meeting.

But here at home, the Eisenhower Administration seems to be making certain that any development of atomic energy for peaceful, productive purposes will be in the hands of the same high-rate, watered-stock private utilities which so often have been blind to the power needs of a full productive economy.

The Atomic Energy Commission announced that it is giving Detroit Edison and Commonwealth Edison of Chicago the go-ahead on nuclear electric power projects. General Electric, Westinghouse and Niagara-Mohawk Power already have similar okays. And the AEC denied application of a public power district to plan an atomic power plant.

The Hells Canyon decision, members of Congress have promised, will bring "a new Dixon-Yates fight." *Equal attention should be given to the pattern of atomic power development.*

The '56 Curtain Lifts

Sec. of Labor Mitchell went to Boston last week, delivered a speech which lifts the curtain on the GOP campaign argument for '56. Quoth the Secretary—who has demonstrated more hindsight than foresight on the issue of extending minimum wage coverage along with boosting the pay floor to $1:

"The peace and prosperity we are enjoying today for the first time in 30 years . . . are the result of the carefully though out and broadly applied policies of Pres. Eisenhower and his Administration . . ."

Some figures which the Secretary didn't mention in his "peace and prosperity" argument are these: In the midst of climbing total employment, unemployment is still one million more than two years ago. While earnings of 16 largest corporations have climbed by 45%, personal income and factory workers' earnings are declining. While consumer prices are going up, farm income dropped by $1 billion. While steel production is rising, Pittsburgh continues a distress area with high layoffs.

There's a need for more than optimism, Mr. Secretary.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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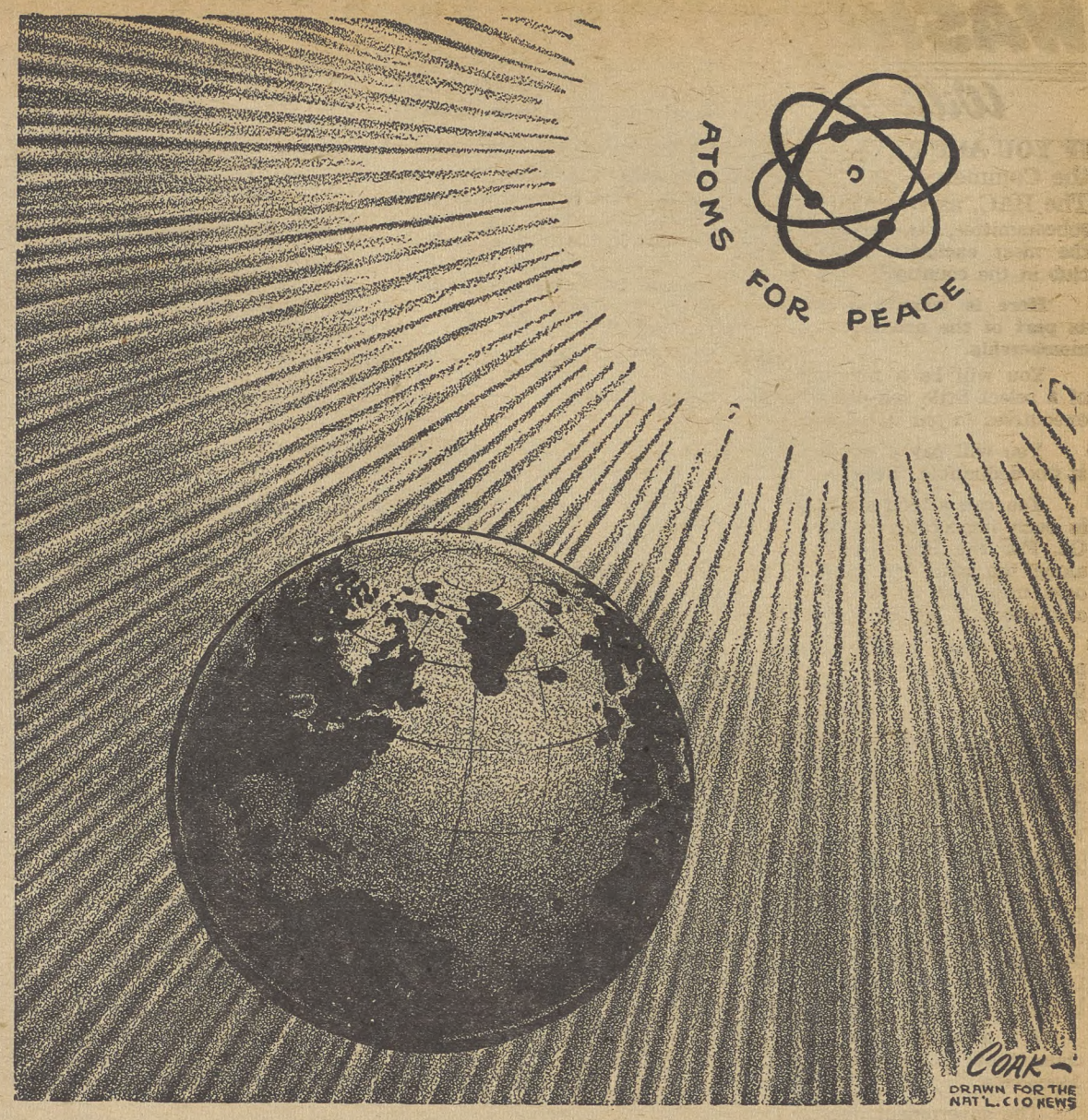
The Latest Satellite!



In Other Words—

Surge Of Free Unionism In Italy

This account of the recent surge of free trade unionism in Italy, as digested and printed below, was written for Free Labor World, official organ of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

By ROBERT GAFNER

A FEW MONTHS AGO, when there wasn't any question of setting out an analysis of the general position in Italy, observers took refuge in prudent reserve. They did not hide their uncertainty.

In a still weak state, only overcoming with difficulty the aftermath of fascism and authoritarian regimentation, suffering in a thousand ways from the results of the war, not even the most vital events in the economic or social spheres succeeded in rallying public opinion.

The workers were split. The Cominform found in Italy one of its most important sources of support. The Italian Communist party experienced little difficulty in permeating the unstable mass with Communist cells.

Recently all this has altered; present conditions in the economic, trade union and social spheres are changing almost as one watches.

There are many reasons for this new psychological climate. The most important is the shift which took place during 1954 in the outlook of the Italian workers.

They had been divided. They decided to unite. They had been impoverished by inflation and by the disinterest of stubborn employers who felt that they enjoyed divine rights. The workers fought for better salaries and for better living conditions: they gained the victory.

An Outlook Of Promise

It is no longer a time of indecision. The general situation in Italy has lost its fluidity and has hardened.

The outlook is now full of promise in the economic and social spheres, as a result of a series of events of which the most important were the agreement on essential points between the free trade unions; agreements improving basic wages by bonuses and subsidies; stimulation of business by the prospects of the 10-year Vanoni (economic development) Plan, and the chain reaction in private industry and state-controlled industries started by increases in wages and salaries.

All these elements have luckily had a positive effect. They have considerably brightened prospects in the social sphere.

On July 5 and 6, 1954, delegates of the two democratic trade union organizations, the Confederazione Italiana dei Sindacati Lavoratori (CISL) and the Unione Italiana de Lavoro (UIL) met at Brussels with representatives of the ICFTU and its European Regional Organization. They had a wide-ranging discussion on the terms of cooperation between the two federations. Each maintained its autonomy.

A comparison with the example given by the trade unions of the U. S. seems inevitable. The Italian trade union press has strongly underlined the significance of the merger of the AFL and CIO. It received the news with welcome. It saw in this agreement more than a precedent in a distant country: it saw an invitation to follow suit.

One thing is certain; from about the middle of last year cooperation improved. It was a sign that an era was at its end. It was a sign that

Votes In The Factories

At the beginning of 1955 workers in factories were called on to vote for new works councils. They must have caused surprise to Italian opinion, because they turned out to mark the end of the reign of the Cominform over the factories in the north end of the peninsula.

The number of registered members of the CISL in 426 firms in various provinces and of various types is 40,720. During the recent balloting in those firms, this same CISL received 83,888 votes.

That was indeed the most effective reply ever made by free workers to the slanders and falsehoods which the Communists launch against our trade union brethren in Italy.

The victory could not be gainsaid. News of it spread through the whole of Italy and raised immense hope and enthusiasm for the future successes of democratic trade unionism—successes in the immediate future.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

IF YOU ARE EVER LUCKY ENOUGH to get a bid to join the Commerce Dept.'s Business Advisory Council, grab it. The BAC, as revealed in hearings of the Celler Anti-Trust subcommittee, is probably the most exclusive private club in the country.

The World's Most Exclusive Club

Here is what you get as part of the privileges of membership.

You will be a member of a select little self-perpetuating group of 60 hot-shot corporation executives *(a few university economists are included for "balance").*

You will pay a maximum of $1500 a year in *"dues,"* and this is tax-deductible. *Besides, your corporation will pay it for you.*

You can attend six meetings a year—four in Washington, two in such impeccable resorts as Hot Springs, Va., and Sea Island, Ga. For the Hot Springs and Sea Island affairs, you can bring along the wife and kiddies. *Theoretically you have to pay your own way, but no doubt the corporation will foot this bill, too, and knock it off for tax purposes.*

You won't have to debase yourself by associating with reporters, congressmen and other Paul-Prys. *You are "advising" the Commerce Dept., but your meetings are private and not reported and all your "advice" is "confidential."*

You don't have to confine yourself to *"advising"* the Commerce Dept. Whenever you feel like it, and the Secretary consents, you can run around advising Selective Service on manpower policy, the defense mobilizers on mobilization policy, the wage officials on wage policy, or the State Dept. on Latin American policy.

A Pretty Mysterious Outfit

Walter White, the $25,000 a year executive director of the BAC, laid a good deal of emphasis on the fact that the council was created by Commerce Sec. Roper in the late Pres. Roosevelt's first year in office and has been continued by all six Commerce Dept. heads since then—including Averell Harriman and Harry Hopkins.

It's a pretty mysterious organization, nevertheless, with its claim that its papers and "advice" are "confidential government" documents.

The government doesn't give it a thin dime except for a little office space and a couple of secretaries at the Commerce Dept. White categorically asserts he is not a "government official."

But assuredly he is up to his neck in meddling. His meddling no doubt is honorably intentioned, directed toward what he sincerely considers the highest public interest.

Still, there is the curious situation disclosed about his activities in 1951, when Harry S. Truman was having a hard time getting business and industry to agree that Wage Stabilization Board which froze wages should also handle industrial disputes involving "non-economic" issues.

White on Apr. 13, 1951 wrote a letter to Charles R. Hook, of Armco Steel Co., about the skill with which one John Gall, a lawyer, was retained in advisory capacities to industry spokesmen despite White's suspicion that Eric Johnston, then economic stabilization director, didn't care much for Gall's help.

Big Business Gets Oar In

The BAC had set up a special $41,000 fund to finance a "labor policy research" unit, and John Gall was on retainer. Johnston suddenly dropped the BAC as one of the industry groups with which he consulted but, as White wrote Hook, *"If he thought he could escape John Gall by that maneuver, he failed . . ."*

He failed because a Chamber of Commerce man on Pres. Truman's Mobilization Council, one Otto Seyferth, *"continued to use John as his personal adviser although at our expense,"* White wrote.

White also pointed out to Hook that Truman was "alleged" to have "made further commitments to labor on wage policy," so he was not "sanguine" that Gall's success in combatting these alleged "commitments" would be more than temporary.

Sec. Sawyer, who was Truman's Commerce Dept. head, turned this letter over to the Celler subcommittee in 1951, along with some other documents involving the BAC.

Celler's subcommittee counsel last week asked White, rather appropriately, whether he thought the BAC was acting in an "official" capacity when, although supposed to be advisory to Sawyer, it was fighting a Truman policy on wage stabilization.

A membership on the Business Advisory Council is a wonderful thing if you can get it. You don't have to take an oath as a government official, you don't take the government's pay, your corporation foots your bills, you have pleasant meetings, you can meddle to your heart's desire—and as long as Weeks can make his contention stand up, nothing that you've done since 1951 will see the light of day.

★ **VAL WASHINGTON,** who runs "minorities" propaganda activities for the Republican National Committee, claimed last week that Pres. Eisenhower had "redeemed" all his 1952 campaign pledges on civil rights.

Next day it was revealed that Frank S. Horne, a Negro and top racial expert for the Federal Housing Agency, had been fired for "economy." Horne had already been ousted from one previous job when it was reclassified as Schedule C—that is, "political." This time he was dropped outright—again, in his opinion, for "political reasons."

The Yardstick—

Case Of The $160,000 House, Or Who 'Casts The First Stone'?

The "double standard" of the American press in discussing the AFL Teamsters' purchase for $160,000 of Pres. Dave Beck's Seattle home prompted this commentary by Msgr. George G. Higgins. Msgr. Higgins is director of the Social Action Dept., National Catholic Welfare Conference.

By MSGR. GEORGE G. HIGGINS

TO MAKE THE FRONT PAGE of the New York Times is not quite so difficult as swimming the English Channel in December, but it does take a bit of doing even on a blue Monday when political news is normally at its lowest ebb.

The ordinary mortal—butcher, baker, or candlestick maker—has to do or say something very extraordinary indeed to rate this honor and, generally speaking, even celebrities are up against pretty stiff competition.

And yet, for some strange reason, the Times recently ran a front-page spread about a labor leader who is living free of charge in a $160,000 residence provided and maintained by his union. This story was published, incidentally, at a time when front-page newsprint was at a premium because of the Geneva Conference.

It was an interesting story, to be sure, and one which definitely should have been published. But the unexpected prominence given to it originally in the Times, and subsequently in dozens of other newspapers throughout the United States, is rather difficult to explain. *The only plausible explanation we can think of is rather flattering to the labor movement.*

The Bonuses of Businessmen

The newspapers know, of course, that thousands of American businessmen enjoy bonuses and other financial perquisites far in excess of those accruing to the president of the Intl. Brotherhood of Teamsters. It is difficult, however, even to imagine their getting excited about this fact, least of all at a time when the Geneva Conference was crowding everything else off the front page.

We can only interpret this to mean—as one newspaper in Washington recently admitted—that the newspapers have a double standard of professional ethics: one for businessmen and a more stringent one for labor leaders.

In other words, they seem to think that a businessman is entitled to take as much as the traffic will legally bear, whereas they expect a labor leader, as a representative of the working class, to place reasonable limits on his income and his standard of living and to do so voluntarily.

We go along with the papers in this regard—but only 50% of the way. On the other hand, we thoroughly agree that labor leaders ought to place reasonable limits on their income and their standard of living. This is merely another way of saying that trade union leadership is a vocation that calls for at least personal dedication and self-sacrifice.

Reasonable Limits For Both

The American press is doing a genuine service in keeping this ideal alive. *For it will be a sorry day indeed for the labor movement if its leaders ever get the idea that they are entitled to live in the lap of luxury at the expense of the rank and file.*

Any reasonable man would agree that the officers of a big union are entitled to a decent salary commensurate with their enormous responsibilities, but the public by and large is scandalized, and rightly so, when the differential between the standard of living of the rank and file and that of their elected officers gets too far out of line.

On the other hand, the newspapers, in our opinion, are being rather unfair to labor and are doing a great disservice to the business community when they fail to point out that businessmen also are expected to place reasonable limits on their standard of living.

To leave the impression that businessmen are entitled to luxuries which are forbidden to conscientious labor leaders is to say, in effect, that businessmen, unlike labor leaders, are not expected to have very high ideals. To say, for example, that the president of a big union ought to be willing to settle for $20,000 a year, but that the president of one of the corporations with which he bargains is perfectly justified in asking for $500,000 is very flattering to labor but rather insulting to business. It assumes that the principal incentive of the businessman is materialistic, but the principal incentive of the labor leader is or ought to be very idealistic.

Example Of Frivolous Argument

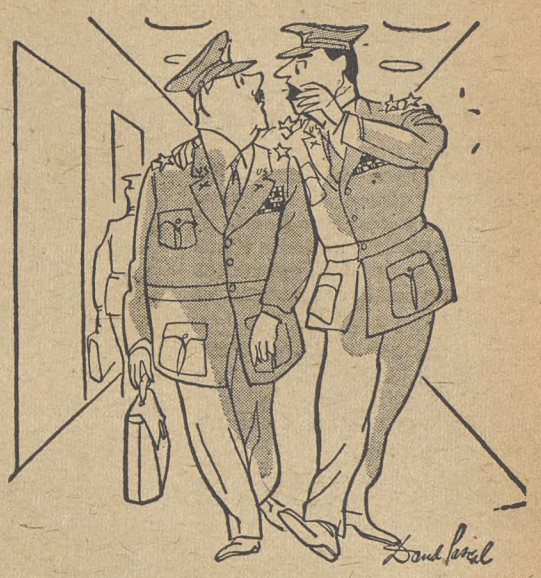
This discrepancy is sometimes justified by the frivolous argument that labor leaders are not as well educated nor as capable as their counterparts in business and consequently should not be paid as much. *The answer to that is if labor leaders were to be compensated according to their abilities, Philip Murray, for example, would have been a multi-millionaire.*

It is also argued at times that fabulous salaries in the business community are justified by the law of competition which, we are told, more or less automatically brings the best men to the top and rewards them accordingly. This, again, is rather insulting to businessmen. It assumes that they respond principally if not exclusively to financial incentives, whereas scientists, philosophers, statesmen and teachers are rightly expected to be motivated by the non-pecuniary ideal of disinterested service to humanity.

Finally, it is sometimes argued that big salaries for labor leaders are unjustified because the money is taken from the rank and file. There is something to be said for this argument, but it should also be pointed out that the big salaries of business executives in the final analysis come from the same source.

This is not a utopian argument in favor of dividing the wealth, nor is it a criticism of executive salaries from the point of view of morality. It is merely a defense of the American businessman against his self-appointed friends who would reduce him to the level of the purely economic man devoid of ideals and motivated more or less exclusively by pecuniary incentives.

Most of the businessmen of our acquaintance do not fit this description. They are reasonable dedicated individuals, as are the majority of the labor leaders we have met. *Exceptions to the rule in either group are open to criticism, but they ought to be judged by the same standard of professional ethics or ideals.*



"We're having a high level, secret strategy meeting at four. We're going to work out a new filing system."

No Cause For Alarm

Here's something that won't provoke any crisis in the labor movement: the Treasury reports that $10,000 bills are vanishing from circulation.

In 1940, says the Treasury, there were $60 millions worth of the bills. Today there are only about $9 million. For the information of union members, these bills bear the portrait of Salmon P. Chase, who was Pres. Lincoln's Secretary of the Treasury. (PAI)

No Doubt About It

The Republicans are right about unprecedented prosperity.

"We're having the best year in 24 in this business," the Wall Street Journal quotes Robert N. Heller, of Warren, O.

Heller is owner of the Heller Collection Bureau, which is processing 1000 deliquent accounts a month.

—From Political Action Of The Week

A Chapter From Southern Textiles—

Story Of Tuxedo—Mill Town, Not Resort

TUXEDO may be a fancy name but the town bearing that tag is woefully out of place among the resorts that dot mountainous western North Carolina.

It is a cotton mill town, the home of the Green River Cotton Mills, located near the banks of the Green River and Lake Summit, site of some of the plushiest spas and vacation cottages of the famous.

The town has a bitter little joke among the mill workers that in Tuxedo the only ones that wear tuxedos are members of the Boys family.

One of the show places on a mountain peak overlooking the lake is the home of George Boys, president of the Green River Cotton Mills.

Boys' employes can enjoy the same spectacular scenery as he, but that's about all that's left in Tuxedo to enjoy since April, when as members of the CIO Textile Workers they went on strike and closed the mill down tight.

About a year and a half ago TWUA-CIO organized the Cranston Dye plant in nearby Fletcher, N. C. Word of the gains made under a union contract spread back to the hills of Tuxedo.

Incredible Wages

In May 1954 Green River employes came to the union with a story that was incredible even to veteran organizers accustomed to the scandalous conditions of some southern mills.

About 300 men and women, they learned, worked for a minimum of 76c an hour and average hourly earnings were only a fraction above 87c.

Even with these frighteningly low wages, workers had to lay off a couple of days a week while *"spare hands"* took over their jobs. *The spare hand gimmick is a favorite southern practice to maintain a surplus labor force and to create insecurity among all workers.*

Where TWUA has contracts, spare hands are kept at a minimum, merely to enable workers to take sick leave, vacations or be off for special purposes.

Three weeks after the first talks with the union, a majority of Green River workers signed TWUA cards. On Sept. 9, 1954, they voted overwhelmingly for union representation despite a vicious campaign of coercion, intimidation and discrimination by the company.

Talks Were A Farce

Negotiations were a farce, six weeks elapsed between meetings which lasted only a few minutes. The employer refused any kind of wage increase.

"We will not do anything more than we have done in the past (for our workers)," he said, "and we will not put in writing any of the things we have done."

Efforts by federal and state mediators failed to avert the walkout in April. Boys' adamance since then has kept the parties apart; he refuses to meet with anyone from the union.

Green River workers are deeply religious. They attend whenever possible the oldtime singing festivals that keep alive the traditions of their region.

But most of their time is spent waging their strike which has become almost a way of life with them. *They are determined to win a better living standard and the kind of conditions others have achieved through united action.*

"LUXURY TRAVEL" is provided by church bus for CIO Textile Workers on strike since April in not-so-swank Tuxedo, N. C. Bus also gives shelter during rain.

Miami Hotels Rapped At NLRB Hearing

MIAMI BEACH hotels have a "barbaric" attitude toward unions, attorneys for the AFL Hotel & Restaurant Workers told the National Labor Relations Board last week at a hearing on the union request for board intervention.

A spokesman for the hotels maintained, inexplicably, that the union's organizing drive in the lush resort is "undemocratic."

The union is asking the board to reverse a policy, in effect since 1951, of refusing to take jurisdiction in cases involving hotels.

In urging NLRB representation elections among the employes of 187 Miami Beach hotels, J. W. Brown, the union's general counsel, pointed out that the Florida law has no machinery for determining bargaining rights, and that hence the union is in a "no-man's land."

BROWN ALSO maintained that the hotels are clearly in interstate commerce, and that the board has no right to refuse jurisdiction. Several Senators, including Sens. Lehman (N. Y.), Douglas (Ill.), McNamara (Mich.), Humphrey (Minn.) and Neuberger (Ore.), all Democrats, have raised the same point.

The board took the question under advisement. Chairman Guy Farmer said he had no idea how long it will take the members to make a decision, but that if it intervenes, further hearings will be necessary.

In raising the question of the board's right to refuse to accept jurisdiction, Lehman told the Senate he had directed the Senate Labor Committee staff to make a study of board policies which have led to a narrowing of the area in which it will handle labor-management disputes.

USWA Signs Reynolds For 15c Increase

AN AGREEMENT providing a 15c an hour wage increase has been reached by the CIO Steelworkers with another of the Big Three aluminum producers, the Reynolds Metals Co.

The union won a 11.5c an hour general increase and an additional average of 3.5c to be distributed progressively from the lowest to the highest plant rates.

Wage settlements with Reynolds and earlier with the Aluminum Co. of America paralled the basic steel agreement.

THE CONTRACT covers about 10,000 workers in nine Reynolds plants. Two are located in the Chicago area, and others are at Troutdale, Ore.; Corpus Christi, Ark.; Phoenix, Jones Mills, Bauxite, Arkadelphia, and Hurricane Creek, all in Arizona.

Negotiations were expected to begin soon with Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Co.

The union last week continued negotiations in New York City with the American Can Co., employing 20,000 members, and the Continental Can Co., with 15,000 employes.

Sheriff Vetoes Company Plea To Slap 12 Workers In Jail

LITTLE things like constitutional rights mean nothing to some southern employers faced with the growing restlessness of workers who want union wage standards.

George Boys, president of Green River Cotton Mills in Tuxedo, N. C., is an example of this attitude.

A sworn affidavit from Sheriff W. G. McCall of Henderson County relates that Boys called on him June 6 to present a list of 12 names of two women and 10 men, all known to the Sheriff. Here is an excerpt from the officer's deposition:

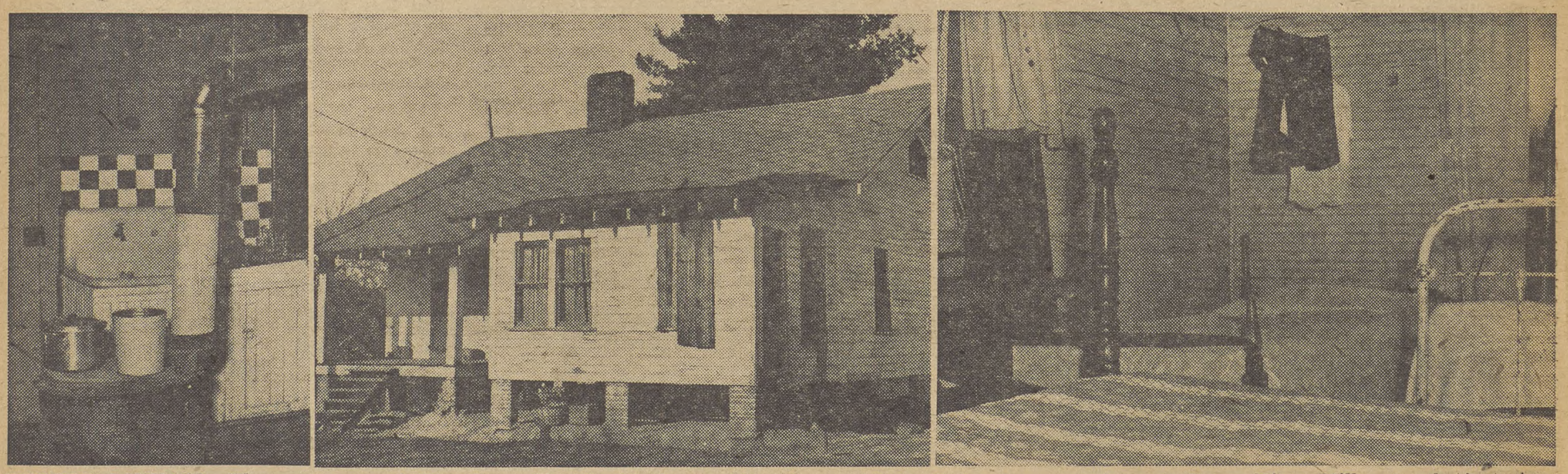
"Mr. Boys showed me the list and said, 'If you will put these people in jail and hold them without bond I can open up the mill and begin to operate.' I replied that I had no right to do that and that I had no charges against any of these parties.

"Mr. Boys did not offer to prefer any charges, nor did he say that any of them had been guilty of any violation of law. When I told him that I could not afford to take that action he repeated, *'Well, if you will put them in jail without bond I can open up again.'* When I refused, Mr. Boys left my office . . ."

CIO Supports Coast Carmen

The San Francisco CIO Council has gone on record in support of a five-day week for the carmen employed on the Municipal Railway. A resolution pointed out that the majority of San Francisco City and County employes work a five-day week.

Give A Buck To PAC —The Job You Save May Be Your Own



RESORT LIVING?—The area around Tuxedo, N. C., boasts plenty of plushy vacation resorts in marked contrast to the homes of striking CIO Textile Workers. No "dream kitchen" is pictured at left but the drab room of one striker's home. Center photo shows typical dwelling of workers at Green River Mills, struck since Apr. 6. Photo at right shows crowded conditions in the bedroom of one striker's home.

ICFTU Urges Labor Voice On Atom Power

A RESOLUTION detailing the steps that must be taken to assure the widest possible distribution of the social and economic benefits resulting from knowledge of the atom was adopted by the Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy held in Brussels by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Based on democratic control, in which the free trade unions should have a voice, and an international ban on experiments with atomic weapons, the plan calls for creation of a United Nations Atomic Energy Agency, open to all UN members, as a clearing house for the pooling and dissemination of knowledge and materials, and for the coordination of research.

COPIES of the resolution were sent to the UN Intl. Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, which opened last week in Geneva.

"From the moment the tremendous powers slumbering in the atom were discovered," it recalled, "the free trade unions have envisaged a world in which these powers would be used for the benefit of mankind rather than for warfare."

The resolution held that all nations must have "free and unimpeded" access to fissionable materials for peaceful purposes, with the more advanced nations giving financial and technical aid to underdeveloped and weak nations so they may develop atomic energy industries and thus raise the living standards of their people.

TRADE UNIONS of free world discussed peaceful uses of atomic energy at conference called by Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions in Brussels. CIO delegation (front, center) had major role. Seen from left are Ben Sigal, Leo Goodman and Administrative Vice Pres. Elwood Swisher of CIO Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers.

It also stressed the necessity of taking strict safety measures in plants extracting, producing or using fissionable materials or atomic energy, for the benefit of both workers and the public at large.

WORKERS in such plants should have the right to bargain collectively so as to insure high social standards, and where they are displaced as a result of atomic developments, their rights and interests should be adequately safeguarded.

Further, all international, regional and national bodies dealing with atomic energy should include representation of the workers through their unions.

The UN specialized agency envisioned by the ICFTU conference would share its knowledge and aid "only upon receiving suitable guarantees, including inspection, to insure that nuclear energy will not be used for weapons or other military purposes."

The resolution urged that the agency it proposes help existing UN bodies, such as the Intl. Labor Organization, World Health Organization and Food & Agricultural Organization, expand their programs and tell the world "of the beneficient uses and vast potentialities of nuclear energy for improving social and economic welfare . . . particularly in agriculture and food preservation; in medicine, industry and biology."

"The free trade unions," it concluded, "are firmly convinced that the policy of developing, organizing and using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes conceived in the spirit of this statement will make an important step toward the cherished goal of liberation of mankind from hunger, want and disease."

The CIO was represented at the conference by Administrative Vice Pres. Elwood D. Swisher of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers. His advisers were Executive Sec. Leo Goodman of the CIO Power, Atomic Energy and Resources Development Committee; Ben Sigal, general counsel for the CIO Electrical Workers, and CIO Intl. Rep. Michael Ross.

ICFTU Gen. Sec. J. H. Oldenbroek opened the meeting. Gen. Sec. Robert Bothereau of the French Force Ouvriere was elected chairman.

The 1260 delegates from 72 nations present for opening sessions of the UN's conference in Geneva indicated the worldwide interest in use of the atom and its power for peaceful purposes. The CIO Brussels delegation expected to attend at least some of the sessions.

The U. S. at Geneva lifted the veil of secrecy from the many things it has learned about nonmilitary uses of atomic energy. The Russians offered an exhibit that attracted scientists from all over the world who deduced that the Soviet work, while of high standard, was behind that of the U. S., Canada, Great Britain and possibly France.

Another exhibit showed that Great Britain has taken a long lead over other countries, including the U. S., in commercial development of atomic uses.

The Geneva conference was strictly scientific and nonpolitical. It was not scheduled to adopt resolutions or make recommendations.

One of the major papers, presented by the ILO, warned of the great danger to workers in commercial uses of atomic materials or energy.

The safety record so far is impressive, it conceded, but laid this to the fact that the industry "is still in the experimental stage, is progressing cautiously under government auspices and is controlled by highly specialized staff having necessary background knowledge."

"WHILE in nuclear research centers or atomic energy establishments the risks and the indispensable precautions they call for are perfectly well known," it continues, "this is not so in the numerous industrial and other establishments that are already using radioactive substances or will be using them in the near future.

"It is thus on this kind of use that preventative action, and hence training activities, should concentrate if workers are to be adequately protected."

U. S. Offers To Sell Atomic Fuel Abroad

Any friendly country which is in the market for nuclear fuel for peaceful purposes can buy it from Uncle Sam.

The Atomic Energy Commission announced it will sell heavy water to friendly foreign nations for $28 a pound. Uranium metal is $40 a kilogram (2.2 lbs.), while uranium enriched to 20% in U-235 will be leased, under bilateral agreement with the U. S., at $25 per gram.

Favors To Private Utilities On Atomic Power Charged

A DEMAND that the Atomic Energy Commission explain why it is selling atomic electric power to a private utility when the law requires that public and non-profit utilities be given preference was served last week by Rep. Davidson (D. N.Y.).

The power is being produced by General Electric at West Milton, N. Y.

"Several municipal plants wanted that power," Davidson said in a radio talk in New York, "but it was supplied to the Niagara-Mohawk Power Co. The AEC should make a full public statement of the facts concerning the distribution of this power at once."

Davidson called the influence of the big business and giant utility lobbies "shocking." Despite all efforts, he said, the utility combine has been able to stymie the bill he and Sen. Lehman (D. N. Y.) introducted to provide public development of hydroelectric power at Niagara Falls for the benefit of all the people.

"Not only do the private power companies in New York want Niagara's power," he said, "but now they seek to grab up the atomic power being generated in New York. The people are entitled to a full explanation from the AEC, and they should have it at once."

The AEC, meantime, authorized negotiations for construction of atomic power plants with two big privately-owned utilities, but turned down a public group on the ground that its application was "not acceptable" as a basis for discussion.

The go-ahead signal was given the Detroit Edison Co. and its associates, and a nuclear power group headed by the Commonwealth-Edison Co. of Chicago. Their projects, the AEC said, give promise of "significantly advancing power reactor technology."

Turned down was the Consumers Public Power District of Columbus, Neb.

Salerno Urges World Labor Stage Protest Against Peron

A CALL for an "international day of protest" by labor and democratic governments against Argentine Dictator Peron was voiced by Joseph Salerno, New England director of the CIO Clothing Workers.

Such an action, "in the name of humanity and democracy," would pinpoint the fact that "the people of the world have been aroused to a new danger from an old source—fascism, South American style," he said.

Salerno further suggested that national leaders in government, industry and banking withhold any contemplated financial aid to Argentine until Peron abdicates and freedom is restored.

He urged the free trade unions of the world to help break down the barrier Peron has thrown about Argentina's so-called labor movement and replace it with "a truly representative labor movement of the working people's own choice."

Productivity under Peron has risen 2% yearly, compared to more than 7% in all other South American countries, he said; farm income has gone down 36%, labor's real buying power has declined 33%, and the cost of living is more than six times what it was when he assumed power.

"Is it any wonder," he asked, "that more than 90% of the people in prison in Argentina are workers who dared to speak or strike for better wages to meet the higher cost of living?"

TROUBLE-SHOOTING for Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions was described by Martin Bolle (second from left), former Dutch union official, at CIO luncheon in Washington. Shown are (from left) Sec.-Treas. Milton Murray of GCWOC-CIO, Bolle, Coordinator John Brophy of CIO Free World Labor Fund and Assistant Dir. Harry Pollak of CIO Dept. for Intl. Affairs.

Histadrut Thanked For Israel Trip Of U. S. Unionists

THANKS of the CIO for arranging a visit of U. S. trade unionists to Israel were expressed by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther last week to Moshe Bar-Tal, American representative of Histadrut, the Israeli labor federation.

A delegation that included four CIO members left New York on Aug. 6 under the joint auspices of Histradut and the American Christian Palestine Committee. Frank Winn, public relations director of the CIO Auto Workers, was in the group in addition to those previously named.

Demos Forced A Showdown

The Decline And Fall Of GOP McCarthyites

ONE MAJOR story of the first session of the 84th Congress is the decline and fall of Sen. McCarthy (Wis.) and his once-numerous group of extremist right-wing Republican isolationist supporters.

By the end of the session McCarthy's violent speeches—once so frightening to the Eisenhower Administration and to GOP colleagues in the Senate—were generally reported only on the inside pages of the newspapers.

The factors in McCarthy's decline were at least three in number:

- **The White House began treating him as an outlaw, unfit for social relationships with temperate people of good will.**
- **Democrats led by Sen. George (D. Ga.) gave the President such a tremendous outpouring of support on basic foreign policy issues that Republican senators who used to be McCarthyites, caught in a dilemma, began trying to prove that they, too, could sustain a Republican President.**
- **Sen. Johnson (D. Tex.) finally forced the Republicans to a showdown on a McCarthy resolution intended to embarrass Eisenhower before the Geneva conference and compelled GOP Senators to stand up and be counted.**

Eisenhower turned his back on McCarthy, initially, when it became clear last year that the Wisconsin Republican intended to use his *"communism in government"* warcry against the GOP Administration as ruthlessly as he used it against former Pres. Truman.

A celebrated meeting involving White House, Defense Dept. and Justice Dept. officials decided to defy McCarthy on the Fort Monmouth and *"who promoted Peress?"* issues. This led to the Army-McCarthy special Senate investigation and the eventual Senate vote late last fall to *"condemn"* the Wisconsin Senator's operations.

The full extent of Eisenhower's personal anger at McCarthy was revealed only last January, when the Wisconsin Senator was the only ranking Republican committee member who was not invited to the White House—with his wife—for small social dinners at the beginning of the 84th Congress.

All Democratic committee chairmen, all ranking Republicans, and their wives were invited—except Sen. and Mrs. McCarthy. The White House social spokesmen simply confirmed the fact that they were not invited.

As McCarthy at various times accused Eisenhower, either directly or indirectly, of planning "appeasement" in the Far East, Sen. George as Foreign Relations Committee chairman took the floor repeatedly in the President's support.

George rallied such Democratic backing for the "summit" Big Four meeting at Geneva that Republicans would have been in a politically indefensible position had they deserted their own President.

The final showdown came on the McCarthy resolution proposing that Eisenhower be instructed to insist on discussing the Soviet satellites if the Geneva meeting were held.

This was excessively embarrassing to the Republicans, because in their 1952 campaign platform they had in effect advocated *"liberation"* of the satellite nations held by Russia in violation of Yalta pledges.

Sen. Knowland (Cal.), the GOP floor leader, tried to get out of the box by moving to recommit the resolution to the Foreign Relations Committee without a vote on the merits.

Johnson, Democratic leader, refused to let the Republicans escape. He lined up solid Democratic opposition and the motion to recommit was beaten.

Faced with the showdown, the Senate then rejected McCarthy's resolution by a 77 to 4 vote.

The slippage in McCarthy's prestige and power may be measured by the fact that the 1954 resolution to "condemn" him was carried by a 67 to 22 margin with Knowland as floor leader and Sen. Millikin (Colo.), chairman of the Senate GOP Conference, refusing to join in the vote to censure.

Those still standing with McCarthy on the Geneva-satellite resolution a few weeks ago included just three besides McCarthy himself—Jenner (Ind.), Malone (Nev.), Langer (N. D.).

The session ended with George carefully explaining on the floor that he could not praise McCarthy as a senator because he declined to "perjure" himself.

Proposal Rejected By Kohler Strikers

A UNION-BUSTING employer proposal aimed at ending the 16-month strike of CIO Auto Workers Local 833 against the Kohler Co. was unanimously rejected by more than 2000 still-militant strikers at a mass meeting in Sheboygan, Wis.

The strikers voted after Emil Mazey, UAW-CIO secretary-treasurer and the union's chief negotiator, had described five days of mediation sessions held in Chicago under the sponsorship of the U. S. Conciliation Service.

The company's offer—its only one—was to reinstate 540 of the strikers. Mazey described it as a demand for "unconditional surrender" which would "liquidate our union" after 16 months on the picket line.

"What the company said in effect," he added, "was 'Here's a rope—go hang yourself'."

Mazey gave a point by point report on the meetings, which lasted more than four days. He said the union proposed that all Kohler workers, strikers and scabs, be placed on a seniority list and rehired on that basis.

"We felt the company's first loyalty," he said, "should be to the men and women who have given years of their lives to the company."

The UAW-CIO official urged a renewed effort by the strikers to persuade the scabs to quit their jobs and join the union, thus strengthening the fight against the medieval-minded plumbing wares firm.

However, he warned the strikers not to violate the Wisconsin Employment Relations Board injunction limiting picketing and some other forms of strike activity.

"The Governor (Walter Kohler) is no friend of ours in this situation," he said. "We do not want to give him an excuse to help his uncle (H. V. Kohler, president of the company) destroy our efforts to win this dispute."

Mazey also urged intensification of the union's campaign to discourage buying of the company's products. Intl. Rep. Robert Burkhart, who has been assigned to Local 833 for the past two years, was reassigned to head this drive.

Meantime charges of violating the secondary boycott provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act were filed with the National Labor Relations Board in Chicago against 12 labor organizations in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan as a result of the company's inability to unload two shiploads of clay imported from Europe. The cargoes were finally landed in Montreal.

The charges were filed by representatives of the shipping company and the importers, and were levied against both CIO and AFL unions.

Island Wage Boost Urged

SHARPLY increased minimum wage rates for the electrical, instrument and related manufacturing industries in Puerto Rico, recommended by an industry panel on which Pres. James B. Carey of the CIO Electrical Workers served, have been proposed by Acting Administrator Stuart Rothman of the Wage-Hour Div.

The suggested schedule would raise minimum rates in the industry's general divisions from the present 58c, 45c and 30c an hour to 75c; increase the 45c rate in the resistance-type household appliance division to 65c, and boost the 45c in the lens and thermometer division to 60c.

Food Drive For Kohler Strike Pushed

ORGANIZATION of a cash and canned goods drive among Wisconsin unions for members of CIO Auto Workers Local 833 on strike against the Kohler Co. has been undertaken by the Wisconsin Win The Strike Committee.

The drive will reach its climax in a huge rally in Sheboygan, home of the struck company, on Sept. 10, according to Russell Johnson, committee chairman and president of the AFL Machinists State Council. Plans also have been made to support the "don't buy" campaign against the firm's plumbing fixtures.

The committee in addition wired Pres. Eisenhower asking him to intervene with still greater effort. The telegram censured the company for its "undemocratic and unconciliatory attitude" at the bargaining table.

Give A Buck To PAC —The Job You Save May Be Your Own

REJECTION of Kohler Co.'s strike-ending offer by more than 2000 members of CIO Auto Workers Local 833 was unanimous, as this photo shows. Mass meeting was held at Sheboygan, Wis., after company representatives again had walked out of bargaining sessions.

Reuther Joins UAW Talks With Chrysler

NEGOTIATIONS between the CIO Auto Workers and the third of the auto industry's "Big Three," the Chrysler Corp., were stepped up last week when UAW-CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther sat at the bargaining table for the first time.

Neither union nor company would discuss the progress of their talks, but reports persisted that the company, with 139,000 employes, would settle with the union on the same basis as Ford and General Motors by the time its contract expires Aug. 31.

This would include wage increases, guaranteed employment, pension revisions and other improvements. Representatives of the union's 35 Chrysler locals received a report on negotiations from UAW Vice Pres. Norman Matthews, head of the Chrysler Dept., at a meeting in Detroit last week.

Negotiations also continued last week between the union and American Motors, which has 24,000 production employes making Nash and Studebaker cars and Kelvinator refrigerators in plants in Michigan, California and Wisconsin.

The contract expired last week, but the company is closing down for two weeks for vacations and model changes.

The union, in addition, is pressing for contract settlements containing the guaranteed wage with two major farm equipment manufacturers, Allis-Chalmers and Intenational Harvester.

Settlements already reached with Caterpillar and John Deere provide general wage increases, additional pay boosts for skilled tradesmen and to eliminate inequities, the guaranteed wage and the full union shop.

"The pattern, including the guaranteed wage, is now as much a part of the standard for the farm implement industry as it is for the automobile industry," declared UAW-CIO Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock, director of the Agricultural Implement Dept.

18c Pact Set At Kaiser Unit

WAGE INCREASES of 18c an hour spread over a three-year period have been negotiated by the CIO Auto Workers at the Kaiser Metal Products, Inc., plant at Bristol, Pa.

The new agreement by Local 130 covers some 3800 workers in the aircraft parts, metal stampings and plumbing equipment firm.

UAW-CIO Signs Dana Corp. Pact

The CIO Auto Workers have just reached an agreement with Dana Corp. extending the pattern of the Ford and General Motors contracts to the firm's 5000 employes.

Plants covered are in Toledo, O., Pottstown, Pa., Auburn, Ind., Lansing, Mich., and Buffalo, N. Y. UAW-CIO Vice Pres. Richard T. Gosser estimated the total benefits at 22c an hour.

Business Brass In Government—

Sec. Weeks Slams Lid On 'WOCs' Records

A HOUSE subcommittee investigating the activities of "without compensation" government employes ran into a stone wall when Commerce Sec. Weeks rejected its subpoena for files of the Business Advisory Council.

"Without compensation" employes are the current equivalent of what used to be dollar-a-year men. They are businessmen serving Commerce, Defense and other agencies in supposedly "advisory" roles and still drawing their pay from their own companies.

Chairman Celler (D. N. Y.) charged that the Business Advisory Council, a curious quasi-official group of 60 blue-chip business executives which meets six times a year and "advises" Weeks, might be serving as a "recruiting agency" for WOCs. He demanded its reports and correspondence files.

"But First A Few Words From Our Sponsors"

Weeks fired back a letter rejecting the subcommittee subpoena on the claim that BAC records were *"government papers"* confidentially held under his own "jurisdiction."

Celler's subcommittee, nevertheless, got the following facts from Walter White, executive director of the BAC, who responded to a subpoena for his physical presence:

- The "advisory" group is financed entirely by corporation or individual contributions, not by government money, and contributions have been ruled deductible for tax purposes.
- White's salary as executive director is $25,000 a year and he is prospective beneficiary of a pension plan now funded at a $120,000 level.
- Members of the BAC pay their own expenses, including transportation, lodging and food, to council meetings.
- The meetings are private and semi-social, with reporters barred. Two meetings a year are held at "such places" as Hot Springs, Va., and Sea Island, Ga., and wives of members attend for the social functions.
- The BAC does not conform to rulings by the Justice Dept. that all government "advisory" groups must be authorized either by specific statute or executive order, that its agenda for meetings must be decided by a government official, that a full-time paid government official must preside, that detailed minutes of proceedings must be kept. *(Explanation: the BAC's attorney says the council is not the "type" of advisory group covered in the Justice Dept. opinion.)*

Weeks claims, nevertheless, that BAC's records are "government" records and that he does not have to give them to the Celler subcommittee.

He later indirectly attacked the Celler committee by saying it was trying "to undermine confidence in private enterprise and to discredit those who are doing so much to keep the economy vigorous and healthy."

The "WOCs" problem Celler is attempting to unravel was suggested by disclosure of three situations where a *"conflict of interest"* might be involved:

- Assistant Atty.-Gen. Barnes told the subcommittee that one WOC, Franz von Schilling, was ousted as head of an Interior Dept. advisory group on foreign oil supplies because it was *"unseemly"* for him to *"police activities"* of oil companies that were paying his salary.
- Barnes also said the Justice Dept. will seek to disqualify the New York law firm of Sullivan and Cromwell from representing oil companies in a government suit against them. The Justice Dept. contends that one Sullivan and Cromwell lawyer, Garfield Horn, acquired *"specialized knowledge"* of the case while working for the State Dept.
- Celler read a "case history" of one WOC—the late W. L. Rowlands—who helped run the Commerce Dept. container and packaging division while drawing a salary as Washington representative of the Continental Can Co.

(Read Willard Shelton's Comments, Page 5.)

GOP Kills Pennsylvania Income Tax

THE Republicans in the Pennsylvania Senate engaged in bitter debate with the Democratic members and then killed the classified income tax bill which was supported by Gov. Leader (D.) and most of organized labor.

The straight party vote was 26 to 23. The Democratic-controlled House had passed the measure.

Pres. Harry Boyer of the Pennsylvania CIO commented:

"Inasmuch as Senate Republicans have successfully carried out their threat to kill the Governor's tax program, they should in good conscience come forth with a program of their own. If a sales tax is included in their program, we will continue our unalterable opposition to it."

Boyer predicted that the AFL, the Mine Workers and the railroad brotherhoods would continue to oppose such a tax. With the CIO, these organizations backed the income tax.

When the Republicans dominated both Houses in 1953, they enacted a 1% sales tax, but it expires on Aug. 31.

REPUBLICAN senators called for reduction in State services, but refused to say specifically how they should be made. At the same time, no GOP senator has ventured to say publically that he favors continuation of the sales tax.

The State needs more money to function properly and to meet its obligations, the Democrats pointed out. No solution of the tax problem was in sight last week. The House has adjourned until Aug. 29, and the Senate was planning to do the same.

Joseph Adamson Dies

Funeral services were held at St. Norbert's Church in Overbrook, Pa., on Aug. 5 for Joseph R. Adamson, National CIO staff representative assigned to the Michigan-Indiana Reg. 7. He died July 31 at Downey, Calif., where he had gone to recuperate following a stroke.

It's The Heat—CWA Units Strike For Air Conditioning

FAILURE of Bell System companies to provide air conditioning or sufficient fans during the recent heat wave caused several thousand CIO telephone operators to take part in short strikes before management acted.

Some 900 operators, members of the CIO Communications Workers, left their switchboards at a Cleveland exchange, where Ohio Bell had failed to live up to a year-old promise to have air conditioning installed by June 1. The "hello girls" returned when portable air conditioning equipment was installed within 24 hours.

In Gary, Ind., 300 operators walked out when the temperature rose to 104 degrees. They returned two days later when Illinois Bell put in additional fans, an exhaust fan, and tubs of ice, and provided lemonade, relief periods and additional operators.

Management indifference to the physical comfort of their workers also caused two walkouts at Detroit—at Long Lines and Michigan Bell exchanges—and one at Cicero, Ill.

Contract negotiations on behalf of Western Electric sales personnel and installers and employes of several Bell companies and the General Telephone Corp. of Southern California continued last week.

Southern Bell Strike Arrest Boomerangs

WHOLESALE charges brought by Southern Bell against members of the CIO Communications Workers during a 72-day strike last spring are beginning to boomerang.

A CWA-CIO member, Clarence B. Hardy of Montgomery, Ala., was acquitted in an Alabama court of a charge of destroying or attempting to destroy company property. The charge was brought by company officials when he returned to work after the strike settlement.

As a result, Hardy has sued the company and two officials for $100,000 in the Alabama court on a charge of "false prosecution."

Dividend Payments Show Sharp Rise

THE COUNTRY'S stockholders took another record-breaking ride on the corporate gravy train in the first six months of this year, the Commerce Dept. reported last week.

Firms which report their dividend payments publicly distributed more than $4.6 billion during the first half of 1955. That was 8% more than in the same period during the record year of 1954, when the yield was just under $4.3 billion.

In June alone, the department reported, they ladled out $1.4 billion, an 11% increase over the $1.25 billion distributed in the same month last year.

Heading the list of industry increases, the report showed, was transportation equipment, which boomed its net take from $58.2 million for the first six months of 1954 to $72 million for the same period this year.

The record dividends reflected high earnings which in many cases set new records for corporations large and small. A few corporate reports of earnings for the first six months follow:

AUTOS: Chrysler Corp. earned more than three and a half times as much in the first half of 1955 as it did in all of 1954. A report to the directors last week put the net at $70 million, or $8.04 a share, compared with $15.7 million, or $1.81 a share, for the first half of last year, and with $18.5 million for all of 1954.

TEXTILES: Celanese Corp. profits zoomed 449.5%, from $1.3 million in the first half of 1954 to $7.2 million this year. Firth Carpet Co. did even better, going from $35,000 last year to $227,900 this year.

METALS: Kennecott Copper's net showed a better than 50% increase, climbing from $42 million in the first six months of last year to $65.4 million this year. Reynolds Metals did nearly as well, skyrocketing from $9.6 million last year to $16.2 million for the first half of 1955.

OIL: Standard of Indiana, boasting the highest six-months sales in its history, also reported net earnings of $64.9 million for the first half of the year, a 22.5% increase over a year ago.

PAPER: International Paper set record half-year earnings by boosting its net 18.7% on the basis of a 17.8% increase in sales. Profits of $32.4 million in the first six months of last year jumped to $38.5 million for the same period this year.

UTILITIES: Consolidated Natural Gas netted $17.8 million in the first half of 1954, and $20.3 million for the same period this year. Laclede Gas' earnings went to $3.1 million this year from $2.7 million in 1954.

Now 'Ma Bell' Wants Phone Users To Pay For Her Charities, Lobbying

AT&T, one of the world's largest corporations, would like to add its charitable contributions—and its lobbying expenses—to your telephone bill, according to the CIO Communications Workers.

At present, the Federal Communications Commission requires that such expenditures be paid out of profits.

Seeking even higher earnings, AT&T (which is the parent of the Bell System operating companies) and the United States Independent Telephone Association (which CWA-CIO says is not so "independent") have asked FCC to amend its rules to allow the companies to use "contributions" to hike their rate structure under your telephone bill.

CWA and a number of the state utility regulatory bodies want none of this tampering with the rate structure, and have so informed FCC.

A union check of FCC records showed that the telephone companies listed at least $3.8 million last year for contributions, including those to chambers of commerce, local hospitals and lobbying groups.

"This may sound like a small amount for an industry as large as ours," said CWA-CIO Pres. Joseph A. Beirne. "That's because such expenses must now come out of the pockets of the owners of the company. If they are shown as operating expenses and paid for by the telephone-using public, they are certain to increase in amount.

"Members of the union, employes of the company, make contributions to charitable and community groups out of their own pockets. Company officials should do likewise.

"There is no reason why the telephone subscriber should foot the bill for the charitable contribution of a company official."

Benefits Proposed For D. C. Disabled

Most Washington, D. C., workers disabled by injuries suffered off the job would receive benefits under a bill introduced in the Senate.

The measure was introduced by Sens. Case (R. N. J.) and Ives (R. N. Y.) and was proposed by Pres. Eisenhower in his State of the Union message.

CIO-CSC Chief Suggests—

'Now Maybe Psychiatrists Should Sit In On Contract Bargaining'

A discussion of labor's point of view on planning and conducting mental health programs, given by Dir. Leo Perlis of the National CIO Community Services Committee, has been adapted for publication in The Menninger Quarterly. Excerpts follow:

By LEO PERLIS

IN OUR SOCIETY, the mental health of the worker is inter-related with the emotional health of his group—and the other way around. His problems outside the plant simply cannot be separated from his problems inside the plant.

PERLIS

A worker's emotional problems may be brought from home to plant and from plant to home. It is not enough to say that a man brings his problems into the plant. It would be more accurate to say that he takes some into the plant and brings others out of the plant, and both types intermingle and become as one.

What are the basic fears that workers share? They are loss of job, loss of health, loss of youth and loss of purpose.

THESE ARE BASIC, but there are other fears and problems, and they afflict both workers and their families. It will serve no purpose to preach confidence and self-reliance in the face of searing memories, disquieting experiences and fears for the future.

Unemployment, disease and old age are very real fears when one has a family but no bank account, when one has children but little protection against layoffs, when one has hopes for the future but little else in retirement.

These basic fears and related anxieties call not only for cures but for prevention. *Management and labor can help in three major ways: through collective bargaining, through industrial medicine and through community participation.*

A wholesome employer-employe relationship, a good industrial medicine program, better community facilities—all these will contribute to the mental health of the worker and, yes, to the emotional health of the employer and his union leader.

The Three Rs

The three Rs of a wholesome employer-employe relationship are recognition, respect and remuneration, Dir. Leo Perlis, of the National CIO Community Services Committee, says in discussing collective bargaining in The Menninger Quarterly.

"Management should recognize that an employe is not a machine," he said, "that he does have emotions, that he is a human being with many personal problems that may not be related to his job but which are influenced by the attitudes of the company and its supervisory personnel. Management should respect the rights of employes to be themselves, to belong to organizations of their own choosing . . . to contribute to the success of the company in freedom and dignity.

"Unions and employes should respect the right of the company to direct, to supervise, to produce useful products, to expand its business and to extend its markets. The point here is to suggest mutual respect for each other's rights, obligations and prerogatives."

When man is emotionally aware of his full worth as a man, of his secure place in industry and society generally, of the love and respect of his fellow men, he will tend to become a vital force for good. It would be fine if the road to serenity, to peace of mind and peace of soul and sound labor-management relations, and productivity for business and industry, had been paved for us by philosophers, theologians and psychiatrists. But it isn't that way.

Perhaps the time has arrived for the participation of philosophers, theologians and psychiatrists in our union-management bargaining sessions, so that the minds and hearts and motives of employers and employes, managers and workers, may be bared to the end that all may join forces for the common good on the basis of undertanding, trust and good will.

But one idea we must always keep in mind: The end product of emotional health, in industry or elsewhere, is emotional health. *Productivity may be one of its byproducts, but to establish productivity as the ultimate goal will only frustrate our efforts to improve the mental well-being of workers.*

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

Answers To Your Buying Questions

DEPENDENT PARENT: "My mother-in-law lives next door to us in her own house. She is a Spanish-American war widow. We contribute half and sometimes more for her support. Up to last year she was getting less than $600 a year. I claimed her as a partial dependent, but a year ago her pension was raised to $636 a year. So this year I did not claim her as a dependent because she is drawing more than $600 a year. Can I claim her as a dependent or not?"—J. K., Park Falls, Wis.

Answer: A war widow's pension is **not** taxable income. It is *tax exempt.* Therefore it is not counted as a dependent's income in determining whether or not you can take him or her as an exemption. As long as you still provide more than half her support you still claim her as a dependent. *(Or if several people provide more than half her support, they can agree to let any one of them take the $600 exemption, and alternate as they choose.)*

Other types of income which are not taxable include social security, railroad retirement payments, insurance proceeds, workmen's compensation, allowances received by a veteran or his family, unemployment insurance, state assistance payments, and the non-taxable portion of annuities. Thus a dependent can have more than $600 of such non-taxable income and still qualify as an exemption.

You should be prepared to substantiate that you do provide more than half the support, because while war widow's pensions, social security and similar income are not taxable, they *are* a visible means of support.

VITAMINS: "Please give us mothers some information on the best sources of vitamins for our children in liquid or capsule form. It seems like some of the advertised brands are more expensive, and do not have the same equivalent as some cheaper kinds."—Mrs. R. J., St. Paul, Minn.

Answer: How right you are. Vitamin products are one of the most overpriced items families have to buy. The trouble is, many doctors prescribe brand-name products with which they are acquainted through the personal visits of manufacturers' representatives and the large drug corporations' advertising. *(But on the other hand, it's unwise and expensive to dose oneself indiscriminately with vitamins without consulting a doctor as to your actual need for them.)*

When two different brands both are labelled—for example—25,000 U. S. P. units of vitamin A, then you can simply buy the one that costs the least. "U. S. P." stands for United States Pharmacopoeia, meaning that vitamins and drugs carrying this designation conform to the accepted standard for these products.

You're right that sometimes the lower-priced private brands even have higher potencies than some of the widely-advertised vitamin products. Private-brand vitamin products are available from a number of sources these days, including consumer co-ops, large department stores, the mail-order houses and vitamin specialists who sell by mail.

"HOME WORK" RACKETS: "I would appreciate it if you would print an article on 'home work.' These ads you find in various magazines, ask women to work in their spare time, such as doing mail work and assembling earrings. Also model agencies ask for child models. All these ask for money. The addressing of mail is a big racket. All they really want is money for a course on addressing. The earring people ask for money for a kit. The companies advertising for hand work on moccasins also want you to purchase a kit."—Mrs. F. W. K., Cleveland, O.

Answer: Mrs. H. P. K., of Fresno, Calif., has also written us telling about her experiences with a tie-manufacturing outfit. This company advertises that you can go into the tie-making business at home, and they will take all you can make. She had to buy a "flimsy" kit to make the ties. The company then paid her $1.20 a dozen for making ties, less the postage she had to pay for the material and to send back the finished ties. *She worked "diligently and accurately," and found it took three hours per tie, so she earned a total of 3c an hour.*

The Association of Better Business Bureaus tells us that there has been a great deal of such phony "homework" advertising, especially in the cheaper pulp and "love" magazines. The principal idea of the home-work advertisers is to sell you materials. One recently has been tied into the sale of a sewing machine.

The shame of it is that the magazines which lend themselves to these rackets preying on poor people who want to earn money working at home, are well aware that these are phony ads. *The Federal Trade Commission and Better Business Bureaus ought to get after the magazines themselves to discontinue this kind of advertising.*

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Special Consumer Unit Urged To Keep Eye On Price Squeeze

A SPECIAL Congressional Committee on Consumer Interests, aimed at protecting both the farmer and the city consumer from the "price squeeze," has been proposed by Rep. McDowell (D. Del.).

"Action on this resolution will be my first order of business when Congress reconvenes in January," said McDowell, who added that the proposal has the approval of the House Democratic leadership.

He said that a congressional investigation is required "to determine the facts and the causes behind an economy which means high prices to the consumer and virtual depression prices to the farmer."

"I regard it as strange," McDowell said, "that in June the Dept. of Labor reports the cost of living increased two-tenths of 1%, while in the same month the Dept. of Agriculture now tells us that prices paid to farmers dropped to the lowest relative point in 15 years.

"The parity index dropped to only 84, the lowest it has been since the depression years of the 1930's, yet food prices are advancing at the retail level and the Administration keeps talking about abundant prosperity.

"At one time during the last Democratic Administration, the farmer was receiving as much as 56c out of every dollar the city consumer spent for food. Today the farmer is receiving barely 40c. *The cost for marketing and transportation and the middleman's profit margin are constantly growing."*

Religion-Labor Group Formed At Twin Cities

PLANS for a continuing Religion and Labor Fellowship for Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn., were made at a recent dinner in the Twin Cities at which Sec. John G. Ramsay of the CIO Committee on Religion and Labor was the principal speaker.

Some 40 clergymen of various faiths and CIO and AFL representatives attended the dinner. It was decided unanimously to have a continuing Religion and Labor Fellowship and a committee was chosen to plan for a September meeting.

CIO Reg. Dir. Robert Davidson was chosen as committee convener. Other CIO members of the committee are Minnesota CIO Pres. Robert Hess and Bea Kerstein of the Minneapolis CIO Community Services Committee.

Ike Names New Member Of FTC

Former Gov. Sigurd Anderson of South Dakota will be named by Pres. Eisenhower to the Federal Trade Commission, succeeding Chairman Edward F. Howrey, who has resigned.

The White House also announced that FTC Member John W. Gwynee will be chairman of the agency.

'Do-It-Yourself' Tips Told

"DO-IT-YOURSELF" may be a lot of fun but thousands of persons are exposing themselves to new hazards.

That was the advice given by Arthur A. Burroughs, safety expert with the American Mutual Liability Insurance Co.

He estimated that 600,000 persons each year suffer disabling accidents while making home repairs. What's more, he said, the accident rate is rising among women who want to be Mrs. Fixit.

Burroughs warned that almost all of the button-type painting and lacquer sprays "are highly flammable and in some cases explosive."

He said that ladders are involved in 300,000 accidents each year, power tools in 180,000 and carpentry hand tools in 72,000.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

THE CIO LEATHER WORKERS Organizing Committee continues to "roll the union on" by winning two more elections. In fact, the tempo of our organizing efforts has been increasing among all of our committees.

Dir. Carey Haigler of the CIO Joint Organizing Committee reports that important groundwork has been laid and that a number of elections will be held in the immediate future.

The Rivers Joint Organizing Committee, CIO-AFL, has completed its annual report on its progress on the inland waterways in the past year and has proven by its accomplishments that CIO and AFL can work together on the organizational front.

LWOC Dir. of Organization Hugh Thompson reports two more Leather Workers victories; Consolidated Leather Co., Woburn, Mass., and the Rockford Hide and Fur Co., Rockford, Ill.

Pres. Morris Pizer of the CIO Furniture Workers reports that the UFWA-CIO won a representation election at the Hale Furniture Co., East Arlington, Vt. This is the 13th straight election victory for the Furniture Workers in the New England area, with a total of 1500 new members gained since last January.

LLOYD VAUGHAN, director of organization of the CIO Paperworkers, reports another important victory at the Malta Manufacturing Co., McConnelsville, O., where the workers favored UPA-CIO by an overwhelming vote.

The CIO Steelworkers was chosen as the bargaining agency for the workers of the Cooper Alloy Corp., Clark, N. J., by a unanimous vote, reports CIO Reg. Dir. Michael Mann.

Sec.-Treas. T. M. McCormick of the CIO Oil & Chemical Workers reports these recent victories: Interchemical Corp., Bound Brook, N. J. (production and maintenance); Sinclair Refining Co. (terminal), Clinton, O.; Wainwright Producers & Refiners, Ltd., Wainwright, Alta., Canada.

Sec. Treas. Al Hartnett of the CIO Electrical Workers reports that salaried workers of Otis Elevator, Harrison, N. J., favored the IUE-CIO by an overwhelming vote in a representation election.

CIO Hits Runaway Ore Ship Building

RUNAWAY construction of ore carriers in foreign shipyards for American companies was protested by the CIO last week.

The protest was lodged with the House Merchant Marine Committee by Chairman Joseph Curran of the CIO Maritime Committee. He also is president of the CIO Maritime Union.

In a letter to Chairman Bonner (D. N. C.) of the House committee, Curran said that "on Jan. 1, 1955, U. S. companies were constructing 11 ore carriers, aggregating 281,650 deadweight tons, in foreign yards for foreign flag operation."

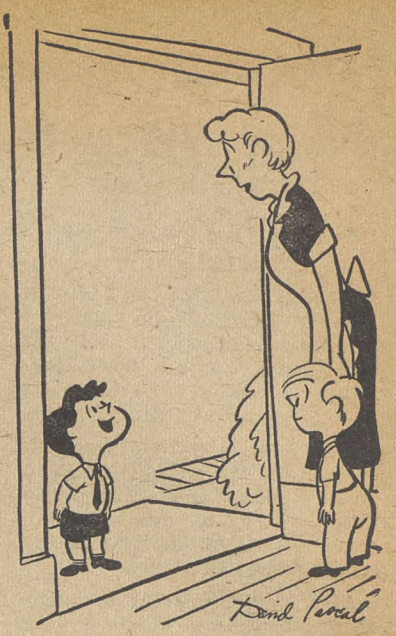
"Of these 11 ore carriers," he continued, "nine were being built for the Aluminum Co. of America, Bethlehem Steel Co., Republic Steel Corp., and United States Gypsum Co. These four large American companies conduct the great share of their shoreside operations in U.S.A.

"Therefore, the greatest bulk of their profits is derived from the American public and the U. S. government. To these companies the cost of shipping metallic ore is a small incidental which hardly makes it a worthwhile bookkeeping entry when considered for their annual balance sheets.

"At the same time that these wealthy American companies are having ships built in foreign yards, which have more orders than they can possibly fill in the next few years, our own shipyards are closing down."

Curran also pointed out that of the 17 ore carriers owned by the four companies and the Reynolds Metal Co. and operated under foreign flags last Jan. 1, only five were built in American yards.

He said "with the depletion of our iron ore both in quantity and quality and the opening of rich foreign ore fields, our nation will become more dependent upon the foreign mines and the ocean transportation of those ores."



"I finished my supper. I can eat junk now."

Strike Fund Approved By UPWA

A SPECIAL one-day convention of the CIO Packinghouse Workers last week discussed the four-month strike of Louisiana sugar refinery employes and authorized a $5 a month dues increase to raise a $1.5 million strike fund.

Strikers at Godchaux Sugars, Inc., Reserve, and Colonial Sugars Co., Gramercy, gave dramatic accounts of the walkout.

Harassed by jail terms, fines and evictions, some 1500 UPWA-CIO members have been on strike since Apr. 14, at a cost to the union of $16,000 a week.

The special convention was called to amend the constitution to provide for the dues increase, which will continue for four months. The union's executive board was authorized to increase dues to an amount it determines, if the strike fund falls below $500,000.

The convention action is subject to ratification by local union referendum.

THE FUND will be used to support the Louisiana strike and a long walkout at Colonial Provisions Co., Boston, and to back the union in negotiations with the meat packing industry next year. UPWA-CIO has just completed negotiations with the Big Four—Swift, Cudahy, Wilson and Armour—and with Hormel in which a 14c an hour general increase was won.

UPWA-CIO Pres. Ralph Helstein congratulated the more than 300 delegates, representing 150,000 members, on "the historic step" in setting up the strike fund.

"Today we have prepared," he said, "to meet the new problems of collective bargaining under the hostile Eisenhower Administration."

OCAW Asks Merger Talk With AFL

AN INVITATION to enter into discussions which might result in merger was sent last week by the Executive Board of the CIO Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers to the AFL Chemical Workers, in convention in St. Louis.

The proposal was signed by all OCAW-CIO officers and board members.

"The amalgamation of the AFL and CIO," it said, "will present our two unions with a unique opportunity to bring closer together those chemical workers now holding membership in our respective unions.

"We believe that even in advance of the AFL-CIO merger, it would be in order for spokesmen for our two organizations to enter into discussions regarding the degree of unity which may be achieved.

"If your organization looks favorably upon the idea of such discussions, we would be pleased to arrange with you a mutually agreeable time and place."

The OCAW-CIO, with about 200,000 members in oil, chemical, atomic and related fields, was formed by merger of the former CIO Oil Workers and CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers last spring. The ICWU-AFL has 70,000 to 80,000 members.

Severance Pay Won In Coast Test Case

AN IMPORTANT court decision upholding the right of discharged workers, who gain severance pay under union contracts, to receive unemployment compensation has been won by the San Francisco-Oakland local of the CIO Newspaper Guild.

The California State Court of Appeals unanimously upheld the Guild's plea, reversing a preliminary decision in Superior Court.

At issue was a ruling by the State Dept. of Employment that discharged Guildsmen be denied unemployment benefits for the number of weeks equal to the period of severance received.

SFONG argued that severance under Guild contracts was payment for past work, rather than a continuing payment after discharge.

THE CASE involved a number of workers discharged by the San Francisco Chronicle late in 1952. In a similar case dating from 1950, SFONG after three years in the courts won jobless compensation for employes of the suspended Oakland Post-Enquirer.

Unless the State Dept. of Employment takes the Chronicle case to the State Supreme Court, SFONG officials said, the State agency "will be compelled to abandon its five-year-old ruling denying benefits to newspaper employes."

N. Y. Transit Wage Offer Is Rejected

AN OFFER by the State-controlled Transit Authority to increase wages of hourly paid employes of New York City's transportation system by 5.3c an hour was rejected last week by the CIO Transport Workers.

TA offered to make the increase retroactive to last Mar. 15, date of a reopener in the present contract. The authority also indicated that it would be willing to discuss a larger increase if the agreement were extended for two years to June 30, 1958.

"We are not accepting an extension of the present contract," TWU-CIO said. "The 5.3c is not satisfactory. Because the negotiations are deadlocked, we are summoning the executive board of Local 100 for Monday night, Aug. 15, where a full report will be made by local officers."

The union has asked for a 17c an hour increase, which TWU-CIO Pres. Michael J. Quill said the authority can afford.

Arthur Meyer, Arbiter, Dies

Arthur S. Meyer, former chairman of the New York State Mediation Board and one of the country's best-known conciliators and arbitrators of labor disputes, died recently at his home in Scarsdale, N. Y. He was 75.

A successful business man who turned to labor relations in 1937, Meyer during World War II was chairman of a War Labor Board panel which handed down the Little Steel formula—5.5c an hour in wage increases, union security and dues checkoff.

Testimonial Set For Greathouse

A testimonial dinner for Reg. 4 Dir. Pat Greathouse of the CIO Auto Workers will be held Nov. 12 at the Sherman Hotel, Chicago, at which some 1500 guests are expected. Greathouse is vice president of the Illinois CIO Council.

Main speakers will be CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) and Mayor Richard J. Daley of Chicago.

Steel Gains In Canada

A CONCILIATION board headed by Judge Walter Little has given 7800 members of the CIO Steelworkers employed by the Steel Co. of Canada in Hamilton, Ont., a 13c an hour wage package.

The workers receive, retroactive to Apr. 1, an across the board increase of 7c an hour; a boost of 4c in skill differentials, and an improvement in second and third shift differentials. Work on statutory holidays will be paid for at 2.5 times the normal rate.

Sen. Johnson Better

Senate Democratic Leader Johnson (Tex.), who suffered a heart attack, was discharged from the Bethesda, Md., Naval Hospital.

Liberal Insurance Plans Won By URW At General

THE MOST liberal employer-paid life and accident insurance policies in the rubber industry, for $5000, have been won by the CIO Rubber Workers from the General Tire and Rubber Co.

Some 5000 employes of the firm's Akron, O., and Waco, Tex., plants are covered by the five-year pension and insurance agreement.

Special URW-CIO Rep. Rex Murray, who headed the union negotiators, said that the best provisions of the Big Four pension-insurance agreements are included in the contract with General, plus additional features. The Big Four are U. S. Rubber, Firestone, Goodyear and Goodrich.

Effective Aug. 1, pensions were calculated on the basis of annual earnings from 1945 to 1954, with eligibility for normal benefits beginning with 10 years' service at the age of 65.

DISABILITY pensions are granted after 15 years' service, regardless of age, computed on the basis of normal retirement, with a minimum of $80 per month.

Severance payments begin with five years' service on the basis of 2% of earnings, up to a maximum of 3% after 15 years. All employes retiring on any type of pension or receiving service awards at the age of 65 continue to receive hospitalization, surgical and medical insurance protection without cost.

'New Dixon-Yates Fight' Due On Hells Canyon Give-Away

"A NEW Dixon-Yates fight" was promised by angry Democrats following a Federal Power Commission decision awarding development of the vast Hells Canyon power resources to the Idaho Power Co., an eastern private utility.

Advocates of a high-level federal dam in Hells Canyon, a deep gorge on the Snake River separating Idaho and Oregon, pledged a last-ditch fight in the courts and in Congress.

Alex Radin, general manager of the American Public Power Association, called the decision a blow to Americans "who fervently believe in the full-scale development of our natural resources for this and future generations."

Sen. Morse (D. Ore.) warned that the fight is *"far from over"* and predicted that in the end *"the people's interest will prevail."*

Sen. Neuberger (D. Ore.) branded the Idaho Power Co. "an absentee dominated company" with the "highest electric rate structure" in the Northwest and charged that the company's program involved not *"whole development but piecemeal exploitation"* of the Hells Canyon site.

Sen. Kerr (D. Okla.) predicted that "when Congress gets through with this one, it will be in the same junk pile where the remains of Dixon-Yates are now corroding."

The FPC decision, awarding permits to build three low-level dams on the Snake to Idaho Power, was reached on July 27. But it was not announced until Aug. 4—after Congress had adjourned.

THE FIGHT over the Hells Canyon site goes back many years.

Termed the "last remaining great dam site in the Pacific Northwest," Hells Canyon was the subject long ago of an Army Engineers report supporting the feasibility of a single high-level federal dam for flood control, irrigation, recreational facilities and the production of low-cost electric power.

The Truman Administration, backing up the advice of the Interior Dept. under former Sec. Oscar Chapman, recommended an authorization of Hells Canyon in 1953, as soon as post-Korea conditions allowed the government to consider new starts on new major construction projects.

When Idaho Power Co. filed petitions for low-level dams that would forever "preempt" the site, Chapman's Interior Dept. intervened to fight the private utility's bid for control.

Pres. Eisenhower in 1953 hastily dropped the Truman proposal from the first revised budget he presented to Congress. By midsummer, Interior Sec. Douglas McKay withdrew the department's "intervention" against Idaho Power's application.

Abandoned by the Administration, public power advocates intervened on their own responsibility and fought Idaho Power in hearings conducted for a year by an FPC hearing examiner, William J. Costello.

COSTELLO produced a remarkable finding. He found as a matter of fact that *"dollar for dollar the high dam would be the better investment and more nearly ideal development of the Middle Snake River."* But, because he thought that Congress wouldn't pass an authorization bill, he recommended that Idaho Power be granted a permit for just one dam—not three.

The FPC, with four of its five members appointed by Eisenhower, unanimously overrode Costello's recommendation to the extent required to go beyond the one-dam permit. The FPC granted permission for all three low-level dams proposed by Idaho Power.

The fight in the courts will be based on charges that the FPC decision violates the law and disregards factual evidence about the relative merits of Idaho Power proposals and the high-level federal dam.

The fight in Congress will begin with the fact that in the session just ended, Interior subcommittees of both House and Senate voted to approve authorization of a federal Hells Canyon project.

"It is inexcusable for the FPC to grant a license for a project which is awaiting action of Congress as a federal undertaking," said Rep. Magnuson (D. Wash.).

Pointing out that the FPC had heard oral arguments on July 6, Morse said it was "incredible" that by July 27 the commissioners "could have reviewed the voluminous records and testimony and exhibits" compiled in a year of hearings by Costello.

MORSE ALSO urged the Office of Defense Mobilization to turn down Idaho Power's application for rapid tax write-offs under the "tax bonanza" program.

Said Rep. Gracie Pfost (D. Ida.), who won election last year on straight-out advocacy of Hells Canyon in the Idaho district directly involved: *"There can be no doubt that this Administration believes what is best for the power trust is best for the people."*

A Big Issue In '56 Election

The "give-away" of the Hells Canyon site to Idaho Power Co. will be a major political issue throughout the Northwest next year.

Senate Democrats up for re-election include Magnuson (Wash.) and Morse (Ore.), while Republicans—all of them opposed to federal development of Hells Canyon—are Millikin (Colo.), Bennett (Utah), and Welker (Ida.).

Northwestern Democratic members of the House, including Reps. Green (Ore.), Magnuson (Wash.), and Pfost (Ida.), are Hells Canyon advocates. Republican members are champions of Idaho Power Co. development of the site.

"We deserve a few millions for this job."

Payment To Dixon-Yates Is Protested

THE GOVERNMENT should refuse "compensation" for cancelling the Dixon-Yates contract until it is determined whether the contract was valid and no laws were violated, Sen. Kefauver (D. Tenn.) said last week.

Kefauver wrote Atty.-Gen. Brownell that testimony before his Senate subcommittee indicated:

- Edgar H. Dixon, head of the utility combine, had no approval from the Federal Power Commission, as required by law, to serve as an officer of the company.
- There were "glaring conflicts" in Dixon's testimony and the testimony of Adolphe H. Wenzell, former New York investment banker, about Dixon's "knowledge" of Wenzell's operations in a "dual role."
- Wenzell's service as a Budget Bureau "consultant" at the same time "he rendered advice and assistance to Dixon-Yates" raised "serious questions of conflict of interest."

Pres. Eisenhower ordered the Dixon-Yates contract cancelled after Memphis decided to build its own city power plant rather than accept Dixton-Yates power.

The contract provided compensation to the utility combine if the transaction were cancelled. Kefauver argued that the agreement may never have been a legal document and that it was clouded, in any case, by later disclosures involving "public policy."

Morse To Speak On Labor Day In Los Angeles

SEN. MORSE (D. Ore.) will be the principal speaker at a Labor Day picnic sponsored by the Greater Los Angeles CIO Council at Montebello Stadium.

Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock of the CIO Auto Workers also will speak. Council Sec.-Treas. Albert T. Lunceford expected more than 20,000 persons to attend the celebration.

In addition to the speeches, there will be dancing, ball games and more than 60 valuable prizes for adults. Children will be offered balloons, pony rides, games and entertainment by clowns.

Mitchell Admits Error On Cost Of $1 Wage Floor

LABOR Sec. Mitchell at his latest news conference finally admitted the validity of one major CIO argument for increasing minimum wages.

In effect he admitted that the Labor Dept. had overstated matters by telling congressional committees that a minimum wage of $1 an hour would produce direct wage increases for 2.1 million workers.

SEC. MITCHELL

Solomon Barkin, chairman of the CIO Fair Labor Standards Committee, charged in testimony before the House Labor Committee last June 10 that Labor Dept. estimates were erroneous —that fewer than 1.3 million workers would get pay rises from $1-an-hour wage.

HE LISTED one major reason—the use of April 1954, statistics by the Labor Dept., ignoring wage increases ranging between 2c and 6c per hour actually in effect by April 1955—and other discrepancies shown on their face by conflicting Labor Dept. figures.

Mitchell testified before both House and Senate Labor committees that raising the minimum wage above 90c might cause "undue" unemployment.

Asked at his news conference whether he now felt that $1 an hour would prove troublesome to industry, Mitchell replied that the "adjustment would be difficult but not impossible."

He pointed out that nearly two years will have elapsed by Mar. 1, 1956, effected date of the new $1 minimum, since the April 1954 figures—and that the level of wages in many of the affected industries will have risen close to or above the new minimum.

Give A Buck To PAC —The Job You Save May Be Your Own

Congress Rests, But Investigations Go On

WHEN Congress adjourns the members don't always stop working. Some members —or their staffers—use the off-session months for investigations, and a long list is pending.

Sen. Kefauver (D. Tenn.) will resume Dixon-Yates hearings before his Senate Anti-Monopoly subcommittee "within a few weeks," with Adm. Lewis L. Strauss, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, expected to be a fascinating witness.

A staff investigation will be made by Senate Labor Committee experts on the question of whether the Eisenhower-dominated National Labor Relations Board has deprived workers of protection by improperly refusing jurisdiction of many labor disputes. The initiative came from Sen. Lehman (D. N. Y.).

Sen. Hennings (D. Mo.) will head a Judiciary subcommittee investigating possible violations of the Bill of Rights and legislation needed to protect civil liberties.

Two House subcommittees will delve into questions of electric power and federal policy. One, headed by Rep. Chudoff (D. Pa.), will investigate Interior Dept. power policy and the influence of private utilities. The second, with Rep. Jones (D. Ala.) as chairman, will study the Hoover Commission report recommending serious limitations on public power.

The Evins House Government Operations subcommittee will continue inquiries into possible intrusions by White House and other Executive Dept. functionaries in the operations of supposedly independent administrative agencies.

Rep. Patman (D. Tex.), with a subcommittee of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report, will undertake a study of the effects of automation on employment and economic conditions in general.

A House subcommittee spurred by Rep. Mollohan (D. W.Va.) will investigate what he charges is "invasion" of the principle of civilian supremacy by the Eisenhower habit of appointing retired generals and admirals to policy-making jobs.

The Senate Agriculture Committee, headed by Sen. Ellender (D. La.), will hold a series of "field" hearings in 16 states on the basis of the House-passed bill to restore 90%-of-parity farm price supports.

A Senate Government Operations subcommittee will investigate another part of the farm problem — the purchase and resale of farm products by the Agriculture Dept., with middlemen sometimes buying their own products back at a profit.

Both House and Senate subcommittees will delve into the problems of small business.

The House Un-American Activities Committee will begin hearings this week on alleged Communist penetration of the theater, television and radio industries. The Senate Internal Security subcommittee, headed by Sen. Eastland (D. Miss.), plans hearings in various parts of the country.

The GOP's Power Politics See Page 6

The CIO News

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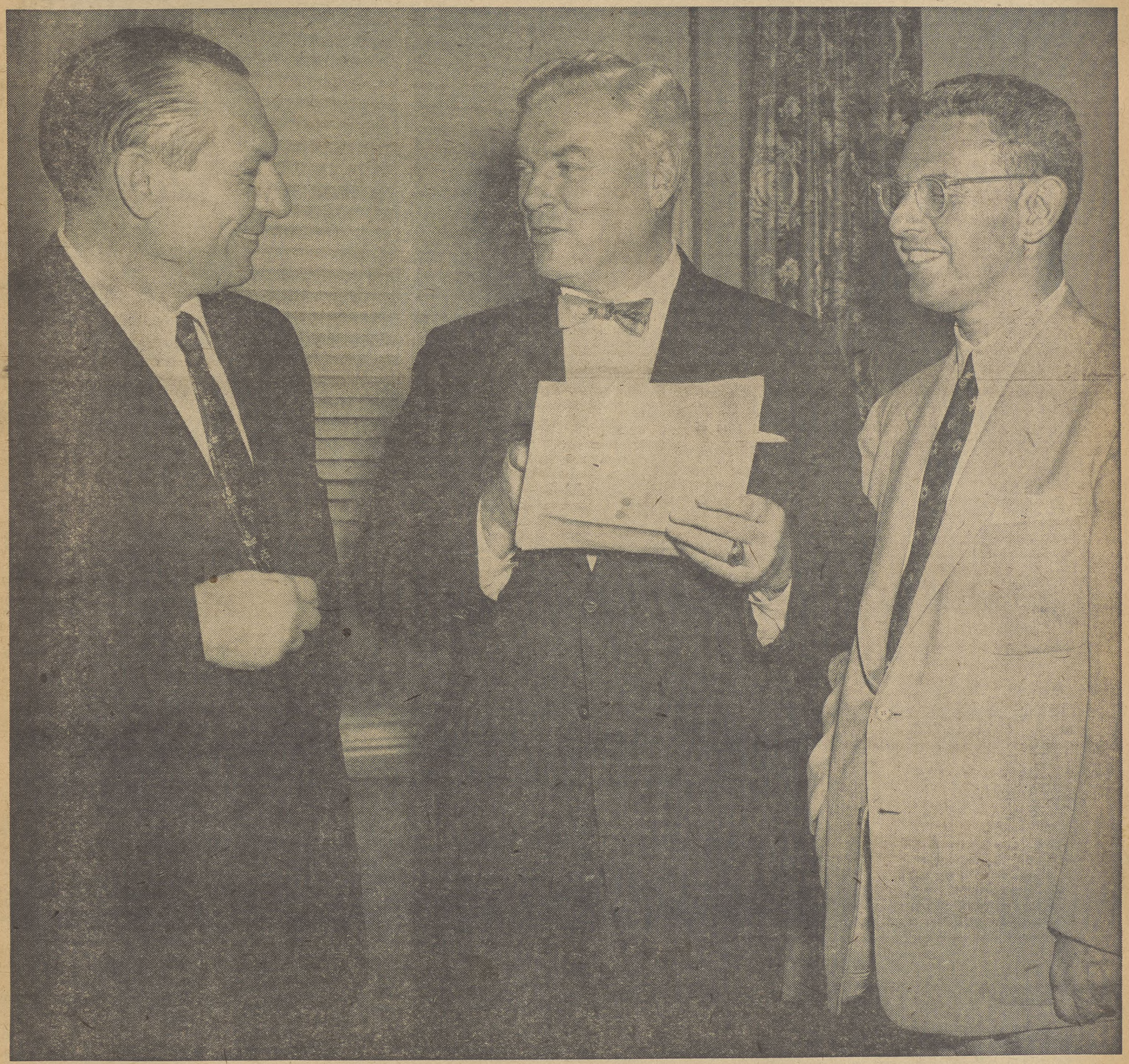
AFL Parley OK's Unity Plans; UAW In Chrysler Strike Vote

—See Pages 3 and 12



New Pacts Set In Can Plants Achievement of a 52-weeks-a-year guaranteed annual wage for workers with three years' seniority in American Can and Continental Can plants across the nation highlighted new contract settlements of the CIO Steelworkers. USWA Pres. David J. McDonald (center) hailed the contracts as a "trail-blazing step forward." GAW was part of a 21.5c package, which included a 10c hourly general wage increase. With McDonald as bargaining sessions ended in New York are Al Whitehouse (left), director of USWA's Dist. 25 from Cincinnati, and Arthur J. Goldberg (right), who is USWA and CIO general counsel.

CIO Challenges U. S. On Contrary Job Figures

THE CIO last week called on the Bureau of the Census for an explanation of the glaring discrepancy between its figures on non-agricultural employment and those of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. "For some time now, we, like others, have been troubled by the unexplained broad variations in movements between the Census figures on non-agricultural employment and those published by the BLS," Stanley H. Ruttenberg, CIO director of education and research, wrote Census Bureau Dir. Robert M. Burgess.

Ruttenberg specifically cited three sets of comparable statistics. The first was the movement in the two sets of figures on non-farm employment between June and July of this year. The Census figure showed an increase of one million, while the BLS series was unchanged.

"An examination of the breakdown of the Census non-agricultural employment figures from June to July," Ruttenberg wrote in moving to the second set of statistics, "indicates no significant or unexplainable changes in any of the categories, except 'Other Wage and Salary Workers,' which rose 1.1 million.

"IF WE ELIMINATE government employment from the BLS series for those two months (in an attempt to compare it with the Census 'Other Wage and Salary Workers' category), we find an increase of only 200,000."

The third variation, based on a comparison between the two non-agricultural employment series for July 1955 and July 1953, Ruttenberg called "more striking." The Census figures show an increase of 900,000, the BLS figures a decrease of 600,000.

"Here," Ruttenberg wrote, "we have not merely a variation in the figures, but completely different directions of movements; the Census figures indicate a significant rise in this major category of non-farm employment, while the BLS figures indicate a significant decline.

"THE BLS SERIES, as I understand it, is closely checked annually with unemployment compensation and Old Age & Survivors Insurance data and the necessary adjustments have been merely slight.

"We are compelled to conclude, therefore, that the BLS series is more reliable and that there is probably something wrong with the sample used by the Census and with the collection of its data.

"I would be grateful to you for an explanation of these marked differences in the two series since they are concerned with extremely important data on the operations of the national economy."

Which Figures Are Correct?

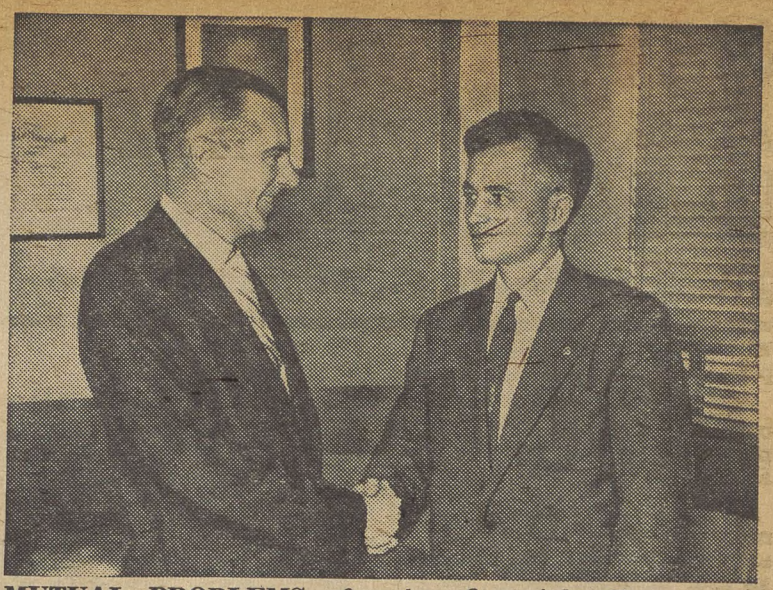
The "marked differences" between Bureau of the Census and Bureau of Labor Statistics figures on non-farm employment, which Dir. Stanley H. Ruttenberg of the CIO Education & Research Dept. cited in his letter to Census Dir. Robert M. Burgess, are borne out by the three tables below:

Non-Agricultural Employment

	Census	BLS
July 1955	57.3 million	49.5 million
June 1955	56.3 "	49.5 "
	+1.0 "	0 "

Other Wage & Salary Workers		Non-Farm, Non-Government
	Census	BLS
July 1955	42.3 million	42.8 million
June 1955	41.2 "	42.6 "
	+1.1 "	+.2 "

Other Wage & Salary Workers		Non-Farm, Non-Government
	Census	BLS
July 1955	42.3 million	42.8 million
July 1953	41.4 "	43.4 "
	+.9 "	−.6 "



MUTUAL PROBLEMS of union financial officers were talked over last week when Gen. Sec.-Treas. William J. Weil (left) of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, with offices in Cleveland, O., visited CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey at the CIO headquarters in Washington.

$1 Minimum Wage, Housing Bills Signed

PRES. Eisenhower took off last week for a scheduled 10-week "work-and-play" residence in Denver after signing the last three major bills handed him by the 84th Congress, first session.

They included:

- The new $1-an-hour minimum wage bill.
- The new housing bill, extending loan-guarantee authority of government agencies and authorizing 45,000 public housing units this year.
- A bill canceling the franchise of the strikebound Capital Transit Co., and authorizing District of Columbia commissioners to get a new company to run the Washington (D. C.) transit system.

THE PRESIDENT signed the minimum wage bill without commenting on the fact that Congress insisted on approving $1 an hour despite Administration pressure for no more than 90c. Neither did he say anything about broader coverage or what his advisers might advocate in that field next year.

Eisenhower said he had "serious objections" to some features of the housing bill but that its "important and desirable provisions" outweighed them. He specifically complained that the tie between public housing units and city slum clearance had been weakened.

CIO took the opposite stand and welcomed the bill precisely because it got rid of a "restrictive" provision which, while apparently reasonable, simply made it harder to get public housing programs into action.

Eisenhower denounced both striking AFL transit union workers and Capital Transit Co., a Louis Wolfson operation, for inconveniencing the Washington public. He did not mention the fact that the company refused to offer any wage increase until weeks after the union had struck.

Depressed Areas Aid Urged By Sen. Douglas

CREATION of a special Depressed Areas Administration to ease hardships in communities by-passed by prosperity was urged by Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) in a bill co-sponsored by other Democrats.

SEN. DOUGLAS

While Commerce Sec. Weeks and other Administration spokesmen sounded off about the nation's *"unprecedented prosperity"* before setting off on vacations, the U. S. currently has 31 major cities and 101 smaller communities listed as areas of *"substantial labor surplus."*

Translated, this means unemployment, where 6% or more of the total labor force is jobless and unable to find work. These islands of insolvency range from Maine to California, from Wisconsin to Texas.

Even as steel production continues at near-record peaks, the largest steel producing area of Pittsburgh is listed among depressed areas. Rep. Kelley (D. Pa.) reminded that the Pittsburgh labor market area embracing Allegheny, Westmoreland, Beaver and Washington counties was so classified by the Labor Dept.

IN CONTRAST, steel tonnage for the first seven months of the year was up to 66.3 million tons. The industry operated at 90.7% of capacity during the January-July 1955 period contrasted with the 70.3% of capacity in the first seven months last year.

Douglas said the "worst and most persistent" depressed areas are in textile, railroad and mining regions but that unemployment exists in light industry, chemicals, rubber, aircraft, farm machinery and ordnance

"It is inhuman to let these areas rot away. The lives of too many human beings are at stake to sit by and do nothing . . ," he declared.

In addition to naming a Depressed Areas Administrator who would consult with heads of other government agencies and local committees, the Douglas bill would:

- Make loans of up to two-thirds the cost of building new plants or facilities in depressed areas.
- Make grants for needed public facilities such as highways, schools and utilities.
- Provide retraining, reemployment and vocational education for the unemployed, and extend unemployment benefits an extra 13 weeks for those being retrained.

'Hard Money' Policy Cuts New Housing

While one government agency chortled happily over mounting industrial production, another warned last week the Administration's hard money policy was throttling home construction, a prime source of employment and prosperity.

The Federal Reserve Board said its industrial production index hit a new high of 140 in July, up one point from June. This was 14% above a year ago.

But the Bureau of Labor Statistics found new housing starts dropped by 11% in July, instead of the 1% slump customary between June and July. The agency blamed tightening of the mortgage-money market. The full impact of recent restrictions imposed by the Veterans Administration and the Federal Housing Administration will not be felt for several months. (More about "hard money" policy, Page 5.)

Wilson & Co. Moving Hit By UPWA

WILSON & Co.'s plan to move most of its operations from Chicago was protested last week by the CIO Packinghouse Workers.

The firm announced that operations of its 28-acre plant would be transferred to Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Albert Lea, Minn., and Omaha, Neb., with only 800 of 3800 employes being retained for administrative, sales and non-food work.

A union spokesman said it is the firm's "responsibility" to offer other employment to individual workers, who then must decide whether to leave.

"We don't feel optimistic," he said, "about the possibility of workers finding (comparable) jobs in Chicago."

Now Ezra's Aide Sticks Foot In Mouth

THE FARMERS never knew it, but until the Eisenhower Administration they'd been living in "a dream world and no one expected it would last."

These words of comfort as farm income skidded to its lowest point since 1940 demonstrated that Don Parlberg, economic adviser, could thrust his foot into his mouth with the same dexterity as his boss, Agriculture Sec. Benson.

Parlberg told a farmers' field day in Massachusetts that the farm price slump was only an emergence from their *"dream world."* He said that prices were lower than his boss would like but he saw evidence that "they may be somewhat near normal for modern day periods of peaceful full employment."

Sen. O'Mahoney (D. Wyo.) said Parlberg's boner made it clear that any farmer who believes "the Eisenhower Administration will settle the farm problem is living in a dream world."

Farmers are being told, said Sen. Neuberger (D. Ore.), "that they must be content with reduced income and lower farm prices at a time when big corporations are boasting of all-time record profits."

The National Farmers Union Washington Newsletter cited estimates that the 16 biggest U. S. corporations are enjoying 45% more profits than a year ago. Farm income, on the other hand, during the first six months of 1955 was down to $15.1 billion compared with $16.5 billion during the same period of 1954.

"Farmers, accustomed to working hard for a lifetime to pay off their mortgages, may well find the real level of big corporation profits unbelievable," the NFU commented.

USWA Wins Annual Wage In Can Pacts

A GUARANTEED wage plan, providing 52-week benefits for workers with three years seniority, and sizable wage increases were won by the CIO Steelworkers in contract negotations with two principal can companies.

The pacts, signed Aug. 13 with both American Can and Continental Can, go into effect Oct. 1 and run for two years.

The union estimated that the new agreements would provide an average "package" of 21.5c an hour to 20,000 workers at 32 American Can plants and to 15,000 employes in 30 plants of Continental Can.

A flat 10c an hour increase for all workers is provided in the agreements, which were negotiated in New York City.

USWA-CIO Pres. David J. McDonald promptly served notice on the basic steel industry that the union expects to negotiate a similar guarantee plan when negotiations for 650,000 workers in that industry open next spring.

The two big can companies, a major part of their industry, agreed to pay laid-off employes with three years' seniority supplemental payments for 52 weeks which, with unemployment compensation, will give a worker approximately 65% of his take home pay.

THE UNION estimated the average combined jobless benefit and supplementary payment would be $45 a week for a worker without dependents, $49 for a worker with two dependents, and $53—the maximum—for one with four dependents.

Payments will be made at Continental Can from a fund to be set up by company payment of 3c an hour, with a contingent liability for an additional 2c. At American Can, they will come from a fund to be created by payment of 5c an hour until a $3.2 million fund is created, probably in about two years.

Benefits will be paid beginning Oct. 1, 1956, on the basis of one week's payment for each two weeks worked since September 1954.

The union said operation of the plans is not dependent upon approval by or cooperation of state unemployment compensation authorities.

If payment of the supplemental benefits in not possible in any state at the same time the state benefits are being paid, they will be given the employe either at the end of the period for which he is unemployed or when the state benefits are exhausted.

The plans will not become effective unless the Secretary of the Treasury holds contributions to the fund are a deductible expense for federal income tax purposes, and the Secretary of Labor rules that no part of the company contribution is to be included in any employe's regular wage.

THE OVER-ALL contracts run until Oct. 1, 1957, but the GAW provisions will remain in effect until Sept. 30, 1958. If the rulings by the two secretaries are not forthcoming by August 1957, new plans will be negotiated.

McDonald was elated when the GAW plan was announced at the conclusion of negotiations in New York. The union developed it in 1937, he said, and sought an almost identical program before a Presidential Steel Fact-Finding Panel in 1952.

"Nothing like this has ever before been achieved like this in American labor-management negotiations," he said. "This is out by itself."

He called the contracts a "trail-blazing step forward in union-management efforts to provide steadier work for more people."

The 10c an hour general wage increase, the union estimated, would average 13c with the addition of hikes in the increments between job classifications.

At Continental Can, a job evaluation program based on a study instituted a year ago was put into effect. It provides a 5.5c an hour increment between classifications, and 4c an hour additional to be applied to increasing the increments and eliminating wage inequities in the next two years.

AMERICAN CAN agreed to begin work with the USWA on a similar program and to complete it by Oct. 1, 1956.

Both contracts provide for wage reopenings on Oct. 1, 1956.

The two companies voluntarily agreed to reopen their pension plans, which were not scheduled for renegotiation until March 1958, and settled for major improvements which, like the guaranteed wage feature, also apply to Canadian employes.

The plans provide for non-contributory benefits on retirement or for disability. There is no compulsory retirement because of age alone.

Pension payments were increased to $2.50 per month for each year of service. This would give a 40-year employe $100 a month in addition to social security of $108.50, or $162.50 if his wife is eligible for social security.

DISABILITY benefits up to age 65 were increased to $3 a month for each year of service, with a minimum of $90 a month. The regular pension becomes effective at 65.

An employe may retire between ages 60 and 65 with the companies' consent, and either take a reduced pension or get the full pension when he reaches 65.

Gen. Lucius D. Clay, chairman of Continental Can's board of directors, said the firm was "very pleased" with the results of the negotiations.

"We think they will be beneficial to our employes," he declared, "and will lay the groundwork for the continuance of good labor-management relations in our industry."

McDonald headed the negotiators at both bargaining sessions, assisted by Arthur J. Goldberg, general counsel of both the USWA and CIO. Dir. James Robb of the union's Dist. 30, with headquarters in Indianapolis, was co-chairman of the Continental Can committee, and Dir. Al Whitehouse of Dist. 25, centered in Cincinnati, served as co-chairman of the American Can group.

Highlights Of New Pacts

Highlights of the CIO Steelworkers' new contracts with the American Can Co. and the Continental Can Co., both effective Oct. 1, include:

- **The first guaranteed annual wage plan covering major sectors of an American industry, aimed at giving laid-off employes with three years' seniority 65% of normal take home pay, including unemployment compensation, for a full year. It will be financed by creation of a fund into which both employers commit themselves to payments up to 5c an hour beginning on the effective date of the contracts. Benefits become payable Oct. 1, 1956.**
- **Across the board wage increases of 10c an hour which the union said would average 13c when increment raises in job classifications are added.**
- **At Continental, a job evaluation program with a 5.5c an hour increment between job classifications, plus an additional 4c an hour to be applied over the next two years toward boosting the increments and wiping out wage inequities.**
- **At American, agreement to institute a job evaluation program to be completed by Oct. 1, 1956.**
- **Revision of non-contributory pension plans to yield retirement benefits of $2.50 a month for each year of service, and disability benefits up to 65 years of age of $3 per year of service with a $90 per month minimum. The changes are effective Oct. 1 at American and Jan. 1, 1956, at Continental, and in addition to present employes cover those already retired.**
- **Wage reopenings on Oct. 1, 1956.**

UAW-CIO Strike Vote Begins At Chrysler

A STRIKE vote among 139,000 Chrysler Corp. employes was being completed by the CIO Auto Workers last week as the aftermath of a company contract offer the union rejected as inadequate.

The vote was ordered by the UAW National Chrysler Conference at a meeting in Detroit. It was due to be completed early this week as UAW-CIO and company negotiators continued "hopeful" efforts to complete a contract by the Aug. 31 expiration.

In another bargaining area, the UAW-CIO extended its contract with American Motors (Hudson and Nash) from its Aug. 12 expiration date to Sept. 1. Plants are closed during the second half of August for vacations, and employment over the next four weeks will be low due to retooling for new models.

UAW-CIO Vice Pres. Norman Matthews said the Chrysler offer, while representing "substantial progress" on basic economic factors, was rejected because the firm wanted to chisel on them and to take away non-economic protections the workers and the union had had for years.

THE PROPOSAL contained a guaranteed employment plan keyed to 65% of take home pay including unemployment compensation for the first four weeks a worker is laid off, after a one-week waiting period, then 60% for 22 weeks—the same plan the union negotiated with Ford and General Motors.

It also increased the annual improvement factor on the Ford and GM basis; gave special increases of 2c to 28c an hour for specific job categories, including skilled workers; followed the pattern on pensions, life and health insurance, the cost of living allowance, vacations and holidays, and wiped out most differentials.

Matthews said, however, that Chrysler refused to extend the guaranteed wage to 8000 salaried workers the union represents; insisted on "technical eligibility provisions" that would have deprived many workers of GW benefits, and refused to extend pension improvements to 540 retired Briggs Body Co. workers.

He said that the health benefit program would mean substandard protections with higher worker contributions.

CWA Gains 9c In First Bell Pact Settlement

PAY BOOSTS averaging 9.6c an hour and other improvements feature the first contract negotiated this year between the CIO Communications Workers and the Bell System.

The pact covers 6300 sales and distribution workers of Western Electric Sales, a Bell subsidiary, in warehouses in 29 states.

Little progress has been reported in negotiations now under way for 170,000 workers in other Western Electric units, Bell Laboratories and for Bell System operating companies.

Among these last are Michigan Bell, Wisconsin Bell, Pacific Tel. & Tel., Illinois Bell, Ohio Bell, Southwestern Bell and Northwestern Bell.

ANOTHER 150,000 workers are covered by Bell System contracts not yet opened for negotiations.

In the new Western Electric Sales contract wages were raised from 7c to 12c an hour in the six labor grades. Additional holidays were included in the pact.

Workers at Cincinnati now have Washington's Birthday off, Veterans' Day has been added at Kansas City and Houston, and Memorial Day has been added at Dallas.

Total money value of the new agreement, CWA-CIO officials said, is 10.3c an hour. Town differentials were narrowed by 5c hourly and the entire pact was retroactive to Aug. 7. There was no retrogression in the final settlement although the company tried to get some.

'Don't Buy Kohler' And Keep It Up— Even If Post Office Has The Willies

THE POST Office tried and failed twice to keep a local union newspaper with a *"Don't Buy Kohler"* message from going through the mails.

"The Voice of Labor," published by CIO Auto Workers Local 686's 6800 members at Lockport, N. Y., was turned down because the wrapper (see illustration) reminded: "Don't Buy Kohler—Made by scabs and strikebreakers."

UAW-CIO Intl. Rep. William S. Hilger said the paper's editor agreed with Lockport's postal officials to put the message inside where it would be read when the paper was opened. However, when the local attempted to mail its paper in Buffalo it was turned down again because of a postal prohibition on mailing defamatory information.

A telegram from the solicitor-general of the Post Office Dept. finally released the papers for mailing. It said the rule applied only to matter on postcards or otherwise outside of mail.

Meanwhile, in Sheboygan, Wis., scene of the 16-months-old strike against Kohler, FBI agents captured one of Kohler's scabs, Harold Zahn, and charged him with attempted bank robbery.

UAW-CIO Local 833 commented in "The Kohlerian":

"While stealing money from a bank is a serious crime, it still doesn't carry with it the infamous treachery that marks the crime of stealing a man's livelihood—his job. The bank is well protected and insured against loss. The worker has no protection against the sneaky, job-thievery of the scab."

Double Standard

Efforts of the CIO Auto Workers to get the government to stop its defense contracts at the strike-bound Kohler plant in Wisconsin have been unsuccessful. The government's got to stay out of labor disputes, the Administration said.

On the other hand, Post Office Dept. officials in upstate New York had no hesitation in holding up the mailing of a UAW local paper because of an allegedly "defamatory" statement on the wrapper and in the printed text. *"Don't Buy Kohler,"* the paper said; and, in view of the company's refusal to negotiate a decent contract, we thoroughly agree.

Fortunately, the Post Office Dept.'s lawyers realized that the Post Office was on mighty thin grounds—and they overruled the local postmasters. They had little alternative if the Administration were not to appear to set a double standard in these matters on its treatment of business and labor.

Harry's Ready

Former Pres. Truman has announced that he's ready to start campaigning early against the Eisenhower Administration, and that he'll soon be making a series of speeches to *"take the issues to the people."*

He'll be listened to by millions of Americans, who respect the soundness of his democratic liberalism and the spice which he invariably lends to a campaign.

Forward Step

The entire labor movement is stronger for the agreement just ratified by the CIO Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers with the Shell Oil Co. banning forever racial bias in its installations near Houston, Tex. The pact is a tribute to OCAW Pres. O. A. Knight and other leaders whose quiet persistence brought CIO a step closer to the highest ideals set by its Constitution.

The union membership is to be congratulated on its acceptance of a practical and effective method of bringing democracy into the industrial community. And the CIO Civil Rights Committee deserves a salute for so courageous and determined a step that may well serve as a precedent in industries where discriminatory practices still exist.

'Guilt By Birth'

The armed services seem to be moving from a position of guilt-by-association to a position of guilt-by-birth.

A Navy Reserve commission was denied to Midshipman Landy because his mother had once been a member of the Communist Party, but quit at her son's urging many years ago. A second case involves a Coast Guard midshipman who couldn't qualify for offcership because his mother once belonged, allegedly, to some outfits on the Attorney General's list.

These are two more instances of *"security run wild."* A recent Fund for the Republic study shows hundreds of cases where logic and reason were given a leave of absence during security investigations of government employes.

If these cases are allowed to stand, why should the barriers be limited to one generation? Somebody named Jefferson had an ancestor named Tom, who spoke in radical phrases 150 years ago; and somebody named Washington led a rebellion against a monarch's authority.

If idiocy is to be the security yardstick, the descendants of the Washingtons and Jeffersons are "bad risks"; *better be careful and not let them become second looies!*

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Congress of Industrial Organizations

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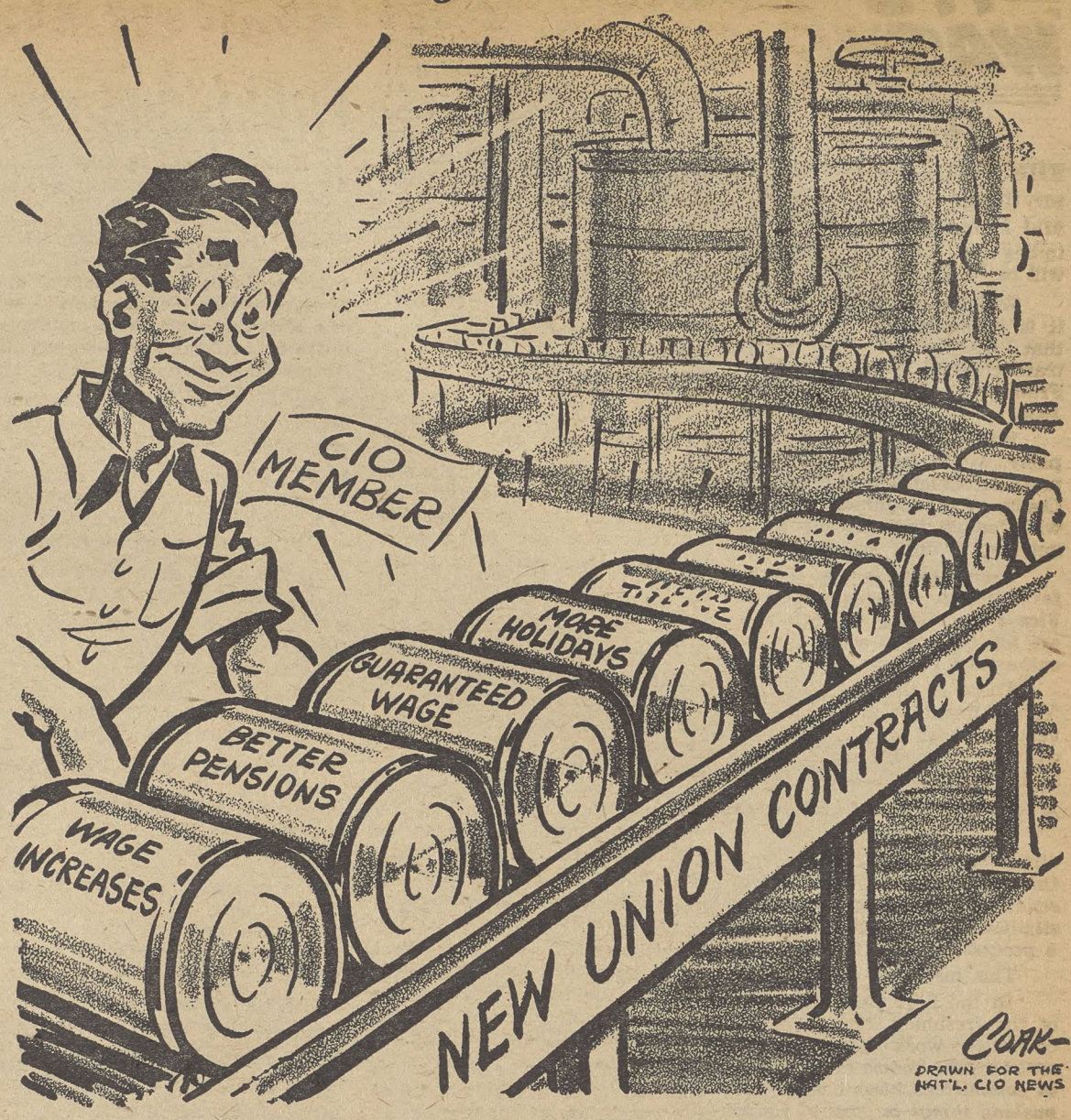
Coming Off The Line!



In Other Words—

GOP's 'One-Two Punch' Against Labor

A detailed account of how the "GOP Attacks Labor With One-Two Punch" appears in the current issue of the Democratic Digest. Here is a digest of the article:

AFTER CAREFULLY and cautiously preparing the way, the long-time Republican objective of putting labor *"in its place"* is emerging into the open.

The present move to throttle unions and undermine their effectiveness differs from previous GOP anti-union activities. It is more subtle and indirect than the open attacks of recent years.

Today, instead of concentrating their anti-labor activities at the national level, under the spotlight of national publicity, Republicans are embarked on a state-by-state campaign against the labor unions.

This 1955 drive seems to spring mainly from labor's increasingly effective political activity in the 1954 elections. Since those elections, the Republican party has combined its efforts on the federal level with a campaign in the state legislatures to curb political activities of union members, in a sort of *"one-two punch."*

Recent events in Michigan offer a perfect example of this "one-two punch." Apparently aroused by Sen. McNamara's (D.) surprise defeat of Republican Sen. Ferguson in last fall's election, with labor's help, John Feikens, GOP State chairman, has launched a two-pronged campaign to curb labor's future political activities.

The Example Of Michigan

At the State level, he has been the driving force behind a bill to bar political contributions by unions. He succeeded in lining up every GOP State senator behind his bill so that, despite opposition by every Democratic senator, the bill cleared the Senate.

Feikens did not stop there. Attacking on the national as well as the State level, Feikens journeyed to Washington to charge, before a Senate committee, that the CIO Auto Workers had violated the Corrupt Practices Act in sponsoring a radio program endorsing certain candidates.

The Eisenhower Administration stepped in to complete the "one-two punch." The Justice Dept. brought the case before a federal grand jury and obtained an indictment against the UAW-CIO.

Emil Mazey, the union's secretary-treasurer, has charged that Atty.-Gen. Brownell issued the indictment on orders from the White House, and a UAW statement *"deplores the fact that Republican politicians have been able to use the courts in their frantic efforts to save face . . ."*

Wisconsin offers another striking example. When Democratic candidates scored victories in 1953 and 1954, with the help of labor, the Republican-dominated Legislature lost no time in passing a law which imposes sweeping restrictions on the rights of unions and workers to engage in political activities. This law bears the stamp of Republican leadership in Wisconsin, in that it was sponsored by and bears the name of Speaker Mark Catlin, Jr.

'Outrageous' Curbs Proposed

In an historic 25-hour debate, the Democratic minority fought to defeat the measure and when the vote came, every Democrat voted against it. Republican pressure, however, marshalled the support of every Republican member and the bill was signed by Gov. Kohler.

Public indignation in Ohio helped to kill an equally restrictive bill sponsored by Republican Rep. Elton Kyle. The Toledo Blade called it *outrageous,"* and the Akron Beacon-Journal warned that *"if the political rights of a union member can be curtailed, the rights of the farmer or any other citizen are in danger."*

That the Kyle Bill had the official approval of the Republican party was revealed when two GOP members of the House Elections Committee refused to go along until they were called to task by the Republican Speaker. One of them emerged from the conference in favor of it, and cast the deciding vote that gained committee approval of the bill. *(The bill later died in the House GOP caucus.)*

Failure to enact a similar bill in Indiana, sponsored by Republican State Sen. Bontrager, has driven the GOP to a vocal anti-labor campaign. A United Press dispatch reports that Thomas Mahaffey, Jr., treasurer of the GOP State organization, is urging Republican nominees for Mayor to sponsor meetings locally for businessmen to tell them of the "viciousness of the CIO campaigning."

Back of all these efforts at restrictive state legislation aimed at working men and women lies the Taft-Hartley Act.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE ONLY POLITICAL STORY that would count for anything, these 12 months in advance of the Republican and Democratic nominating conventions, would be a story telling us who the nominees will be.

Sidelights On '56 Politics

Will Ike run again? If not, it is inconsequential to be told that Eisenhower now stands transcendently over the field as Franklin D. Roosevelt stood in 1936.

Will Ike refuse to run again? If that case, the Republican party would be in a sorry mess. Presumably it would try to pressure Chief Justice Warren to step away from the Supreme Court, or it might even turn to former New York Gov. Dewey, who having been bitten by the presidential bug, is unlikely to get over it until age tranquilizes him.

Take away Warren and Dewey, both of whom face handicaps for different reasons, and the GOP choice is a sad one. There is Vice Pres. Nixon, but few have any enthusiasm for Nixon. There are his California rivals, Sen. Knowland and Gov. Knight, but the enthusiasm scarcely burns brighter.

There is the always-hopeful Harold E. Stassen, Eisenhower's "disarmament" and "peace" man, but even the Madison Ave. advertising boys would find Stassen a pretty well-known character, with an outmoded sort of name, difficult to package for a brisk selling campaign insisting that something new has been added.

A Remarkable Manifesto

This observer has been fascinated, granting the vacuum in other hard political news, by a couple of sidelights on the scene. **One of them is the manifesto issued by a dozen Republican senators headed by Gordon Allott of Colorado, attempting to stigmatize the first session of the Democratic 84th Congress as a procrastinating "let's-put-it-off" Congress.**

This manifesto is remarkable for several reasons.

In the first place, it was spearheaded by one of the youngest of the freshmen, Mr. Allott, who has definitely failed to prove in committee work that he is a force and an influence. *(A freshman senator who knows the score can make himself count for something in committees, where the real work is done, long before he starts pushing things in general debate on the floor of the Senate.)*

In the second place, the manifesto was not signed by the official Republican leaders, such as Knowland of California, the floor strategist, or Millikin of Colorado, chairman of the whole GOP group, a wise and witty man whose wit covers his basic cynicism, or Bridges of New Hampshire, Republican Policy chairman.

In the third place, Allott and his colleagues talked entirely about Democratic "procrastination" in the field of domestic policy. *They had the gall, indeed, to talk about schools and highways and health.*

It is no secret, surely, that the reason for Eisenhower failures in the domestic field is that Democrats in Congress think his programs are inadequate or would be badly financed.

The record of the two parties is perfectly clear on "welfare" legislation. The vast majority of Democrats favor federal expenditures for housing, hospitals, highways, schools and health. *The majority of Republicans oppose such federal expenditures—and so does Eisenhower. And so does Sen. Allott.*

Another Suggested Solution

The other fascinating sidelight on the political scene was a column by Walter Lippmann, a staunch Eisenhower supporter, suggesting that the way for the President to solve his problem in running for a second term was simply to dump Nixon as Vice President and pick someone else who would be fit to be President of the United States.

I don't know exactly what this proves about Eisenhower three years ago, when he amiably let the big-money boys who run the GOP saddle him with Nixon. Presumably it must mean that Ike made a dreadful mistake and that Lippmann thinks it is intolerable for the situation to exist, even until Jan. 20, 1957, when only one heartbeat separates Nixon from the office of Chief of State.

It is surely an extraordinary situation, in any case, when Lippmann at various times can proclaim that Eisenhower is above all others the man to lead us, but that he still hasn't learned how much we need schools, hospitals, highways and social security, and therefore Eisenhower again needs a Democratic Congress in 1957, and that, in addition, he ought to dump Nixon and choose a proper Republican vice presidential nominee for his own presumptive second-term fight.

This reporter is perfectly willing to grant that Eisenhower is slowly dragging the Republican party, *"kicking and screaming,"* in Adlai Stevenson's phrase, *"into the 20th Century"* in foreign policy. Lippmann seems to want the people themselves and the Democrats to drag Eisenhower *"kicking and screaming"* into the 20th Century on domestic policy, dropping Nixon and Sen. Allott and various Republican *"principles"* along the way.

LISTEN TO THE CIO RADIO PROGRAM

John W. Vandercook AND THE NEWS

every weekday evening on the ABC Network

Washington Window—

'One Of Most Powerful Groups' Saved From Congressional Check

By Public Affairs Institute

ONE OF THE MOST powerful groups in the United States—and one of the least known—is the Federal Open Market Committee.

Recently, the committee was the subject of a heated debate in the House of Representatives. The debate was tied directly to the fact that in 1954 the nation's 13,323 insured commercial banks saw their profits on the sale of securities (mostly government securities) soar by 966.7% over 1953.

Rep. Patman (D. Tex.) had sought to investigate the committee and its relation to the *"spectacular"* profits of $337 million gained in one year in the buying and selling of government securities.

His resolution failed, 218 to 178, with the Republicans voting en bloc in opposition. Rep. Wolcott (R. Mich.) called the proposed study "dangerous."

Basis Of Their Power

The story of the debate received relatively little publicity, but interest in the Open Market Committee is bound to increase. This is what Business Week magazine said about it in a recent issue:

"The committee is an institution that has no exact counterpart in any other country on earth. Though few businessmen, and by no means all bankers could name them, these men have—at least potentially—more financial power than any 11 men who ever lived before." (Since preparation of this article the 12th member has been appointed.)

Where does this power come from? Business Week answered this too:

"Their power comes from the simple fact that they control—without answering directly to anyone—the expansion and contraction of the $25 billion security portfolio owned by the 12 Federal Reserve banks."

The committee, originally an informal group coordinating investments of individual Federal Reserve Banks in government securities, was formalized in the Banking Act of 1933. Before 1933 open market operations were dominated by the New York Federal Reserve Bank.

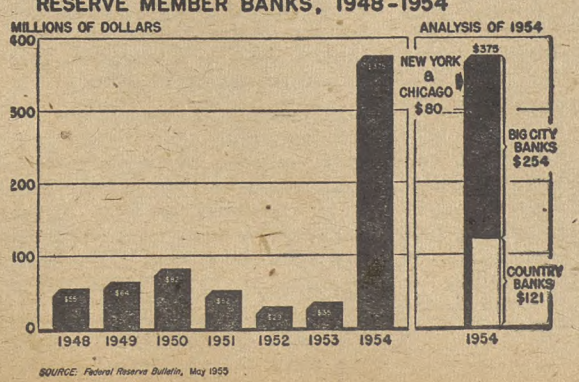
Reform Move In The '30s

Reform legislation of the 1930's, designed to correct that situation, established a 12-man Open Market Committee. Seven are the public members of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, chosen by the President and subject to Senate confirmation. Five are presidents of Federal Reserve banks elected by the directors, a majority of whom in turn are selected by private commercial bankers.

The Open Market Committee meets quarterly in Washington, D. C., and works out broad policy decisions. Business between meetings is left to an executive committee which consists of two public members of the Board of Governors, two Reserve Bank presidents—and always includes the president of the New York Federal Reserve Bank. The fifth or swing member is the chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve, presently William McChesney Martin, former head of the New York Stock Exchange.

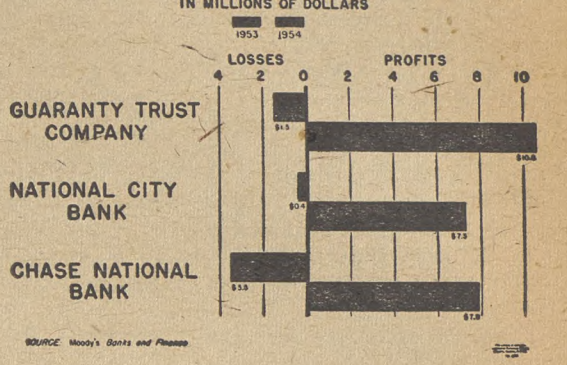
There have been three managers of the Committee's Open Market Account since 1933. The first was W. Randolph Burgess, who later became chairman of the executive board of the National City Bank of New York and is now in charge of debt-management at Treasury. He was succeeded by Allan Sproul, now the president of the New York Federal Reserve Bank. The current manager is Robert Rouse, who also serves as a vice president of the New York Federal Reserve Bank.

PROFITS ON SALES OF SECURITIES BY FEDERAL RESERVE MEMBER BANKS, 1948-1954



SOURCE: Federal Reserve Bulletin, May 1955

PROFITS ON SALES OF SECURITIES
THREE LARGE NEW YORK BANKS, 1953 AND 1954
IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS



SOURCE: Moody's Banks and Finance

'Bank Raid' Is Protested

The "hard money" crusade of the Eisenhower Administration is under way again as part of another "bankers raid" on the national economy, Sen. McNamara (D. Mich.) charged.

He cited the recent boost in the federal reserve discount rate and the tightened rules on purchase of homes under the Federal Housing Act and the Veterans Administration.

He called Pres. Eisenhower an "economic innocent" in the hands of Sec. of the Treasury Humphrey and Joseph M. Dodge, Detroit banker.

"The Republican bankers who believe that the hard-working and enterprising businessmen of America are cows to be milked," McNamara said, "have their pails out again. They had to put them away when the hard money policy they inaugurated in 1953 hit the economy like a hydrogen bomb. But they kept the pails shined, and the cows are being prepared for milking again."

The security portfolio of the Open Market Account is the greatest under single control in the history of the world, and consists exclusively of U. S. Treasury securities. Although the securities are owned by the 12 Reserve Banks they are handled as a single fund—called the Open Market Account.

Purchases and sales of government securities for the Open Market Account on a day-to-day basis involve millions of dollars. These transactions do far more than add or subtract from the supply of securities on the market. They affect the availability and cost of credit. This in turn gives the Open Market Committee far-reaching control over the entire economy.

The Administration put into operation a new monetary policy after it came into power in 1953. The publicized purpose of the new policy was to restore the "free" money market and "halt inflation." More recently, that policy of "hard money" was revived.

Hard Money Policy Hurts

In addition to the unfavorable impact on small businesses, many farmers have hit the policy as deepening their own recession and factory workers have attributed to it the widespread layoffs. The debate on the policy has continued but two points are clear:

1. It has led to sharp price fluctuations in government securities: and

2. These fluctuations have meant huge profits for some and losses for others. But commercial banks have made phenomenal profits. This is shown in the following table taken from the Federal Reserve Bulletin of May 1955. It shows profits on securities, 1948-1954:

1948	$ 55 million
1952	$ 29 million
1953	$ 35 million
1954	$375 million

Patman is convinced that the above figures are sufficient reason for looking into the operations of the Open Market Committee. He told the House:

"A vote against this resolution would be a vote to prevent the people from finding out who made these tremendous windfall profits. The little people did not make these profits—we know that. The big people made them. The profits ran into hundreds of millions of dollars."

Nevertheless, the House voted him down.

Perhaps a future Congress will allow such an investigation.

The GOP'S Power Politics—

Cloud Of Double-Talk Covers Dixon-Yates

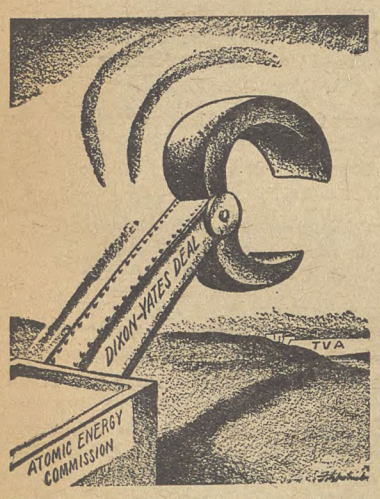
(First of two articles.)

THE KEFAUVER Senate Anti-Monopoly Subcommittee will resume hearings next month in an effort to ventilate all details of the now-dead Dixon-Yates contract.

A recapitulation of known and suspected facts suggests that many questions remain to be answered.

The Dixon-Yates deal was invented, some time in 1954, by some person or persons not yet fully identified.

An Adolphe H. Wenzell, former New York investment banker, had something to do with it as "consultant" to the Budget Bureau at the same time he



"Pioneering In Atomic Power"

worked as vice-president of the First Boston Corp., which ended up as Dixon-Yates' financial agent.

Former Budget Dir. Joseph M. Dodge, now a special assistant to Pres. Eisenhower, says he made the *"policy decision"* that gave rise to the Dixon-Yates deal.

The decisive feature in the deal, so far as the public is concerned, however, was an order from Pres. Eisenhower himself in which he instructed the Budget Bureau to "direct" the Atomic Energy Commission to "negotiate" a contract with Dixon-Yates.

The pretense was that Dixon-Yates power would be furnished the Tennessee Valley Authority as *"replacement"* for power sold by TVA to an AEC installation at Paducah, Ky.

In actuality, the proposed Dixon-Yates power was a substitute for a new projected TVA steam plant at Fulton, Tenn., to meet the expanding needs of the Memphis area.

The Dixon-Yates combine was a specially created corporation—Mississippi Valley Generating Co.—formed by two private utility holding companies—Middle South Utilities, Inc., headed by Edgar H. Dixon, and the Southern Co., run by Eugene A. Yates.

The Way Out

The deal died when the city of Memphis pointblank refused to accept any Dixon-Yates power and said it would build its own municipal generating plant to meet its power demands. Pres. Eisenhower got "assurances" from Memphis Mayor Frank Tobey that the city really meant it, and ordered the Dixon-Yates operation cancelled.

One question the Kefauver subcommittee will deal with is the extent to which supposedly independent government agencies were entangled in the projected assault on the TVA.

The Budget Bureau is a direct arm of the White House and has enormous power. Not a single piece of legislation suggested by any of the executive departments can be cleared for Congress unless the Budget Bureau approves it.

Question Of Authority

The AEC, however, is an independent agency, based on a special law in which Congress carefully laid down extraordinary rules to assure its operations.

It is not yet clear what authority the Budget Bureau had to "direct" the AEC to negotiate a contract with Dixon-Yates which had as its purpose a compulsion on the TVA, another independent agency created by special act of Congress, to buy power from a private utility combine.

There are reports that the AEC at first refused to approve the Dixon-Yates contract by majority vote.

It is reliably reported that the three-man board of the TVA at first refused to go along with the deal, and that the project was originally approved only by the single Eisenhower TVA appointee, Chairman Herbert D. Vogel.

The Securities & Exchange Commission, another supposedly independent agency, got into the act when the Dixon-Yates combine applied for approval of its proposed financing. It is not clear to what extent political operators in the Administration intruded in the quasijudicial functions of the SEC.

The Federal Power Commission, still a fourth independent agency, was involved somewhere along the line. FPC Chairman Jerome K. Keykendall, an Eisenhower appointee, has stated that the agency's Bureau of Power "worked with" the AEC and the Budget Bureau, but it is not clear to what extent. *(The FPC did not, as required by law, approve Dixon's position as president of Mississippi Valley Generating Co. before the contract was signed.)*

A second major question with which the Kafauver subcommittee will be concerned is the problem of concealment—the apparently deliberate attempt to obscure and confuse elements of the Dixon-Yates deal by those involved.

These concealments and obscurities include the following:

● After Eisenhower said the full record would be made public, the AEC composed a proposed "chronology" reporting when and how the projected operation against TVA was developed. *But after this proposed "chronology" passed through the Budget Bureau, and before it was transmitted to Congress, the name of Adolphe H. Wenzell was eliminated.*

● Wenzell had been "signed into" the top-secret AEC headquarters for conferences on Dixon-Yates. *But the Budget Bureau said he functioned on these occasions as merely an unpaid 'consultant,' advising the government, whereas AEC Chairman Lewis L. Strauss says he considered Wenzell solely a spokesmen for the First Boston Corp.*

No Explanation

● J. Sinclair Armstrong, chairman of the SEC, had to be called before the Kefauver subcommittee three times before he would admit that Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams telephoned to ask him to postpone an SEC hearing at which Wenzell was to testify and that in this conversation Adams mentioned the fact that the House was just taking up an appropriation item involving Dixon-Yates transmission lines.

● Budget Dir. Rowland Hughes has never explained why he first told Congress that Wenzell had been engaged as "consultant" by his predecessor, Dodge, and had departed the service, without adding that he himself had re-engaged Wenzell as "consultant."

Investigating members of Senate and House committees suggest that these obscurities, omissions and contradictions strongly indicate an outright conspiracy, an intentional effort to whittle down the TVA through the Dixon-Yates contract and to conceal the pertinent facts from Congress and the public.

(Next: Other aspects of GOP Administration power policies.)

GOLD-PLATED SHOVELS—The original Dixon and Yates of the Dixon-Yates power combine used gold-plated shovels early in June at groundbreaking for their West Memphis, Ark., plant. They are Edgar H. Dixon (left), president of Mid-South Utilities, and Eugene A. Yates, chairman of the Southern Co. Few weeks later Pres. Eisenhower cancelled the Dixon-Yates contract aimed at whittling down TVA.

Among Those Participating . . .

These are the principal figures in the cast of characters expected to play starring roles when the Kefauver Senate Anti-Monopoly Subcommittee resumes its Dixon-Yates hearings:

● White House Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams, who up to now has declined invitations to testify about the propriety of his interference with a quasijusidicial hearing of the Securities & Exchange Commission.

● Budget Dir. Rowland Hughes, who may be expected to explain how the name of Adolphe H. Wenzell, who was up to his neck in Dixon-Yates planning, was eliminated from an official AEC "chronology" purporting to name all principal persons and events.

● Wenzell himself, who played a dual role as unpaid "consultant" to the Budget Bureau and paid vice-president of the New York investment house that ended up as Dixon-Yates financial agent.

● Admiral Lewis L. Strauss, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, who was involved in Dixon-Yates operations for months but has never told the full story to a congressional committee.

● Edgar H. Dixon, president of Mississippi Valley Generating Co., projected subsidiary through which Dixon-Yates facilities were to be built.

● Brig. Gen. Herbert D. Vogel, Eisenhower-appointed chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, accused by Tennessee Gov. Frank Clement by being an "unsympathetic chairman" placed in a strategic position "for the purpose of destroying from within."

All-Out Congress Fight Due On Hells Canyon

AN ALL-OUT fight is coming in Congress against the Federal Power Commission's decision awarding control of the Middle Snake River to the Idaho Power Co., a high-cost private utility.

SEN. MORSE

Sen. Morse (D. Ore.), sponsor of a bill for federal construction of a high-level federal dam in Hells Canyon, said that the one "major effect" would be to increase the determination of people in the Northwest to "insure construction of the federal dam."

Sen. Neuberger (D.), also from Oregon, pointed out that the huge Grand Coulee Dam site was "nearly lost to us in the 1920s" when a *"private-utility company wanted to choke this roaring stretch of the Columbia River with a pygmy, dog-in-the-manger dam."*

The private utility "lost" on Grand Coulee, Neuberger pointed out, and the site was preserved for the eventual big federal dam, which poured out the power to help industrialize the Northwest and process material for the atomic bomb.

Unless the FPC decision is reversed, he said, the loss at Hells Canyon will be as disastrous as the potential loss at Grand Coulee.

Morse charged the FPC "used misleading figures and assumptions" to justify its decision permitting Idaho Power to "preempt" the Hells Canyon site with three low-level dams.

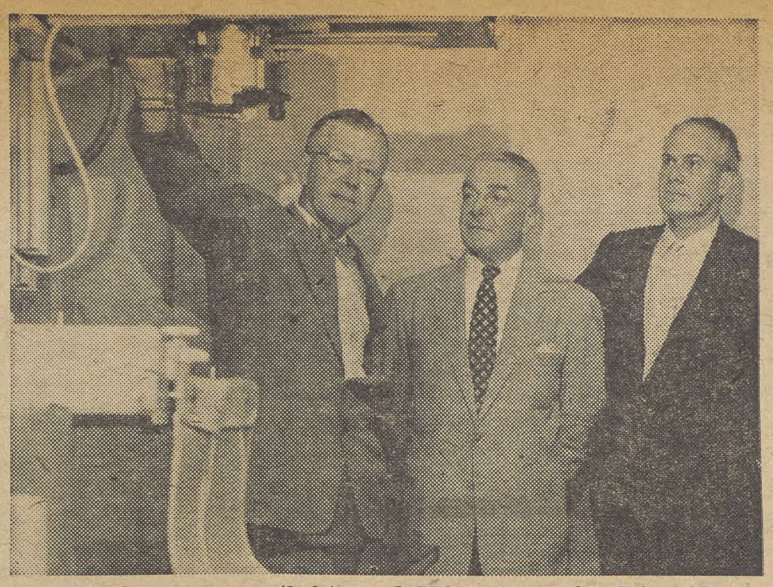
It based "its comparison of the high dam and three small dams on the assumption that both would be built by the federal government or both by the company," which has never been suggested, he said.

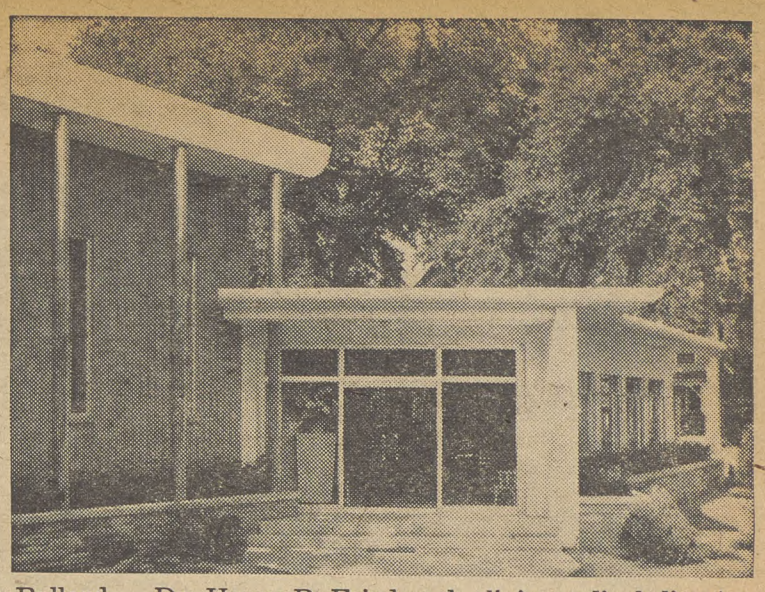
A committee investigation of FPC policies was suggested by Alex Radin, general manager of the American Public Power Association at a Capitol hearing.

Radin said that Interior Sec. McKay was guilty of an "abdication of public responsibility" when in 1953 he withdrew the Interior Dept.'s previous "intervention" against Idaho Power's application for permits to take over the Hells Canyon site.

Radin also said that the record raised points that Congress should clear up: How the FPC could consider and digest 20,000 pages of hearings, and hand down an opinion and order just three weeks after oral hearings, and why the FPC made its decision on July 28 but delayed publication until Aug. 4 — two days after Congress had adjourned.

"Can't I Go Back To Smashing Atoms?"





BETTER HEALTH is the aim of the new Diagnostic Clinic of Willys Unit of UAW-CIO Local 12 at Toledo. At left: Mayor Ollie Czelusta (left) and UAW Reg. 2B Dir. Charles Ballard look at brochure on clinic. In center photo: Dr. Paul C. Swenson shows modern equipment to Dr. Harry B. Friedgood, clinic medical director, and S. A. Girard. Clinic (right) is modernistic. Members and families can get clinic's services.

UAW Willys Clinic Is Medical Pioneer

ONE OF the nation's most modern undertakings in providing medical care for workers and their families was opened recently in Toledo, O. It's the Diagnostic Clinic of the Willys unit of CIO Auto Workers Local 12.

The clinic was started in 1953 with a fund of $447,280, from a retroactive pay increase which the unit members voted for the project.

Some 3400 of the unit's 4000 members have signed up for free physical examinations at the clinic. Members and their families will pay only 20% of the fee for any medical services they receive at the clinic. The remaining 80% will come out of the clinic welfare fund.

The importance of the examinations is underscored by the fact that most people who have health and insurance plans have to be actually sick before they receive medical aid.

They do not, as a result, receive tests and diagnoses, which often are costly.

THE CLINIC is expected to serve as a focal point for medical research in the community.

Dr. Harry B. Friedgood was chosen director of the clinic and physician-in-charge after a three-man committee screened more than 100 doctors in a nine-month period.

He has long experience as a physician in Puerto Rico and Los Angeles. From 1945 to 1952 he was president of the California Institute for Cancer Research at the University of California at Los Angeles.

The clinic is the culmination of a dream of UAW-CIO Vice Pres. Richard T. Gosser, former chairman of the Willys Unit, who began discussing it with other members of the union in 1950. Gosser and UAW-CIO Reg. 2B Dir. Charles Ballard subsequently visited medical clinics in the U.S., Sweden and other western European countries.

"The power for good which this clinic possesses is tremendous," Gosser said. "It could be the instrument for easing the suffering and lengthening the lives of thousands in the labor movement.

"It can also become a wonderful research center for the medical profession. It can help advance medicine a little further in its task of saving lives and protecting health."

'It's 100% Okay,' UAW Member Says

A UAW-CIO member, Arthur Lamale, put his finger on the purpose of the union's Diagnostic Clinic when he said he thought his health was good but "you never know what a doctor might find."

After receiving a checkup at the clinic, he said: "This is going to help a lot of people who can't afford a medical examination otherwise. It's 100% okay."

Merger Wave In Textiles Due To Grow, House Report Says

DOMINANCE by a few firms in the textile industry may soon replace the highly competitive situation that formerly prevailed, a House Judiciary subcommittee warned.

CELLER

A staff report on the merger movement in the textile industry, prepared under the direction of Chairman Celler (D. N.Y.), warned the trend toward merger is increasing.

"The merger wave," according to the report, "presents an excellent case study of the role played by tax considerations. If it is desirable to control the tide of mergers in textiles, the next question to be answered is whether these mergers should be further subsidized by the tax laws."

The subcommittee staff noted that textile employes are very nearly the lowest paid workers, on the average, in industry. Out of a listing of 33 industries, textiles ranked 32nd with an average hourly wage of $1.32 compared to $2.65 for the top-ranking building construction industry.

Throughout the history of the textile industry, the pattern has been that of a large number of small, highly competitive mills. Since World War II a double wave of textile mergers has changed the character of the industry.

According to quoted evidence from Research Dir. Solomon Barkin of the CIO Textile Workers, some 541 plants were closed between 1943 and 1955. They formerly employed 147,000 people. At the same time, only five new cotton mills were opened, along with six synthetic fiber mills and 10 woolen mills.

Figures from the Federal Trade Commission indicated that over 70% of the acquisitions of textile companies were made by firms with more than $10 million in assets.

The largest number of acquisitions in the industry was made by Burlington Industries with 12 and Textron, Inc., with seven. The histories of some of the mergers involving the two firms were detailed in the report.

"The hardships often arising from the liquidation and merger process add further reason to erect adequate barriers to merger activity tending to lessen competition," the report said.

Four of the reasons underlying the present merger wave were given as diversification, salvage, tax savings and speculation and elimination of competition.

THE DIVERSIFICATION, size, advertising and selling potential in addition to financial resources give a distinct advantage to the larger firms, the report said. It added:

"These advantages present the threat of further concentration in the future. If continued unabated, increasing concentration will likely result in substantial future anti-trust problems in the textile industry.

Alabama Courts Split On TWUA Injunction Decisions

CIO TEXTILE Workers were on both ends of injunction proceedings last week in Alabama.

In Sylacauga, Avondale Mills was enjoined from interfering with TWUA-CIO organizers but in Huntsville the union was enjoined from mass picketing and other activities at the Lincoln mills now on strike.

A Slyacauga city judge fined one of several defendants $10 for a recent brutal assault on three TWUA organizers waiting to distribute leaflets outside the gates of Avondale Mills, largest textile plant in Alabama.

ATTORNEYS for the union went to Federal Court in Birmingham and were granted an injunction preventing the corporation and some of its officers from interfering with the organizers in any way. The organizers specifically named in the injunction were those involved in the attacks by company employes, Grant Williams, Fred Halstead and Lloyd Gossett.

Two TWUA strikers at the Lincoln Mills in Huntsville were jailed, one for three days and the other for two days, and two others were fined $50 each for contempt of an injunction issued there.

TWUA plans to appeal the cases to the Alabama Supreme Court, arguing that there was insufficient cause to sustain the court's action.

Iushewitz Chosen

Sec.-Treas. Morris Iushewitz of the New York City CIO Council has been elected a member of the board of the Urban League of Greater New York.

5c Southern Textile Offer Called 'Insult'

A WAGE increase of 5c an hour for southern textile workers, announced last week by Burlington Industries is "actually an insult to the workers," according to Executive Vice Pres. William Pollock of the CIO Textile Workers.

It dramatizes their need for union organization, Pollock said, adding that Burlington, now the nation's largest textile chain, is hostile to unions and has repeatedly been found guilty of unfair labor practices by the NLRB.

TWUA-CIO last month presented the Senate Judiciary Committee with a lengthy history of the firm's anti-labor record.

"While any increase in southern textile wages is welcome in the sense that it is so badly needed," Pollock said, "5c an hour falls so far short of justice that it is actually an insult to the workers."

He pointed out that there have been no wage increases for these workers since a 2% hike was instituted in 1951. Average hourly earnings in southern mills are $1.30 or less although skill and productivity demanded of the workers is as great as any other industry.

"While southern textile wages have stood still, the average hourly wage in American industry has risen 30c an hour, and will climb still higher as a result of the recent auto, steel and other contracts," Pollock predicted.

Burlington's 5c increase is less than a third of what has been gained this year alone by workers in fully-unionized industries, he noted. The firm's profits for the first half of 1955 are up 101.9% over last year, more than $3.5 million after taxes.

"I hope Burlington's announcement will arouse anger rather than misplaced gratitude among the workers and the southern communities," Pollock said. *"It proves that neither the southern workers' living standards nor the southern economy as a whole can be brought up to the rest of the nation on the basis of non-union, low-wage industry."*

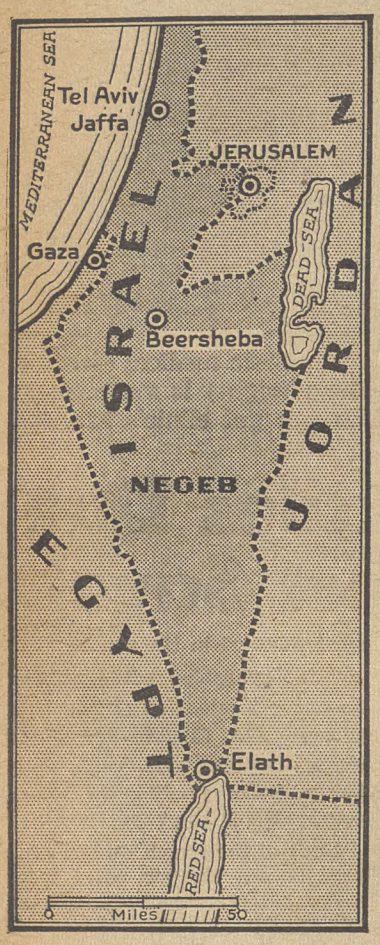
Goodyear Profits And Sales Zoom

The net income of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. in the first half of 1955 zoomed to $27,268,497, more than $2.6 million more than in the same 1954 period. Sales soared to $679.6 million for the period, $128.3 million more than in the same six months last year.

Farm Prices Drop

Farm prices declined 2% during the month ended in mid-July, the Agriculture Dept. said last week. The price level was down 3.2% below a year ago, and 23% under the record high set in 1951.

CIO Group Will Help Dedicate Philip Murray Center In Israel



MAP shows location of Elath, where Philip Murray Labor Center will be dedicated by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

THE PHILIP Murray Labor Center in Elath, Israel, made possible by a $100,000 gift from the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation, will be dedicated during the Labor Day week end.

A CIO delegation headed by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther will be present. It will include CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, president of the Communications Workers; CIO Rep. to the ICFTU Michael Ross, Associate Dir. Daniel Benedict of the CIO Dept. for Intl. Affairs, and Rep. Meyer Bernstein of the CIO Steelworkers.

Accompanying the CIO group will be Circuit Court Judge Simon Sobeloff and Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin (R.) of Maryland.

Elath is a pioneer city in the Negev, the southern district of Israel, which has been developed to a thriving city of more than 25,000 in the last six years by Histadrut, the Israeli federation of labor. It is 125 miles south of the Biblical city of Beersheba, and is the center of an area to which the country looks for much of its future industrial development.

The labor center—honoring the memory of the late president of CIO and the USWA-CIO—consists of a large building with an auditorium, reading and recreation rooms, and other facilities, and three smaller buildings. It will serve as a focal center for Histadrut activities for miles around.

Germany

The labor-management honeymoon in Germany, dating from 1948, appeared to be nearing an end as unions with nearly three million members in industry, business and public employment served notice of cancellation of contracts and demanded substantial wage increases. Unions declare workers are entitled to a larger share in the country's increased prosperity, and contend that wages have lagged behind prices.

Britain

Some 40 unions in the nationalized railroads and in shipbuilding, representing more than three million workers, have approved a joint campaign for "substantial" wage boosts, with 10% the apparent goal. Other unions are expected to join in the drive.

Japan

Gen. Sec. Minoru Takano of the Japanese General Council of Trade Unions (SOHYO), internationally known for his Communist sympathies, was defeated for reelection at the federation's recent congress. Succeeding him is Akira Iwai, of the National Railway Workers Union, who visited the U. S. earlier this year and addressed the CIO Auto Workers' convention.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther cabled "sincere congratulations" to Iwai, calling his election proof of the determination of Sohyo members "to build a democratic union movement . . . free from domination by those who would enslave labor to an outside dictatorship."

Indonesia

The CIO's greetings to the people of Indonesia on the 10th anniversary of their independence were sent by Reuther to Minister of Labor I. Tedjasukmana. Expressing the CIO's congratulations on the progress they have made, he extended the CIO's hope they will "continue to advance toward higher living standards, democracy and social justice."

ILO

Mrs. Frieda Miller, former head of the Women's Bureau in the U. S. Dept. of Labor and widely known in the U. S. labor movement, will survey conditions of work for women for the Intl. Labor Organization in Burma, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Japan, Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand.

Labor Editors

A group of labor editors from 10 North Atlantic Treaty Organization nations will visit the U. S. next month. They arrive in Washington on Sept. 13 under the auspices of the Office of Intl. Affairs of the U. S. Dept. of Labor. The program will take them to Norfolk, Va.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; St. Louis; Chicago; Kenosha and Milwaukee, Wis.; Detroit and New York.

India

Word has reached this country of the death of Narayan Malhar Joshi, veteran Indian international trade union leader, at the age of 75. A textile worker in his youth, he was Indian worker delegate at the founding session of the ILO in Washington in 1919, represented his fellow unionists at seven subsequent conferences, and was a member of the Governing Body from 1934 to 1948.

A founder of the All-India Trade Union Congress in 1920, he left it when the Communists got control and became associated with the Hind Mazdoor Sabha, an ICFTU affiliate. —G. N. L.

CIO LENDS A HAND—CARE agricultural tools, donated by the CIO to the Workers' and Farmers' Federation of Panama, are inspected by Daniel Benedict, associate director of the CIO Dept. for Intl. Affairs (kneeling in center).

POWs From Labor Stood Up To Reds

INDUSTRIAL workers taken prisoner by the Communists in Korea stood up better than average under Red brainwashing because "we knew their line," the Secretary of Defense's Advisory Committee on Prisoners of War reported last week.

The report contained the "Code of Conduct" for U. S. servicemen taken prisoner in battle which was formally promulgated by Pres. Eisenhower.

The committee cited the lack of knowledge of both Americanism and communism by many prisoners who succumbed to Communist blandishments and were used as Red propaganda tools.

"The committee heard from a number of ex-POWs who stated that a knowledge of communism would have enabled them to expose its fallacies to their campmates," the report said.

"The Red indoctrinators tried hard to win the support of factory workers. But as one of them put it, 'We'd heard all that guff before, back home. We knew their line.' Knowledge was a defense weapon."

The committee recommended a two-point training program. General "motivational and informational training" should be given throughout a serviceman's career.

Witnesses before the committee included Victor G. Reuther, assistant to the CIO president, and George Brown, assistant to the AFL president.

URW Tells History In Film Strip

"IT'S YOUR Union" is the title of a film strip issued by the Education Dept. of the Rubber Workers which shows the history and the operation of the 200,000-member union.

One frame depicts grim-faced strikers in the 1936 Goodyear walkout, the first major test of strength of the new CIO. Heavily-armed police march up the hill leading to the plant, take one look at the determined strikers and retreat hastily down the hill.

Also shown is the battered face of URW-CIO's first president, Sherman Dalrymple, who was brutally beaten by company thugs while trying to organize a Goodyear plant at Gadsden, Ala. The union was formed, and today Gadsden is one of the best organized towns in the United States.

URW-CIO Sec.-Treas. Desmond Walker is showing the strip to the union's summer schools throughout the U. S.

CIO on ABC
Monday thru Friday
John W. Vandercook
AND THE NEWS

UPA Gains Hikes To 15c In New Pacts

INCREASES ranging from 5c an hour across-the-board to a 15.5c package have been won by the CIO Paperworkers in a series of new agreements.

A 11c package was obtained at the Consolidated Paper Co., Monroe, Mich. It includes an 8c an hour general pay hike which UPA-CIO said brings the average hourly rate to $2.37, a new all-time high for the industry.

Adjustment increases of an additional 5c an hour went to some 300 skilled workers.

At the Shellmar-Betner Div. plant of Continental Can Co. at Devon, Pa., UPA-CIO gained a 15.5c package containing a 5c an hour general pay hike retroactive to Jan. 1, a shift differential boost to 15c an hour and improved pensions.

IN ITS FIRST contract with the Enterprise Box Co., Tampa, Fla., the union signed a contract providing a 10c an hour across-the-board boost, a dues check-off and other benefits.

The union negotiated a 5c general increase at the Whitcomb, Logan Hill and Paper Cup Divs. of the U. S. Envelope Co., Worcester, Mass.

U. S. Wheat Sent In Libyan Drought

Another shipment of 6800 tons of surplus U. S. wheat began moving to Libya last week in an emergency move to relieve hunger caused by poor grain harvests.

The wheat is being made available to the Libyan government, which will distribute it among the needy, by the Intl. Cooperation Administration. It increases to 39,000 tons the amount authorized for the North African country.

U. S. And Mexican Unions Meet On Joint Problems

THE POSITION U. S. and Mexican trade unions will take when their governments negotiate a new international agreement on farm labor was discussed at a conference of the Joint U.S.-Mexican Trade Union Committee in San Diego, Calif., Aug. 22 to 26.

The Mexican contract labor program, development of mutual assistance pacts between the unions along the border, economic cooperation between the two nations and other problems were also on the conference agenda.

The CIO delegation was headed by Vice Pres. O. A. Knight who is chairman of the CIO Latin Affairs Committee and president of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers.

Top ranking delegates from the AFL, Mine Workers and Railway Brotherhoods also attended.

Sec.-Gen. Fidel Velasquez of the Mexican Confederation of Labor headed the delegation from his nation. Attending as a fraternal delegate was Sec.-Gen. Eusebio Mujal of the Confederation of Workers of Cuba.

Also in attendance from the CIO were R. J. Thomas, assistant to CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe; Milton Plumb of the Legislative Dept.; Nicholas Dragon, CIO representative in Arizona; Executive Sec. Fred Schmidt of the Texas CIO Council, and Sec.-Treas. John Despol, of the California CIO Council.

Virgin Isles Chief Resigns

CITING poor health as his reason, Gov. Archie A. Alexander of the Virgin Islands presented his resignation to Pres. Eisenhower last week. The President thanked him for "many excellent services."

What these services were no one said, nor did Eisenhower or Alexander mention that CIO Local Industrial Union 1812 in the Islands has staged demonstrations demanding the Governor's recall. One rally was the largest political gathering in the Islands' history.

Alexander was charged with "hating" the people in his jurisdiction and ignoring the wishes of the Islands Legislature. He, in turn, replied that he was giving the people "discipline" which they didn't want.

VISIT to the United Nations made a deep impression on 40 students from the New Jersey CIO Council summer school. Here they are on UN steps with instructors.

'A World Of Harmony'—

CIO Worker Turns Poet After Visit To UN's 'Towering House Of Glass'

"ON THE East Side of New York there stands a towering house of glass.

"Many flags of different nations flutter in the breeze. This is the place where many nations work to promote peace on earth. This is the international territory called the United Nations . . .

"This was a wonderful day for all of us. It has shown us that the world can live in harmony. There may be barriers such as language, color, creed and the like, but through the UN we can resolve our differences and build a world of peace."

These are the thoughts of Alex Kosobucki, worker, union member—and poet.

All year long he makes toothbrushes for the Squibb Co., in New Brunswick, N. J. This summer, as a member of the CIO Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, he attended the New Jersey CIO Council's summer school at Rutgers University.

AS PART of the course, he and the other students visited the UN. Like most of the other 2567 U. S. workers who have visited it on union tours, he was impressed — enough to record that impression so others might share it.

The 40 CIO students were taken in tow by three pretty guides who showed them the impressive chambers of the Security Council, General Assembly and Economic & Social Council.

It is here, they learned, where men like William Kemsley, former education director for the Michigan CIO Council and now UN representative of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Union, testify on ways and means of raising the living standards of people all over the world.

"All this costs you only 56c a year," the guide explained. The students thought back to one of their classes. There they had learned that each American pays $450 a year for past wars and present defense. Fifty-six cents seemed little enough to spend on peace.

In one of the special conference rooms, the New Jersey students discussed Latin-American labor problems with Rev. Benjamin Nunez, who represented Costa Rica at the UN. A pleasant-faced, handsome priest, he expressed admiration for the effective collective bargaining system worked out by U. S. unions.

"That's something we are trying to emulate in Costa Rica," he said.

Later, relaxing after supper, the students chatted with unionists from five Asian and European countries, talked with Kemsley about the ICFTU's program of "Peace, Bread and Freedom," and sang songs with Education Dir. Joe Glazer of the CIO Rubber Workers.

The UN worker tour project is under the direction of Herbert Levine, a member of the CIO Electrical Workers.

Here's Schedule Of Summer Schools

Worker schools scheduled by the CIO Education & Research Dept. during the rest of the summer and the early fall are:

Iowa-Nebraska CIO, Boone, Ia., Aug. 28-Sept. 3; Upper South, Lake Junaluska, N. C., Sept. 11-17; Oregon-Washington, Sept. 25-Oct. 1, Easton, Wash.; California, Hot Springs, Oct. 2-8; Missouri, Potosi, Oct. 16-22, and Oklahoma, Norman, Oct. 23-29.

Guild Wins In Vermont And Philadelphia Tabloid

TWO VICTORIES were scored by the CIO Newspaper Guild in recent National Labor Relations Board elections.

The union's first organizing success in Vermont was gained when employes of the Rutland Herald, after a bitter five-month campaign, voted 29 to 19 in favor of the Guild. The bargaining unit includes editorial, advertising, business, circulation, mail room and proof room employes.

George Spargo, the local president, came under strong attack by the company, which challenged his right to vote on the ground that he is a "supervisor," Inspectors of the Federal Wage-Hour Div. who were brought to Rutland by the Guild found the company had been chiseling editorial employes 40 minutes pay a week on regular overtime pay. The publisher agreed to make reimbursement.

The second victory was at the Philadelphia Daily News. The result, 59 to 3, was a foregone conclusion, as management had agreed to recognize the ANG-CIO as bargaining agent for all departments in its jurisdiction. However, neither union nor management wanted to ask that the scheduled vote be cancelled.

The Daily News is an evening tabloid with 186,000 circulation. It was founded as an organ for the notorious Vare Republican machine in Philadelphia. Control was purchased last year by Matthew H. McCloskey, Philadelphia Democratic leader.

The Guild registered another victory when the Ontario Labor Relations Board certified it as bargaining representative for the 24 business office employes of the Ottawa Citizen. The new certification completes ANG organization on the paper except for the advertising department.

On Word Count, Senate Was Way Ahead Of House

MEMBERS of the Senate and House of Representatives did about the same amount of work in the first session of the 84th Congress—but the Senate used more time in talking about it.

The House passed more bills and resolutions—1507 as compared with the Senate's 1325. But the Senate had to handle 39,897 presidential nominations to executive jobs, with which the House had no concern. Most of the nominations were approved pro forma.

The Senate met only 105 days, whereas the House met 112 days, but Senate sessions were longer and wordier. The House was in session 471 hours and 19 minutes and used 5079 pages of the Congressional Record to report its debates. The Senate totaled 559 hours and 41 minutes and filled 6251 pages of the Record.

'Justice For The Jobless'—

Ohio Unemployment Petitions Are Filed

THE "JUSTICE for the Jobless" campaign to put Ohio CIO's initiated bill to hike unemployment compensation on the Nov. 8 ballot appears to have gone over the top.

The Council filed an estimated 135,000 signatures on more than 6000 petitions to place the measure on the ballot. The number of valid signatures needed to put an initiated bill on the ballot is 77,934, and the petitions were being checked by local boards of election.

Council officials then immediately started an all-out registration drive to assure a large labor vote in the election.

Council Pres. James P. Griffin is confident Ohio voters *"would join our crusade to win justice for the jobless by approvnig our initiated bill in November."*

"I am certain," he said, "that the voters' sense of fair play and justice will prevail and that they will recognize the genuinely human question that is involved in this issue."

THE CIO BILL calls for increasing the present $33 weekly maximum to $50 and the duration from 26 to 39 weeks.

It also would apply the $3 weekly dependency allowance to three dependents instead of two, eliminate unfair appeals by employers, and integrate the State law with guaranteed wage plans.

Labor Sec. Mitchell again urged the states to improve unemployment compensation laws, as he hailed the 20th anniversary of the federal-state employment insurance program.

He pointed out that the average weekly benefit rose from $10.66 in 1939 to about $25 now, but said that was not good enough. Mitchell added that the average benefit amounts to only about a third of the average worker's regular pay, compared to 41% in 1939.

He also may ask governors to seek enactment of temporary disability insurance measures. Only California, New Jersey, New York and Rhode Island now have such laws.

McDonald Named To Advisory Unit

Pres. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers has been named labor representative on the nine-man advisory committee of the Export-Import Bank of Washington.

4 Children Win Week At CIO Camp

A gift for coloring pictures won four children a week's free vacation at the FDR-CIO Labor Center near Port Huron, Mich.

They were winners in a picture coloring contest conducted by the Michigan CIO News, and the CIO Auto Workers locals and the CIO Recreation Council of the Detroit area.

The four and the union affiliation of their parents are Nancy Selke, 9 years old, UAW Local 42; Joya Holmberg, 12, UAW Local 174; Frank Richard Robinson, Jr., 9, UAW Local 189, all of Detroit, and Gerald Couture, 12, UAW Local 653, Pontiac, Mich.

Layoffs Top 100,000 In Auto State

LAYOFFS preparatory to model change-overs in the auto industry were reported by the Michigan Employment Security Commission as contributing largely to the continued climb of unemployment in the State in July.

It listed 100,000 persons idle in the State, including 63,000 in the Detroit area, on July 15. This is an increase of 12,000 in Michigan and 11,000 in Detroit over the figures for June.

"Personnel adjustments in preparation for model-change schedules in the auto industry began during the first half of July," MESC said. "In addition, employment reductions increased among other lines of durable goods manufacture as inventories received closer scrutiny."

It forecast an increase in unemployment to 130,000 in Michigan and 85,000 in the Detroit area by mid-September.

Unemployment in July was well under the same month in 1954, when 230,000 were jobless in the State and 150,000 were idle in the Detroit area.

GOP Trades Civil Rights Gains For Paltry Patronage, Charge

AN ATTEMPT by the Republican National Committee "to appear as the champion of civil rights" was labelled by the New Jersey CIO Council "as a miserable example of politicians trying to extract a few votes in exchange for some paltry, insignificant patronage."

State CIO Civil Rights Dir. Arthur Chapin wrote Val J. Washington of the GOP Minorities Dept., chiding him for claiming appointment of 250 Negroes to federal jobs was "a great advancement" for U. S. civil rights.

"The American Negro," Chapin said, "will not sell his birthrite . . . just because a few menial jobs have been granted . . . We are concerned with the fact that the President of the U. S. has not made one recommendation to the Congress for legislation designed to further the ideals of civil rights."

Chapin continued that the major responsibility for the failure of Congress to enact civil rights legislation should be laid at the door of the GOP for its failure to support the move to end filibustering in the Senate. By this dodge, all civil rights legislation is prevented from coming to a vote.

The CIO official said that all attempts to amend Senate Rule 22, which virtually prohibits cloture, have been defeated by a coalition of Republicans and southern Democrats.

The Woman's Angle—

Family Groups Start Polling The Voters

By ESTHER MURRAY
CIO-PAC Field Representative

NOW THAT CONGRESS has adjourned, people's thoughts are already turning to the next session which will start in January 1956. The next session will be quite different from the one just past, according to the experts, because in the next session the lawmakers will be seeking to make the issues for the 1956 election.

MRS. MURRAY

Matters that normally—if such a word as normally can be used in relation to Congress—would be decided on their merits will be decided on their politics. Each party will be trying to learn what is on the voters' minds. Each party will try to act in accordance with its notion of what is on the voters' minds.

Some of the CIO-PAC family participation programs around the country have already gotten the jump on the political parties. Instead of trying to guess what is on the voters' minds they're busy trying to find out by asking the voters themselves.

To do the job they're using the telephone brigades which they have set up and, in some places, they're using the precinct workers they've developed.

ONE FAMILY PARTICIPATION PROGRAM chairman has been holding meetings every now and then during the past year with the precinct workers who did door-to-door work in the last campaign. Some of them have brought along friends who were interested.

Many of them are drawing up questionnaires which they can use to poll their neighbors on how they feel about some of the big national issues. They plan to take one question every two weeks and cover the precinct getting the answers.

They're keeping the tabulations so that when the campaign comes along they'll know what's on the voters' minds.

A question they'll be working on soon is: *"Air Force Sec. Talbott has resigned because there was opposition to his soliciting business for his private firm while holding a government office. Talbott says his actions were ethical. Do you think they were?"*

In another area they are very conscious of electric power rates. So soon the precinct workers will be going door to door saying: *"The Federal Power Commission has given the Idaho Power Co. permission to build three small dams in Hells Canyon instead of having the federal government build one big dam. Do you think the private company should build the dams or that it should be a federal project?"*

Some of our FPP groups plan in the very near future to take a poll on presidential candidates. They'll ask Republicans who they favor for the Republican nomination and they'll ask Democrats who they favor for the Democratic nomination. *They're looking forward to this one.*

THERE'S ANOTHER FPP GROUP that isn't quite so far along. They don't have any precinct workers who are trained in door-to-door canvassing so they're using the telephone brigade which they've just set up to take their poll.

The program is working well, because the telephoners have something to telephone about, and the weekly meetings at which they do the tabulations are proving to be quite exciting events. *Anybody who says this is "galloping Gallupism" would probably be right.*

Plans are shaping up which should get our CIO family participation program humming in high gear come early fall.

In North Carolina a statewide family participation conference is scheduled for some time in September. Nebraska will see two such conferences that month—one in Omaha on Sept. 21, and one in Lincoln the following day.

Ohio has also set the date for its conference to discuss and expand the family participation program. It will last three days, starting Sept. 29. And in Maryland, too, plans are afoot for a family participation program.

'Give Top Priority To FDA Rebuilding,' Folsom Urged

REP. GRIFFITHS (D. Mich.) last week urged the newly appointed Welfare Sec. Marion B. Folsom to give "top priority" to "revitalizing the department's Food and Drug Administration."

The FDA has been treated as a "stepchild" for three years, Mrs. Griffiths charged, and "suffered from a lack of vigorous leadership and imaginative planning" under the control of Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, recently resigned as first Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

A committee of businessmen, labor leaders, educators and home economists has concluded that the FDA had "insufficient funds, staff and facilities to meet the essential responsibility of protecting the public health," Mrs. Griffiths pointed out.

"As a nation we use 53 million aspirins a day and invest $230 million a year in vitamins. Yet we are investing only 3.2c per person in annual enforcement of pure foods and drug laws.

"We are spending more than three times as much per capita to control plant and animal diseases."

Polio Shots Black Market Investigated

IT WILL take 48 temporary investigators to enforce the government's "voluntary plan" for distribution of Salk polio vaccine and keep the vaccine out of the black market.

The Food & Drug Administration announced last week that it will hire the investigators to check for violations of the federal prescription laws. The voluntary plan for Salk vaccine distribution was urged by Pres. Eisenhower and former H-E-W Sec. Hobby.

The states will have responsibility for intrastate distribution through commercial and public agency channels. Congress appropriated $300,000 for the special FDA program.

The investigators will check to insure that all vaccine shipped from authorized laboratories goes into legal channels like hospitals, doctors, state or local health departments or other designated persons or agencies.

Disability Benefits Rise for 15,000

MORE THAN 15,000 retired workers who are disabled last week were scheduled to receive the first higher social security payments provided by the disability freeze clause, according to Social Security Commissioner Schottland.

He said that under the freeze clause a worker who has been totally disabled for six months or more, with a disability which is expected to continue indefinitely, can apply to have his social security record frozen at the time his disability began. This means that the years when he was unable to work won't be counted against him in figuring his benefits.

Women At Work Set New Record

More women had jobs in July than in any month in U. S. history, the Census Bureau reported.

A survey showed 20.2 million women over 14 years of age were employed last month, an increase of more than 300,000 over June and nearly 1.5 million more than in July 1954.

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

ONE SHAKE OF THE ECONOMIC TREE and a lot of families now carrying a record-high load of installment debt are going to be in trouble. In fact, the American Collectors Association finds the number of bills turned over to its members for collection has jumped 10% this year, while bills are getting harder to collect.

Coping With The Merchants Of Debt

Conservative bankers consider it risky for a family to assume a total installment of more than 10% of its income. But one survey indicates that over 13 million families now are paying out more than 10% of income in installment payments.

Over half of these (about 7.5 million) are making payments totaling 20 to 40% of income. *A leading debt pooling service reports that 90% of its accounts, who are people in serious financial trouble, are paying on cars and TV sets.*

Often the man or family that has gotten over its head in debt needs some outside help in fending off its creditors, or at least it is often panicked into thinking it does. That's why debt pooling services have gotten numerous recently. This department previously reported that such services operate under such titles as *"budget consultants," "debt liquidators," "pro-raters,"* etc.

They charge a fee of 10% or more of your total debt, and try to solve your financial problems by arranging regular small payments with your creditors. That is, the more honest debt pooling services try to do this. There have been cases in which debt poolers collected fees with little result in reducing the client's debt load or staving off creditors' demands.

WITH SO MANY FAMILIES heavily in debt, debt pooling services are spreading fast. Now one of the largest of such outfits, operating out of New York, has announced it is opening 18 additional offices in various large industrial cities such as Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia, Troy, N. Y., Passaic and Paterson, N. J., and others.

Families in debt should avoid the debt pooling services heavily advertised over the air and in newspapers, and instead seek the aid of their own credit union and family service bureaus, or attempt to make their own arrangements to quiet the threats of creditors, and if necessary, use the help of the bankruptcy courts to compel creditors to accept extended payments.

One of the older and apparently more reputable debt poolers, C. V. Neal, Jr., of the Credit Management Co. of Des Moines, Ia., has challenged these recommendations. He states that his firm not only has been able to help some 1500 families in its four years of existence, but works closely with labor unions, credit unions, plant personnel people, attorneys and such community organizations as Legal Aid, Family Services and welfare departments.

EVEN THOUGH SOME FIRMS may sincerely try to extricate debtors by putting them on a minimum budget and devoting their remaining income to paying creditors, this writer again says stay away from debt poolers as well as loan companies promoting a debt consolidation loan. *Here's why:*

- Credit union rates are not higher than the debt pooling fees. They're lower. A debt pooler's 10% fee on a total debt of $1000 is $100. Most credit unions charge $50 or $60 interest on a $1000 loan repaid within 12 months, and some as little as $30.

Most of the people in debt to the point where they seek a debt pooling service are buying cars or television sets. In some cases the debt pooler tries to return this merchandise to the creditor, with the debtor agreeing to pay an additional sum if the creditor suffers any loss on the returned merchandise. This way a deficiency judgment against the debtor is avoided. *But if a debtor must give up his car or other merchandise, he should first see what he can get for it on a private sale or turn the car over to someone else who will assume the rest of the debt, rather than return it and pay an additional sum to the dealer.*

- Neal's company says it avoids asking small-loan companies to avoid reducing interest fees except when they were taking too much of the debtor's income due to the large number of loans. "Loan companies are entitled to their profit as much as any other merchant," it said. Well, that's just where an aggressive credit-union committee or welfare or other community organization would make its first attempt to get a family out of trouble. Melvin Sherman, a long-time worker in eastern credit unions, says that many times a committee would go to the loan companies and installment dealers—the merchants of debt—and induce them to reduce the amount of a debt by arguing that the lender or merchant was initially responsible because it overloaded the family with debt.

(Copyrigl t 1955 by Sidney Margolius)

'Security' Record Told In BNA Booklet

THE GOVERNMENT'S security program is impartially discussed in a timely new book, "Personnel Security Problems in U. S. Industry," published by Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., of Washington.

Many unions and employers are concerned about the security programs, stating they find themselves with new and serious responsibilities in areas as yet little explored. The government has declared that as employes in industry must share in defense secrets, investigations and screenings of individuals are necessary to protect the national security.

BNA's new book is a report on a recent conference in Washington on the subject. Union and industry leaders and representatives of sensitive government agencies stated their positions at this session.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

ON FEB. 1, 1952, the United Steelworkers of America, CIO, presented its case for the guaranteed annual wage before a Presidential Fact Finding Board in New York City. An industry representative on the board directed some sarcastic questions toward the prominent economist and actuary who had spoken on behalf of the union.

The Guaranteed Wage —A Flashback

"If the guaranteed annual wage is such a wonderful thing—and so necessary—why should steel workers get it, alone?" he asked. "Why shouldn't everybody get it?"

Angered, Philip Murray rose to his feet declaring that he would answer that question. Then, despite a severe throat infection, that great leader gave a forceful, eloquent reply.

He spoke of the sufferings of workers and their families in time of economic distress. He reminded the industry leaders that along with their wealth, security and success went certain responsibilities. Among those responsibilities was that of assisting workers meet problems encountered as a result of unemployment rising from factors over which they had no control.

Pointing out that the machines in the plants were taken care of during lay-offs, he asked the steel magnates whether they believed the workers whose industry provided the wealth accruing to the company were entitled to less consideration.

HE RELATED THE ISSUE to the international scene by describing the world as divided between two systems vieing for the loyalty and support of the peoples of the world in terms of ability to satisfy their needs. The Steelworkers, he said, were offering to the steel industry the opportunity of demonstrating to the entire world that our system can provide security without destroying freedom.

Speaking directly to the question the industry spokesman had posed, Murray discussed the role of unions as trail blazers, as pioneers, in the journey toward social progress. *As always, he spoke of human dignity and the necessity of recognizing that dignity.*

Upon conclusion of his remarks, there was a silence more telling than applause. Few were unmoved by his statement, but few, I am sure, believed that the goal he outlined could be reached in our time.

Yet, today, less than four years later, the Steelworkers have reached that goal. Under the leadership of Pres. David J. McDonald, the union has obtained for its 35,000 members employed by American and Continental Can companies the first real guaranteed annual wage in any major industry in the United States.

This is something many of us have dreamed about down through the years. I well remember back in the early days, during the organizing drive at Bethlehem Steel, the many talks I had with my fellow organizers about what the future would bring once the industry had been organized. We talked of pensions and vacations and year-'round income, guaranteed through collective bargaining. *But I, for one, never dreamed that all these would come so soon.*

The great leaders of the past like Philip Murray, Allan Haywood, Van A. Bittner—yes, and earlier figures like Mother Jones—would be happy to know this day has arrived.

Our warmest congratulations go to Pres. McDonald and to the Steelworkers for their tremendous victory.

CIO REG. DIR. FRED PIEPER and Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett of the CIO Electrical Workers report an election victory for IUE at the Columbian Optical Co., Denver, Colo. Thirteen votes were cast for IUE-CIO against six votes for no union. This is IUE-CIO's second shop in Colorado.

CIO Rep. Joe Kirk reports another IUE victory at the International Resistance Co., Asheville, N. C. In a hard-fought election, IUE received 72 votes, with 70 for no union. Kirk headed the drive and deserves credit for a difficult job well done.

Organization Dir. Lloyd Vaughan of the CIO Paperworkers reports a significant victory at the Stone Tube Co., Washington, D. C. With CIO Rep. Murphy George and UPA-CIO Education Dir. Henry Paley sparkplugging the campaign, the Paperworkers won 110 to 60 despite unusually virulent anti-union propaganda during the pre-election period. CIO Rep. Ed K. Welsh also participated.

CIO Reg. Dir. Hugh Thompson reports that the Furniture Corp., of Lisbon, N. H., recently removed from New York City, has granted recognition to the CIO Furniture Workers. CIO Rep. Joe Tomaszek signed up the 42 workers before production got under way and then won recognition for the union.

Fairbanks, Morse Is Struck

FAILURE of the Fairbanks, Morse & Co. to reach an agreement with the CIO Steelworkers on a new contract before the old one expired led to a strike of 4500 members of the union at the firm's Beloit, Wis., plant.

USWA-CIO Local 1533 officers said that the company offer averaged between 6c and 7c an hour. The local is seeking a package of 15c to 16c an hour.

The plant manufactures railroad diesel engines and heavy electrical equipment for the Atomic Energy Commission.

While parleys were broken off, Company Pres. R. H. Morse, Jr., was "hopeful" that negotiations would be resumed soon.

Give A Buck To PAC —The Job You Save May Be Your Own

OCAW Cracks Bias Barrier In New Texas Refinery Pact

YEARS of effort by Pres. O. A. Knight and other leaders of the former CIO Oil Workers to break through the bias barrier in the South have culminated in the signing of a historic non-discrimination agreement by the CIO Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers.

O. A. KNIGHT

Knight, now OCAW president, hailed the pact as one of "national and worldwide significance."

Three thousand workers at the Shell Oil Co. refinery and petrochemical plant in Pasadena, Tex., near Houston, are covered by the agreement, which came about through the action of the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther is a member of the committee. George L-P Weaver, acting as Reuther's alternate and in his dual capacity of director of the CIO Civil Rights Committee, was instrumental in bringing the agreement into being.

Knight said that new job-bidding provisions in the agreement "completely eliminates discrimination in promotional rights and other conditions of employment insofar as the future is concerned. There is no longer a segregated labor department."

Weaver paid tribute to the OCAW leadership and one of its predecessors, the Oil Workers, for its long fight to end the traditional practice of failing to upgrade or promote Negroes on the basis of skill, seniority and ability.

THE SHELL case assumed particular significance because the government may use it as a precedent in other industries where discriminatory practices exist. The aircraft and chemical industries may be early targets for governmental action.

Weaver also noted that the CIO Steelworkers in Texas, under USWA district leadership, are working to end discriminatory inequities.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People brought a number of cases to the attention of the government contracts group, naming as defendants several firms and unions. The former OWIU-CIO, by consent, was among these.

OTHERS included Esso Standard Oil Co. and its independent Industrial Workers Association, Baton Rouge, La.; Cities Service Refining Corp., Lake Charles, La.; Carbide and Chemical Co., Galveston, Tex.; Lion Oil Co., El Dorado, Ark.; and locals of the AFL Teamsters, AFL Operating Engineers and AFL Metal Trades Councils.

The immediate result at the Shell plant in Texas will be speedy relief for about 10% of the work force who can meet the qualifications and advance to higher jobs and for another 20% to get the first opportunity at jobs in the service department.

15c Boost Is Goal Of Shoe Unions

A 15c GENERAL wage increase heads a score of demands which the CIO Shoe Workers and the AFL Boot and and Shoe Workers have presented to the International Shoe Co. on behalf of 19,000 employes.

This is the third consecutive year that the two unions have jointly presented a program to the firm. The CIO union has 11,000 members in 20 company plants in Missouri, Illinois and Arkansas. The AFL union has 8000 members in operations in Missouri, Illinois and Kentucky.

High on the program are a $1 minimum wage, the union shop, union labels on shoes, another paid holiday, payments by the company for doctors' visits to members' homes and a $25 a week sick benefit for women, which now applies only to men.

National Dir. Dave Wilson of Territory Four, assisted by Pres. Russell J. Taylor, will head the CIO shoe union negotiators at the bargaining sessions which are expected to start about mid-September. Ben Berk, AFL shoe union regional director, will be the chief spokesman for that union.

THE UNIONS also are asking that wages be maintained at the same rate for workers required to use new types of machinery.

They also seek company-paid hospitalization for dependents, time and a half pay on any national holiday, all factories to be closed during two-week vacation period, three weeks' paid vacation after 10 years, and a pension plan.

Other demands include notification to stewards of any disciplinary action, uniform pay on shoes moved from one factory to another, cumulative payment for any waiting time aggregating 30 or more minutes.

IUE, Auto Gain Wage Plans In New Pacts

LOCAL 463 of the CIO Electrical Workers negotiated its second guaranteed wage plan recently when it signed a first contract with the Burner Service Corp., Long Island City, N. Y.

The settlement guarantees 2080 hours of employment for a year, and was part of an agreement that included wage increases totaling 25c an hour in 20 months, the union shop, pensions and 11 paid holidays.

The local negotiated its first guaranteed employment plan, assuring 1976 hours of work, with the Cork Foundation Co., Long Island City.

The CIO Auto Workers announced that Local 670 in Jackson, Mich., negotiated a guaranteed wage plan similar to those of Ford and General Motors with the Hancock Manufacturing Co.

THE UAW-CIO received another guaranteed employment offer, similar to those in the Ford and GM contracts, as part of a contract proposal in negotiations with the International Harvester Co.

Backed by a strike vote among the firm's nearly 50,000 employes, the union said it was "encouraged" by the offer, but that it was "not yet acceptable in its present form."

It also contained proposals for wage increases, a higher annual improvement factor, a cost of living escalator clause and substitution of the full union shop for the modified.

AT ALLIS-Chalmers, where workers also authorized a strike, bargaining continued at a rapid pace. One session ended after 27 continuous hours to permit local union meetings.

Payments under a guaranteed wage plan do not constitute "income" under Canadian unemployment insurance regulations, George Burt, Canadian director of the CIO Auto Workers, declared after conferring with officials of the Unemployment Insurance Commission in Ottawa.

The union is seeking a wage guarantee for 18,000 members employed by General Motors of Canada. Burt said he could see no legal reason why payments under such a plan could not be integrated with unemployment benefits.

TWU Asks GAW Plan On Airline

A GUARANTEED annual wage and other contract improvements were sought by the CIO Transport Workers as negotiations were started last week with Pan-American World Airways System at Long Island City, N. Y.

The union's Air Transport Div. represents more than 6000 flight employes, mechanics and other ground personnel who are principally located in New York; Miami, Fla.; Brownsville, Tex.; San Francisco, Calif., and Seattle, Wash.

High on the list of demands are a 30-hour week without loss in take-home pay, an 18c an hour wage increase, a company-paid pension plan and a guarantee that all work performed in agreed classifications will be done by TWU-CIO members.

Pres. Michael J. Quill and ATD-TWU Dir. James Horst headed union negotiators. Talks were scheduled daily until expiration of the present agreement on Sept. 1.

Requests for mechanics and other ground personnel included company payment for moving, two weeks' paid leave before reporting on a new job, triple time for holiday work, three days' leave for death in the family, and 10c and 15c differentials for the afternoon and night shifts, respectively. Several demands also were made on behalf of flight personnel.

AFL Leadership Meet Shows Support For Unity Principles

By HARRY CONN
(PAI Staff Correspondent)

CLEAR-CUT endorsement of steps taken to date on the well-paved road to labor unity was voiced by some 500 top officials of AFL international unions at a special conference in Chicago.

The meeting was called to give all affiliates the opportunity to express themselves on the CIO-AFL merger and the proposed constitution for the new federation, and to recommend changes to the AFL Executive Council.

IT WAS a vivid demonstration of AFL support for the principles of unity. Scheduled to meet the entire day, the officials found that little more than two hours was required to give the floor to all who wished to speak.

The tone of the meeting was set by AFL Pres. George Meany. He told the delegates:

"The need to end the division of labor is just as keen and important to me as it was 10 or 12 years ago. I believe we can eliminate the old rivalry and get our people thinking in terms of one organization. We must be intelligent enough to see that the division is hurting us.

"We must close ranks. Eighteen states have already passed right to work laws and Taft-Hartley is still on the books. A new campaign is in the making, backed by the assets of big business, with high-priced publicity and advertising men out to destroy your political power."

Meany said he wanted to clear up some rumors concerning the merger. One, he said, held that it was designed to gobble up the little unions. This is not true, he declared, adding that "the merger is pledged to protect the integrity and jurisdiction of smaller unions."

SOME are saying that AFL federal unions (comparable to CIO local industrial unions) will be wiped out, he added. They also are protected under the new constitution, he explained.

"I have heard it said," he went on, "that the CIO will come into the new organization as a competing group with its own organizing staff. It is definitely understood that the Dept. of Industrial Organization will be given function by the federation itself. It will have no organizational department. It would be the height of folly to merge with competition within."

The combined staffs will have 580 persons, he said, 230 in Washington and 350 in the field.

The conference followed by a day what was probably the shortest convention in AFL history. Some 435 delegates met and voted to reschedule the regular convention for New York City on Dec. 1. The joint CIO-AFL merger convention will open Dec. 5.

The convention was called to order at 2:10 p.m. and at 3:12 p.m. the gavel for adjournment was sounded. Sandwiched in was a 10-minute recess.

Joint Labor Drive Seen On School Aid

UNITED labor will fight for federal aid to education when the CIO and AFL form their merged federation in December, the AFL Teachers Union was promised last week.

The AFT convention in Fort Wayne, Ind., heard a message from AFL Pres. George Meany calling for a "vigorous campaign for the construction of new schools and lifting of teachers' standards to a level of decency."

Pres. Eisenhower's message to the convention, attended by about 1000 delegates, contained a plea for higher teachers' salaries to end the "serious shortage" of instructors.

But the Eisenhower Administration stand on federal education aid was blasted by AFT Pres. Carl J. Megel who charged it had *"dodged the issue"* of assistance *"by artfully following the delaying tactics of study, stall and stand pat."*

THE TEACHERS themselves, Megel continued, must assume much responsibility for the "low estate" of their profession. He said about 700,000 of the nation's 1.1 million teachers are without job security.

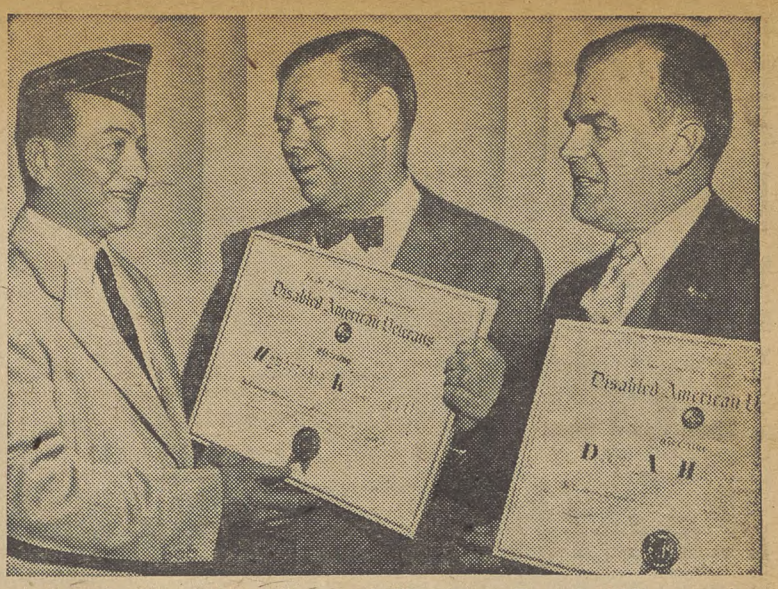
Megel said the U. S. education system is in "tragic condition." Public schools are short 300,000 teachers with college degrees while schools of education graduated fewer than 40,000 this year.

A survey by the AFT indicated new and additional classroom needs at between 350,000 and 500,000.

"More than 25% of the school buildings currently used were erected in the 19th Century," Megel added.

House Group Sets Stock Sales Probe

A House Commerce subcommittee headed by Rep. Klein (D. N. Y.) will hold hearings in Denver Sept. 8 and 9 and in Salt Lake City Sept. 13 and 14 as part of an investigation to determine if investors need "more protection" in the sale of uranium and other speculative mining stocks.



AWARD for CIO Electrical Workers Local 410 covering Westinghouse workers in Belleville and Bloomfield, N. J., is made by DAV Past County Commander Joseph Terner (left) to Pres. Richard A. Lynch. Local gave 17 pints of blood to one ill veteran and over 50 to Red Cross bank in Essex County. At right is D. A. Hooper, who designed an amputee's home.

'Unity Accomplished On Rivers,' RJOC Says

THE FIRST year's activity of the Rivers Joint Organizing Committee has "proven that CIO and AFL can work together successfully on the organizational front."

This was the conclusion reached by William J. Smith, field assistant to CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe, in recapitulating the work of RJOC which is made up of the CIO Maritime Union and Marine Engineers and the AFL Masters, Mates & Pilots, in organizing the inland waterways.

With the CIO-AFL merger in December, Smith predicted, the organizing activities of the RJOC will be expanded.

RJOC was established in July 1954 and the headquarters were set up in St. Louis, Mo., with Charles Barranco, Jr., named as coordinator. Despite the skepticism of some critics, Smith reported, the results prove that *"CIO-AFL unity is an accomplished fact on the rivers."*

The staff, he said, contacted the officers and crews of 31 separate companies whose vessels ply the rivers. Recognition has been gained and contracts signed by all three participating unions with six firms.

Thousands of miles of rivers were followed by staff members to meet crews and numerous strikes were called to secure recognition. In some cases, unorganized firms equipped their boats with guns and representatives were often threatened with violence. During a strike in Cairo, Ill., one RJOC representative was seriously wounded by gunfire.

With six companies recognizing all three unions, further organizing is under way. A seventh firm was 100% signed up but the company sold its boat.

Smith pointed out that by forcing some smaller companies to pay decent wages the RJOC has prevented them from underbidding on contracts against larger firms paying union scales.

Added freight and more boats, Smith said, means more officers and crews to operate *"the fastest growing freight system in the country."* The RJOC goal is to bring higher wages, improved working conditions and job security to all rivermen.

Union Shop In GM Pact Is Upheld

THE UNION shop clause in the recently-negotiated contract between the CIO Auto Workers and General Motors was upheld last week in the face of an attack based on State legislation in Indiana.

The ruling was handed down by Judge Walter Pritchard in Marion County Superior Court at Indianapolis in a suit brought by Vernon R. Smith, since 1941 a non-union assembler in the experimental section of GM's Allison Div. in Indianapolis. *(Smith also runs a southern Indiana nudist camp.)*

Smith attacked the union shop on the ground that it is a violation of the Indiana Constitution and of the State's "Little Norris-LaGuardia Act," which says a worker "should be free to decline to associate with his fellows."

Citing the defeat of so-called "right-to-work" laws three times in the Indiana Legislature, Judge Pritchard said the non-union workers "are asking me to proceed as if these acts have been passed. They haven't. They were all beaten. Morally, I have no right to make laws. That should be up to the Legislature."

The union's regional attorney, Lynville G. Miles, contended the State act's prohibition of "coercion and interference" applies only in the selection of a bargaining agent, and does not extend to the terms of employment as laid down in a union contract. GM also defended the contract.

'Joe Is In Eclipse—Because People Just Got Fed Up'

THE McCARTHY ERA is over because the American people "just got fed up," Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., Washington counsel for the CIO Auto Workers and national chairman of Americans for Democratic Action, told an ADA workshop at Annandale-on-Hudson, N. Y., last week.

This is also the year, he declared, "the tide turned back towards civil liberties" and "sanity returned to the U. S."

Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) did not produce "McCarthyism," he said; rather, the "climate created him."

"There was real and rational fear of total war directed at specific people—the Communists," Rauh said. *"It was the deliberate exploitation of this fear by a group of desperate men in the Republican party that produced McCarthyism."*

He listed a number of factors which he said undoubtedly played a "big part in returning perspective and sanity to the nation." Among them were the television broadcasts of the Senate Army-McCarthy hearings, which enabled the people to see him "for the demagogue he was; perhaps, more important, the boor he was."

"What really happened, I believe, was simple," he continued. "The American people just got fed up. They had had enough. Events had gotten to such a state of excesses that they became unbelievable and unacceptable. Then the innate good sense and decency of the American people came to the rescue."

He cautioned that McCarthyism has left some deep scars.

"For instance, there has come to this land of freedom a surprising climate of acceptance of things totalitarian," he said.

"It is now generally assumed you may have to be 'investigated' and 'cleared' for 'security' before being hired for any job regardless of how remote from anything 'sensitive.'

"Loyalty oaths for everyone from teachers to street sweepers have come to be accepted . . . We still have a long way to go."

Rauh contrasted the present climate with that of 1953.

"Two years ago," he asked, "who would have dreamed that 1955 would see McCarthy Washington's forgotten man? Two years ago, who would have dreamed that 1955 would see Sen. Jenner (R. Ind.) criticizing the misuse of the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations?

"Two years ago, who would have dreamed that 1955 would see the end of arbitrary passport rule? Two years ago, who would have dreamed that in 1955 newspapers would carry a picture of John Foster Dulles clasping Dean Acheson's hand?

"These things—and lots more like them—are happening in 1955."

Help the Depressed Areas See Page 7

The CIO News

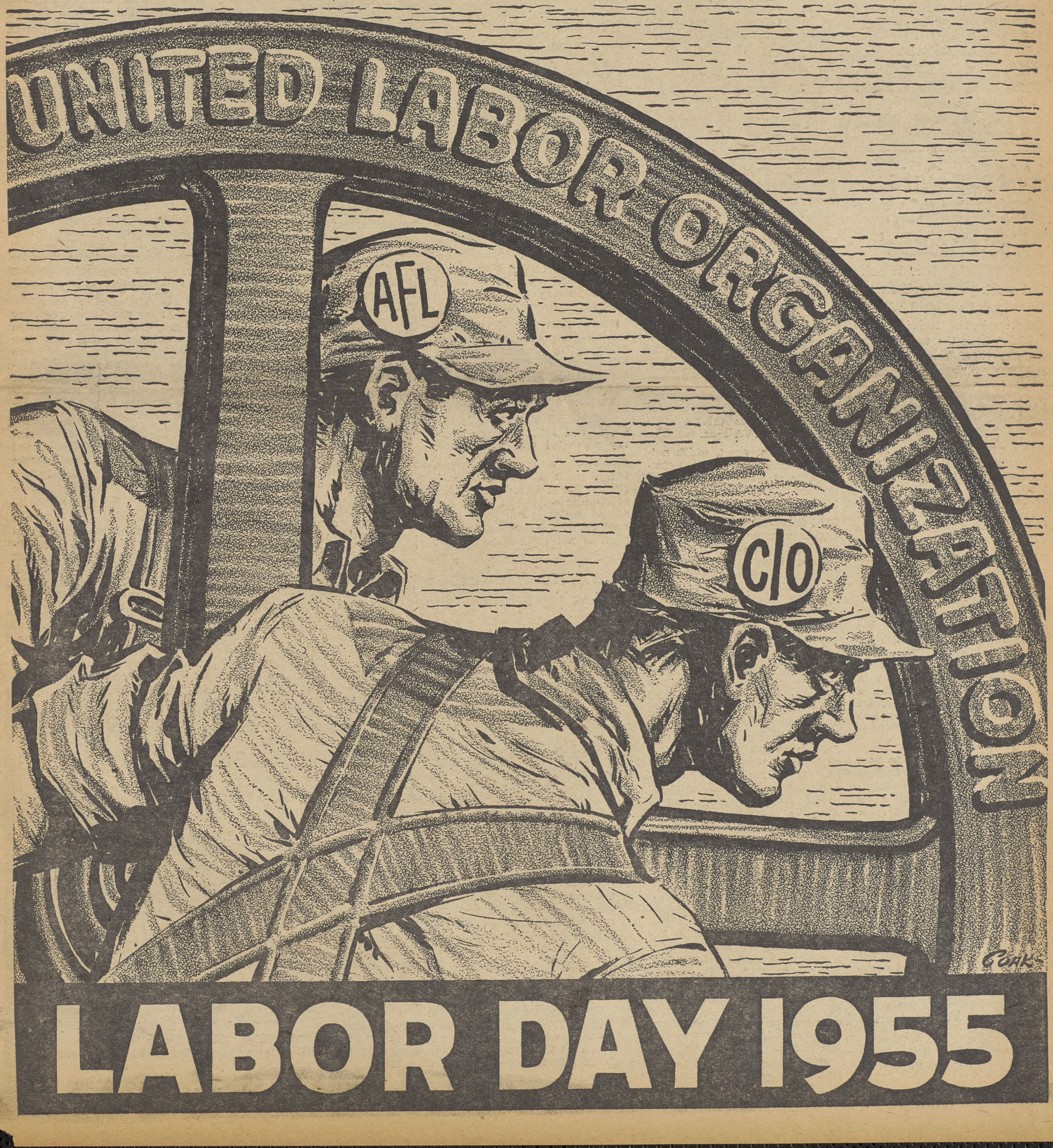
Official Weekly Publication, Congress of Industrial Organizations

Washington, D. C., August 29, 1955 — 82 — Vol. 18, No. 35

'Labor Unity To Benefit All U. S.'

Reuther Hails Major Gains Of CIO Unions

—See Page 3



LABOR DAY 1955

Chrysler Parleys Near Strike Deadline

CIO AUTO workers edged closer last week to strike action against Chrysler Corp. in the fight for a guaranteed wage program and other contract benefits.

Contract talks continued, with negotiators armed with a 96% "yes" vote by some 140,000 Chrysler workers in a strike authorization ballot.

Some 40,000 other UAW members walked out, meantime, at International Harvester Co. plants, while a strike was narrowly averted at Allis-Chalmers.

Here are details of UAW bargaining developments:

AUTO: Charges that Chrysler is trying to shortchange its workers on the guaranteed employment program won at Ford and General Motors and to whittle down past contract gains were voiced by the union. Bargaining sessions continued in Detroit, with the contract running out on Aug. 31.

Said Norman Matthews, UAW vice president and Chrysler Dept. director:

"Chrysler Corp. didn't learn a thing from the strikes in 1948 and 1950. They're still trying to make us give up things we've fought for and bargained for over a period of years.

"The union negotiators have advised the company that we will not take a backward step. Chrysler boasts about the 'Forward Look' in its cars. We have advised them to apply the 'forward look' to their relations with their workers."

Matthews and UAW Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey were participating in last week's talks with Chrysler. They earlier announced that the strike vote was carried by more than a 96% margin in 32 Chrysler plants and 11 Chrysler Automotive Body Div. plants.

FARM IMPLEMENT: "Some progress" was reported in continuing negotiations with International Harvester after the strike of 40,000 UAW members began early last week. Eighteen plants in six midwestern and western states were struck.

Leonard Woodcock, UAW vice president and Agriculture Implement Dept. director, said "we are far apart on a number of issues . . . but none of the unsettled points is beyond settlement if management is as willing to apply itself as is the union."

The company was reported to have offered a 10c hourly wage increase and a guaranteed employment plan, conditioned on a four-year contract which the union had rejected. Other big contract issues included reclassification of workers and cutting of piece and day wage rates.

A walkout against Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co., another big farm equipment and machinery firm, was averted after the big UAW Local 248 in Milwaukee and the company agreed to the mediation services of Dr. Nathan Feinsinger. Feinsinger, of the University of Wisconsin Law School, was a chairman of the Wage Stabilization Board several years ago.

The company has agreed, according to press reports, to a master contract covering some 17,600 workers in six plants and to the union shop. A wage guarantee plan remains a big issue, along with health and pension programs.

AIRCRAFT: On the West Coast, the UAW has gained wage increases of from 10c to 55c an hour and other contract improvements at an aircraft tool and die shop. The contract covers workers at Falco Machine & Tool Co., Gardenia, Calif., according to UAW Reg. Dir. Charles E. Bioletti. Falco is the first unit of a new UAW amalgamated tool and die local in the Los Angeles area.

'Deception' Charged In Dixon-Yates Deal

Weeks Puts A Leash On His 'WOCs'

COMMERCE Sec. Weeks last week put a curb on the department's 45,000 officials and employes, including the "WOCs" from the top ranks of business who serve "without compensation."

He warned them against any use of their government jobs for personal profit or private business.

For several weeks, a House Judiciary Subcommittee headed by Rep. Celler (D. N. Y.) has been looking into the role of "WOCs" in the Commerce Dept., its Business Advisory Council and in defense production agencies.

THE DEPARTMENT denied the new order was an outgrowth of the investigation. In one key section, the order said:

"No public officer can legally engage in business activities which are incompatible with the duties of his office. He cannot, in his private or official character, enter into engagements in which he has, or can have, a conflicting personal interest. He cannot allow his public duties to be neglected by reason of attention to his private affairs."

The refusal of Weeks to turn over Business Advisory Council records to the House investigators was protested earlier by Sen. O'Mahoney (D. Wyo.). He said Congress is "absolutely entitled" to the records. And he urged strengthening of the conflict of interests law.

IUE GE Board Ratifies Contract

The General Electric Conference Board of the CIO Electrical Workers last week ratified a contract with GE providing 100,000 members increases of 48¾c an hour spread over five years and other benefits. The board met in New York City.

IUE locals in GE plants voted 76,217 to 18,587 to accept the agreement.

RIGHT-HAND aides to Pres. Eisenhower and high Administration officials last week were charged with "deception and concealment," "shameful" half-truths and "contempt of Congress" during the Dixon-Yates fiasco.

KEFAUVER

The charges were voiced by a three-member Senate Anti-Monopoly Subcommittee which is investigating the Administration's now-cancelled proposal for cutting high-rate private utilities into the TVA area.

An interim report, which noted "the investigation is not complete," was issued by Sens. Kefauver (D. Tenn.), O'Mahoney (D. Wyo.) and Langer (R. N.D.).

THE REPORT struck at several top Eisenhower aides, including "Assistant Pres." Sherman Adams, Budget Dir. Rowland Hughes and high officials of the Atomic Energy Commission and the Securities & Exchange Commission. In reference to the President's aides, the investigating senators declared:

"One of the shameful things about the Dixon-Yates deal is the way the President's staff apparently has played fast and loose with the facts even where he is concerned."

(The Senate Anti-Monopoly Subcommittee's findings in several points paralleled a review of "the GOP's power politics" published by The CIO News.)

The report also charged a "plan of concealment" by Administration officials in the face of congressional investigation. The senators called this an "attitude of contempt toward Congress and toward democratic processes which is politically unhealthy."

THE DIXON-YATES deal had its origins early in the GOP Administration. It involved construction of a big private power plant in West Memphis, Ark., to serve the Memphis area. Thereupon TVA power would be shifted from Memphis to atomic energy installations. Pres. Eisenhower called the whole thing off last month.

(Read "The GOP's Power Politics" on Page 6.)

URW Seeks Wage Plan At Goodrich

CONTRACT talks with the B. F. Goodrich Co. opened last week with the CIO Rubber Workers demanding a "substantial" wage increase and a form of guaranteed wage.

The union initiated the negotiations under a 60-day notice clause in the contract, which does not expire until April, 1957.

More than 15,000 Goodrich workers, in plants at Akron and Marion, O., Tuscaloosa, Ala., Miami, Okla., CadiHac, Mich., Oaks, Pa., Riverside, N. J. Clarkesville, Tenn., and Los Angeles were affected by the talks.

URWA-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph Childs and Intl. Rep. Rex Murray presented the union's case.

SIMILAR wage talks began earlier with Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. in Cleveland and are still under way. The union has served notice it will cancel its contract with Firestone if agreement is not reached this week.

Leather Workers Vote To Strike

More than 3500 members of the CIO Leather Workers Organizing Committee's Local 21 have voted strike authorization against tanneries in the Peabody-Danvers-Salem area of Massachusetts.

CIO Raps U. S. Arms For French In Africa

THE CIO last week protested as "highly ambiguous" U. S. policy in French North Africa, where press dispatches reported more than 1700 persons have been killed in clashes between French forces and North Africans.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther protested military aid to the French in a strong message to Sec. of State Dulles and urged the U. S. to *"re-examine our present policy in Algeria."*

Reuther noted that while the U. S. avows "opposition to all forms of colonialism," it has provided "direct military aid" to the French Army in North Africa.

The CIO president's letter discussed specifically the situation in Algeria, the middle of the three French areas in North Africa. Press dispatches last week indicated there was an even stronger struggle against colonial rule in Morocco, to the west of Algeria.

Reuther suggested that the French seek an agreement with Algeria nationalists similar to the recent settlement in Tunisia, which adjoins Algeria on the east.

He recalled that Pres. Eisenhower and the State Dept. had "publicly stated our opposition to all forms of colonialism and had pledged our friendship to all the peoples of the underdeveloped countries of the world."

But, he noted, at the same time "our nation, according to newspaper reports, has recently given U. S. military helicopters to the Government of France for the express purpose of helping to hunt, capture or to kill Algerian rebels."

"It is my conviction," Reuther wrote, "that this contradiction between our words and our deeds has lessened our ability to act as a mediator and a peacemaker between the Republic of France and the peoples of Algeria seeking to gain their independence."

The Defense Dept. later confirmed that the U. S. had loaned eight helicopters to French forces in North Africa, claimed they were used for "strictly humanitarian purposes."

REUTHER said America "can hardly counsel moderation" to either side when "we are furnishing the French with direct military aid." This, he said, makes the U. S. appear in the eyes of local citizens *"as the main support of French colonialism."*

He asked for the re-examination of policy *"so that America may remain a symbol of freedom and independence to the colonially dominated peoples of Africa and Asia."*

It Is Hay! IWA Draws Zeros On Paychecks So 'Bama Mills Struck

TWO PAYCHECKS for precisely $00.00 led to a strike of more than 650 CIO Woodworkers at two Alabama lumber mills.

Both are operated by the W. T. Smith Lumber Co., Greenville, which handed the $00.00 checks to two workers, after deducting rent of company houses, water bills, and the cost of groceries purchased at the firm's commissary. There wasn't a cent left.

The IWA-CIO members also believed that the company was trying to break the local and eliminate all contract benefits.

Company stalling during contract negotiations which management admitted had dragged on two and a half months caused some other 500 IWA-CIO members to walk out at the D. L. Fair Lumber Co., Louisville, Miss.

The union asked a 20c an hour increase, but no progress toward that goal had been reached when the last pre-strike session was held.

'United Labor Movement Will Benefit All People Of U. S.'—Reuther On Labor Day

Here is the text of CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther's Labor Day statement:

By WALTER P. REUTHER
President of the CIO

ON THIS Labor Day 1955, the trade union movement of the United States stands at the threshold of a challenging new era.

This day, to an even greater degree than usual, is a time for looking forward—with great expectations—to the benefits that a united labor movement will bring not only to the workers, but to all the people of our great nation.

The future toward which we look on this Labor Day 1955 was made possible by the achievement of the past—and by those who pioneered in the building of our unions and who sacrificed in order that the working people of America could, through their free and democratic labor unions, achieve their rightful place in our nation.

We in the CIO are justifiably proud of the tremendous constructive achievements of the unions of the CIO during the past two decades.

Starting in 1935 as a small committee, dedicated to a belief in the right and effectiveness of industrial unionism as a means of organizing the mass production industries, the CIO has grown to an organization of millions of working men and women.

Good Citizenship

This record is not limited to organizing millions of unorganized workers. The CIO is an organization dedicated to the concept of *"Citizenship In Operation"*; we know that what is good for America is good for labor, and that the men and women of labor are willing and eager to work for the national good. We have endeavored, as workers and citizens, to form close and friendly relationships with every group in our nation that seeks a better life for the people, a stronger American democracy, and protection for the rights of every minority.

On this Labor Day, we once again extend the hand of friendship to our country's farmers, small businessmen, professional people and other groups of people who realize, as we realize, that an effective democracy in America requires the active participation of all its citizens.

During the past year, the unions of the CIO have made major accomplishments to insure greater equity in the distribution of purchasing power that is so essential to rising standards of living and expanding prosperity.

We have won substantial wage improvements; acceptance of the principle of guaranteed annual wages in the automobile, steel and other basic industries; increased benefits in pensions to provide retired workers with a fuller measure of security and dignity.

All these contributions to American well-being—negotiated by the unions of the CIO through the process of free collective bargaining—have helped to make our America a better place in which to work and live.

The opportunity for continued advancement of the workers' interests and the nation's well-being has been tremendously heightened by the developing achievement of unity between the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor. With our colleagues and brothers in the AFL, we have made steady and rapid progress toward ending the split in the American labor movement and toward building a single mighty labor federation more capable than any in world history of making major contributions to the well-being of all people.

The new "American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations," with a membership of over 15 million, should—and I am convinced, will—serve as a bulwark of American democracy and economic progress.

The new merged labor organization carries forward the best traditions of the CIO and of the AFL. It will be firmly dedicated to the public interest. It will strive, in every possible way, to protect the interest and advance the welfare of America's most precious resource: the individual human being who constantly seeks a better life, a higher standard of living and the many benefits—economic, social, political and spiritual—that only a democratic society can provide.

New Responsibilities

We in the CIO fully recognize the tremendous responsibility that merger will bring to the labor movement. We know that a united labor organization can win the confidence of all Americans only as it keeps its own house in perfect order and dedicates itself with firmness and determination to serving not just the interests of the unions, but the welfare of the nation and all its people.

The merger agreement between the CIO and the AFL, and the constitution of the new labor federation, are evidence of the recognition of that tremendous responsibility which labor gladly and proudly assumes.

Labor has done so by placing the new, unified organization firmly on record against corrupt influences, Communist infiltration and discrimination based on race, color or creed.

It has done so by setting forth a series of economic and social objectives aimed at building a better society for every citizen.

It has done so by bespeaking its faith in the future of a vital, principled, two-party political system.

It has done so by recognizing that inter-union raiding is a social ill, harmful to labor and the community.

The new united labor movement will, I feel confident, be more active than either the CIO or AFL separately, in organizing unorganized workers into democratic trade unions; in working with other groups in the community; in helping to elect the best qualified candidates for public office; and in seeking to bring about the passage of liberal, forward-looking legislation in every field.

The new labor organization will be a force for good in our nation; and it is widely recognized that much yet remains to be done.

At a time when corporation profits are breaking all-time records, close to three million Americans are unemployed and 132 areas have been described by the government as having "substantial unemployment."

Although our national income is at record figures, there are millions of American families in the low-income levels for whom only a few drops of the national prosperity have "trickled down."

Farmers in many areas of the country are troubled by falling prices for the products they grow and their incomes are contracting, not expanding. Small business failures have continued at a heavy rate—at a time when big corporations are getting more and more of the market and the profits. Automation and other technical advances suggest tremendous displacement of industrial and white-collar workers.

Economic Injustice Hit

We have fundamental imbalances in our economy which the Republican Administration appears eager to sweep under the rug of smugness and complacency. Yet, these imbalances, if allowed to continue to develop, can lead to the crisis of recession and human suffering. America can meet its problems, achieve continued progress not by evasion, but by a determination to face the facts and find the way to gear our advancing technology and growing economic abundance to the needs of all the people.

We of the CIO will continue to strive for sound governmental policies designed to increase the buying power of the lower-income families and to assure a more just economic relationship among all the groups in our national economy. We seek such steps as an insurance that the rises in our standard of living may be protected and their future growth assured.

Failures Of GOP

The refusal of the Republican big-business Administration to propose constructive programs in the realm of economic life has been matched by an equally obstinate refusal, on the part of Pres. Eisenhower and his associates, to offer leadership for a sound and constructive social welfare program.

The Administration's domestic program for the vast majority of our citizens has been one of not too much social security, not too much housing, not too much health, not too much education, not too much welfare. For the favored special interests, it has been a series of proposed gigantic give-aways—a "$64 billion question" of rewarding the rich with the resources of all the people.

It is a program blended of the bankers' philosophy that the government should not invest money in the human welfare of the population and of the Republican Party's traditional belief that the government should be operated for the few wealthy special interests rather than for all the people.

The "great crusade" of 1952 has emerged not as a crusade for the people, but as a race to

(Continued on Page 10)

CIO PRES. WALTER P. REUTHER
Reviews a year's gains and takes a look ahead.

Labor Day On Radio, TV

Top American labor leaders will be heard on a number of special Labor Day radio broadcasts.

The Columbia Broadcasting System will carry a special address by CIO Pres. Walter Reuther over the national hookup at 10:45 p.m. (EDT) on Labor Day.

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey will be heard in a special Labor Day address over the American Broadcasting Co. radio network at 5:30 p.m. (EDT).

Reuther will also be heard during NBC's "Monitor" programs on the Sunday before Labor Day (Sept. 4) and he will also appear on a number of TV news broadcasts.

AFL Pres. George Meany will be on CBS Radio at 10:30 p.m. and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler on NBC Radio at 3:30 p.m. on Labor Day.

ABC network also announced that former Pres. Truman will be heard at 2 p.m. (EDT) as he speaks at Detroit's Labor Day celebration in Cadillac Square.

—And 'The Strong Shall Aid The Weak'

THE PRINCIPLE that "the strong shall aid the weak" will guide the united AFL and CIO in international labor relations during the years ahead, said CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey.

JAMES B. CAREY

Carey, who also is president of the CIO Electrical Workers, broadcast a special Labor Day message on the Voice of America.

Keynoting his message to the coming AFL-CIO merger, "ending 20 years of division in the American labor movement," Carey said in part:

"Thus united, we shall move forward with new strength, vigor and enthusiasm to meet the problems of our times. Working together with the free trade unions of the democratic nations, united in the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, we shall be guided by the simple but wholesome precept of the trade unions: *The strong shall aid the weak.*

"We are conscious of our duty to our fellow workers in other lands. We are conscious that our prosperity can not long endure unless we achieve a higher standard of living for all workers everywhere.

"We pledge ourselves anew to work together for the common good of all humanity, to overcome the dictators and the demagogues, to fight for peace and a better life for every man, woman and child. *That is our ideal. We shall be worthy of it."*

Another Apology Due?

Sec. of State Dulles and the mayor of Houston, Tex., have apologized handsomely to the government of India because of an act of racial discrimination against the Indian Ambassador at the restaurant of Houston's airport.

Now, aren't some more apologies due—to the American citizens with colored skins who are refused service, day in and day out, at this public eating facility?

Or, better than apologies, a change in policy to serve food to all potential customers.

Give Generously

Calamitous damage has been done to scores of communities throughout the Northeast as a result of floods.

Homes have been destroyed. Factories have been made idle, and some will be unable to resume production for weeks or months.

This is a time for generous action to help our fellow Americans in their time of need. Pres. Eisenhower has called for widespread giving, of money and surplus clothing, to help the thousands hit by the disaster.

At CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther's suggestion, the CIO has established a special flood relief committee, with Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey as its chairman; and the CIO president has called on all affiliates to help raise funds.

With suffering so acute, the times call for speedy and liberal contributions. *Do your giving early—and generously.*

Memorial To Murray

A memorial to the late Philip Murray will be dedicated next Sunday, Sept. 4, at Elath, Israel—some 5000 miles from these shores.

A trade union and cultural center, bearing the name of the late CIO leader, has been endowed by both the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation and by Histadrut, the labor federation of Israel. Pres. Reuther and Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne will represent the CIO at the dedication ceremonies.

Although it is far removed from the scene of Philip Murray's activities, the building in Elath is an appropriate memorial to him—for the trade unions of Israel carry forward the democratic labor tradition in an important sector of the world. Philip Murray was their friend as they worked to build their organization and to strengthen the foundations of democracy in Israel.

So, in this pioneering sector of a pioneering country, a memorial to a pioneering figure in American labor is both proper and highly fitting.

Depressed Areas

When disaster—floods or hurricanes or fire—sweep a city, the heart of America instinctively goes out to the victims. A generous, warm-hearted people, Americans respond with money, supplies, help—aid of all kinds.

But there are 132 disaster areas in this country, where virtually nothing is being done to aid the stricken people. Perhaps it is because the disaster didn't strike suddenly and dramatically; more likely it is because too few Americans know the depth of suffering in these cities.

They are the areas where economic erosion has set in—the cities and towns where thousands just can't find jobs. Their plight is no less real; their suffering no less painful; their hardship no less acute. *Shouldn't we do something for these economically distressed areas, too?*

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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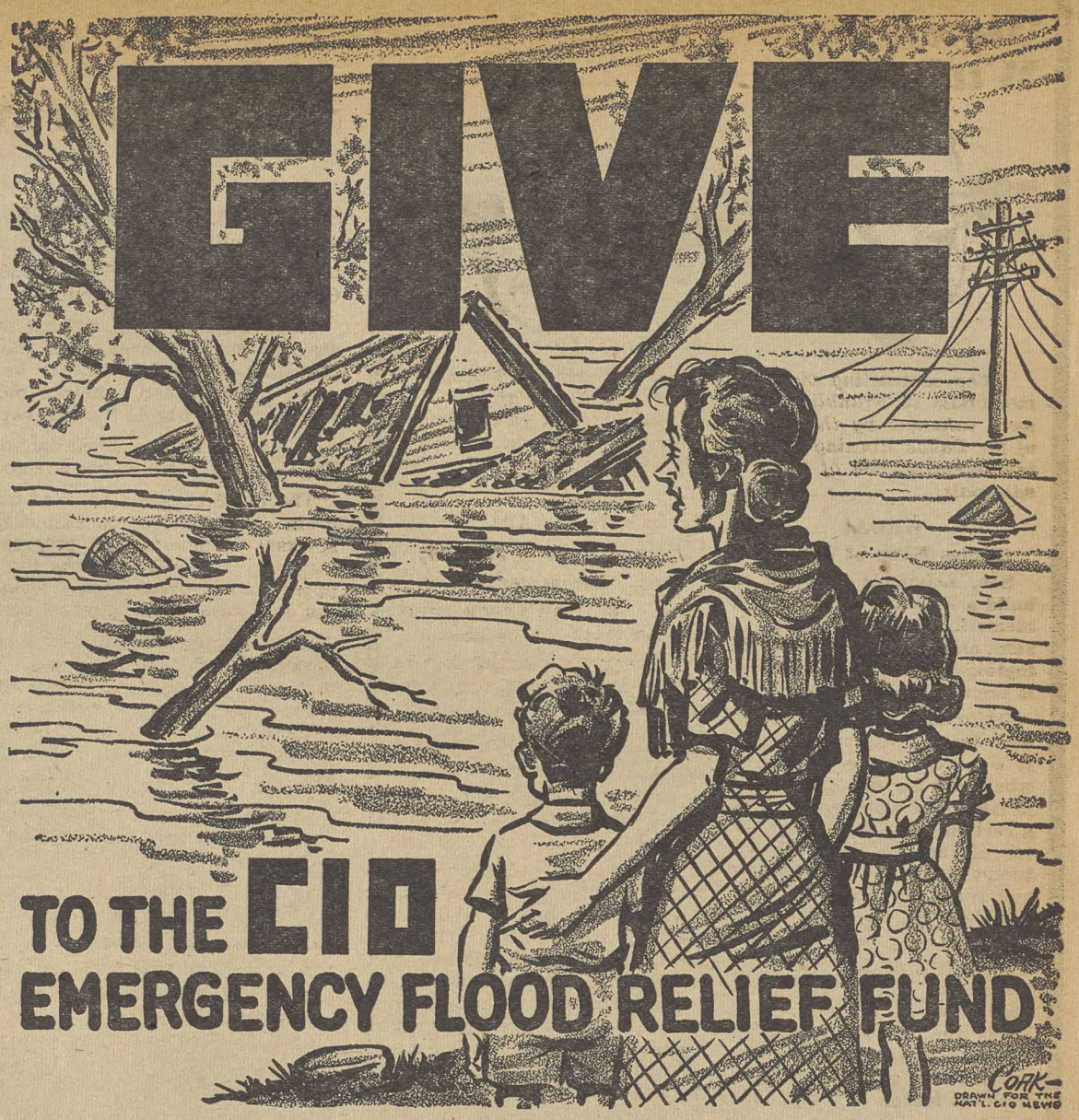


Eyewitness To The Floods—

'I Cried Because I Had No Shoes'

Vacationing in the Delaware Water Gap where the disastrous floods struck was H. H. Bookbinder, who is CIO Legislative Dept. chief of congressional research. Here is his first-hand account of the situation around Stroudsburg, Pa.

By H. H. BOOKBINDER

"I CRIED BECAUSE I had no shoes," goes an old Egyptian proverb, "until I met a man who had no feet."

Some years ago I tried to explain this to my daughter, but without too much success. Now Ellen, aged 12, needs no further explanation—*not after what she's seen this week.*

All the books and all the colleges in the world couldn't teach her more about suffering, about courage, about people.

We had arrived for a brief vacation in Saylorsburg, Pa., just as the rains of Hurricane Diane had subsided—unaware of the tremendous devastation which had been visited in the previous 15 hours upon the neighboring community of Stroudsburg.

Our immediate area had been spared miraculously. We were quite comfortable. Within minutes after our arrival, the local radio station started to advise us of the awful tragedies 10 miles away—hundreds missing, homes wiped out, bridges destroyed.

When word at last came that the digging out of bodies was nearly over and that the work of rehabilitation was beginning, Ellen insisted upon coming along with a group of Red Cross volunteers. We were assigned to the clothing distribution center.

The press and radio have reported the gruesome statistics of the tragedy, but for the first time in my life I now realize how inadequate statistics can be. They describe neither the depth of personal tragedy nor the magnitude of personal courage which can be seen only in the faces of those directly affected.

I'll recall the outpouring of clothes, of pots, of bedding within hours of the tragedy; the hundreds of volunteers who did everything from registering victims to digging out bodies; the homes opened up for the homeless.

I'll never forget the mother and son who left the clothing depot Tuesday afternoon. "The poor boy," the mother mumbled. "I had to insist he come get a change of clothing. He hasn't been out of those clothes since Thursday. Insisted upon working right through. Seen 35 bodies already. And only 14 years old . . ."

Or the young mother carrying an armful of clothes, who was asked "do you need anything else?" "Yes," she answered calmly, that 16 people were now in the six room home where her family was being housed.

"I don't care so much about losing our clothes," said another. "But I'll never be able to replace the early snapshots of the kids, or the scarf my mother left me."

'We Can Count Our Children'

Perhaps the most revealing story of all was reported in the local paper. A Negro couple, busy digging out of the mud, was visited by a Red Cross team to determine extent of damage, for possible flood relief allotment. It was clear there had been almost total destruction of all furnishings.

The man straightened out his weary back and said cheerfully, "no damage here, sir." The Red Cross leader expressed surprise and disbelief.

"When my wife and I were able to walk in here," the man explained, "after the flood receded, we just looked around, and then both of us knelt down right here in the mud, and thanked the Lord. You see sir, we can count all our children. You save your help for the unfortunate ones."

Most of the people here aren't thinking ahead too far. Getting water for the next meal, borrowing a blanket for the night—these are the problems to be met. But some are already beginning to ask searching questions. *Why were there inadequate warnings about the heavy rains? What is the basic cause for the floodings? Why was civil defense so ill-prepared?*

Pres. Eisenhower's plane flew over Stroudsburg on Tuesday. It was good that it did. It was a symbol of national concern and national responsibility. But was the President seeing enough through the clouds to help him find adequate answers to the problems that the tragedy had once again made so meaningful?

Will he again permit reduction in Weather Bureau appropriations?

Will he now be more sympathetic to bold flood-relief programs? Will he fight for adequate civil defense funds?

There's the 64 trillion dollar question for all of us.

'Down Memory Lane' With Dixiecrat Editor

The contrasting views of a Dixiecrat editor on proposed memorials to Franklin D. Roosevelt and Sen. Taft (R. O.) were exhumed by the Democratic Digest from recent issues of the Dallas Morning News. Despite the Texas editor's views, the recent session of Congress approved both proposals. The editorials:

WHOA!

(Dallas News of June 1)

Sen. Lehman's proposal to build a Franklin D. Roosevelt memorial in Washington to rank alongside those to Washington, Lincoln and Jefferson is premature, to say the least.

Quite aside from what those now living thought of FDR, it is hardly up to us to say what will be his final place in American history. There is a certain arrogance, as a matter of fact, in any such attempt to try to anticipate and speak for posterity.

Washington and Lincoln had each been dead for more than half a century, and Jefferson for a full one, when they were so honored. Fast as is the age in which we live, it still takes time to assay the true greatness of any national leader.

GIDDYAP!

(Dallas News of June 26)

Pres. Eisenhower and former Pres. Hoover have joined to ask Congress to accept a most fitting memorial to the late Sen. Taft. It is a $1 million bell tower and carillon, to be placed on the grounds of the Capitol.

The memorial would rise 100 feet from the ground and contain 25 bells. To be built of marble and granite, it has been designed by Architect Douglas W. Orr, a member of the United States Commission on Fine Arts.

Both national sentiment and the artistic demands of the capital city would be served admirably by the gift. Congress should respond to both by accepting it promptly.

'Jim Crow' Survives After Barriers Fall

"THE STRANGE Career of Jim Crow" is a book for union members and all others who are interested in fighting segregation.

If you want to solve a problem, you should know what caused it. This book tells you.

Written by Arkansas-born C. Vann Woodward, professor of history at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, it shows that contrary to the widely accepted notion, Jim Crow did not always exist in the South.

Segregation was established in the public schools, churches and armed forces during the Reconstruction Period, but there was no Jim Crow in public services and Negroes were not completely disfranchised.

It was not until the latter 19th century that effective disfranchisement took place and Jim Crow laws were enacted that totally dominated the life of the Negro.

The historian traces the improvement in the Negro's status in the South that has been particularly marked since World War II.

In so doing, he tells of the impact of the Committee of Fair Employment Practices created by Pres. Roosevelt, the Commission on Higher Education and the Committee on Civil Rights established by former Pres. Truman, and the Supreme Court decision of 1954 ending segregation in the public schools.

James B. Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer, president of the CIO Electrical Workers and chairman of the CIO Civil Rights Committee, was a member of the President's Committee.

"In the face of a revolt," Woodward says, "that eventually took four states of the lower South out of his party, Pres. Truman, in February 1948, urged the enactment of an FEPC law, the outlawing of poll tax and lynching, the elimination of segregation in interstate transportation, a law to enforce fairness in elections and the establishment of a permanent civil rights commission.

"In the same year Truman issued an executive order directing the elimination of discrimination in federal employment, and another momentous order to end segregation in the armed services."

While continuing pressure on the South to end discrimination in all its forms, northerners must bear in mind that they have not completed the task in their own bailiwick. There are still many northern states which have weak FEPC laws or none at all.

Woodward points out that *"segregation has continued to flourish and sometimes to grow in other parts of the country long after the collapse of the whole legal foundation of the system."*

Northerners and southerners—particularly union members—must look into their hearts and cut out the prejudices lurking there. Only that will bring to pass a completely desegregated America. **F. R.**

"The Strange Career of Jim Crow," by C. Vann Woodward, published by Oxford University Press, 114 Fifth Ave., New York 11, N. Y., at $2.50 a copy.

Washington Window—

Who Will Get The Cream, Who Skimmed Milk Of '56 Tax Cuts?

By Public Affairs Institute

SOME DAY NEXT YEAR the American people will wake up and discover that, barring war or some unforeseen emergency, Congress has voted tax cuts.

Then, and only then, will the average American discover who has been given the cream and who the skimmed milk. Will it be cream for the upper brackets and skimmed milk for the lower brackets as it was in the last tax cut?

If the National Association of Manufacturers has its way, it will, only more so.

The NAM is now embarked on a five-year program that has as its prime purpose a sharp reversal of our present progressive tax system. *Basically, it would shift the tax burden from the upper income brackets and would put it back on the shoulders of the general consuming public.*

It would, by constitutional change, limit the income tax rate to 35% and it would impose a uniform excise tax on end products of manufacture. Thus a high proportion of taxes would be shifted from upper bracket profits to the consumer, which means the American people as a whole.

Not For Fiscal Purposes

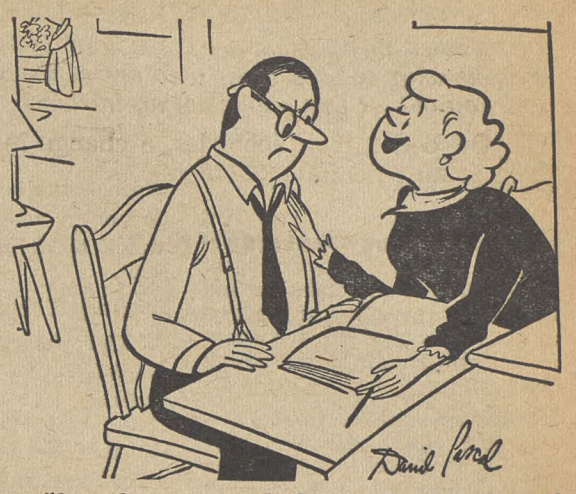
The NAM program, now being pushed through all the means that the NAM so successfully used in pushing through Taft-Hartley, makes a fundamental attack on our present tax system through expressly denying the legitimacy of any system that is based on any but strictly "fiscal" purposes. Thus, from the NAM viewpoint, taxes should not be used to reduce the vast gap between huge wealth and poverty nor should they be used for purposes of combatting inflation or depression.

On the other hand, the NAM's program in itself is clearly designed to foster purposes that are not strictly fiscal. As a recent preliminary analysis of the program by the economists for the Public Affairs Institute points out, the NAM program is labeled *"A Tax Program for Economic Growth."* The very words *"for economic growth"* represent a purpose other than fiscal.

"If taxation is to be imposed in such ways as to underpin and promote economic growth," the PAI analysis says, "the selection of particular taxes, their rates and the very services they are designed to finance must all be carefully considered to insure that they contribute to and do not hinder economic growth."

It is in this selection, of course, that opinions vary widely and where controversy centers.

The NAM's attack on the progressive tax system relies on such scare words as "socialistic doctrine," "discriminatory rates" against the upper brackets, "hampering the processes of economic growth."



"I worked out our budget so that at the end of this month, we'll be only $63.72 in debt."

Yet the principle of progressive taxation as a social instrument is deeply imbedded in British and American tax philosophy. Sir Josiah Stamp, noted British expert, wrote *"progressive taxation has the happy result of assisting to rectify inequalities many of which are not economically or ethically justifiable."*

The PAI study questions the NAM claim that the existing tax structure will dry up the sources of venture capital which NAM contends is essential to provide jobs. Actually, as the study points out, there has been more equity financing in the high tax-rate period since 1946 than in the low tax rate 1920's.

Indeed, the PAI analysis says that "economists are pretty well agreed among themselves that no real evidence exists to show that the level of taxes now prevailing has had any serious detrimental effect on the formation of sufficient capital for the use of an expanding business economy."

The excise tax on end products, the PAI study, contends, would in most cases "be shifted forward to become an added burden on the consumer." It

"Such a 'selective' excise tax," the analysis declares, "will alter the allocation of economic resources and affect wages, prices and profits. *All these are actions in the economic field where the NAM says no government tax law has the right to play favorites."*

TWUA Hopeful On Labor Unity

SUBSTANTIAL wage gains won by other unions have not been matched in the major branches of the textile industry, Executive Vice Pres. William Pollock of the CIO Textile Workers ruefully conceded. Instead, he said, the union's problem since 1952 has been *"fighting off"* attempted wage cuts.

Pollock was interviewed on the CIO radio program, "CIO Viewpoint," broadcast each Saturday over the ABC Network.

"The fact is," Pollock stated, "we have concluded a 13-week strike against some of the major New England cotton-rayon companies, where they were trying to reduce our wages and fringes 10c an hour. And this is from an already sub-standard wage because the average cotton-rayon hourly wage is $1.30. This compares to the national average in manufacturing of $1.80."

Workers in the woolen and worsted and cotton-rayon branches of the industry, Pollock pointed out, are working in 1955 for the same wages they earned in 1950.

Pollock cited as a main reason for the discrepancy in textile wages against those paid in other industries was the degree of organization. *The textile industry is only about one-third organized, others like auto and steel have almost 100% organization.*

"By and large, the workers want to organize," Pollock continued. "But especially when you get into the South you find the resistance on the part of the industry itself, its unwillingness to accept that in this day and age the workers have a right to organize.

"When you carry on a campaign they organize the whole community against the union and this is possible under today's Taft-Hartley Act. You find the citizens' committee forming, the police, the municipal officials—even the church in many instances—all organized to prevent the people from forming a union."

Pollock said TWUA had always wondered why southern communities could not see the benefit of organization. If the South's 600,000 textile workers received a 20c hourly increase it would mean almost $5 million weekly in added purchasing power.

Hard To Get Contracts

"I think," Pollock declared, "one of the reasons is that the agricultural South in its desperation to become industrialized, has been offering all kinds of inducements for factories to move there. They've convinced these merchants and small businessmen that unless they can assure these factories low wages that they are going to lose these plants. And that's why we find so many of these communities organized against the people's right to have a union."

Even where organization drives are successful and TWUA wins elections, Pollock said, it is hard to get a contract. Management doesn't refuse to bargain, he noted, *"they just refuse to say 'yes' to anything, they sit and talk for hours but you don't get anywhere."*

The forthcoming merger of CIO and AFL should bring renewed organizational vigor, Pollock said.

"We also hope that through this added political-economic strength we can change some national legislation," he concluded.

(Willard Shelton is on vacation. His column, "It's Your Washington," will be resumed on his return.)

The GOP's Power Politics—

Give-Aways Will Come Back To Haunt Ike

(Last of two articles.)

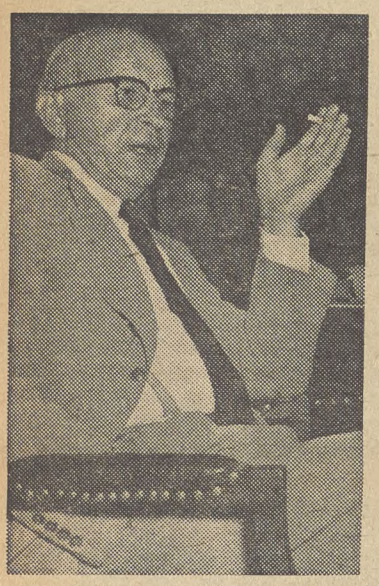
REVIEW of the first session of the 84th Congress reveals that a head-on fight is building up against the anti-public power policies of the Eisenhower Administration.

The Administration, loaded with the President's veto authority, the anti-public power report of the Hoover Commission and control of government departments and administrative agencies, is in an obviously strong position.

Democrats proved in the session just ended, however, that they can check many of the worst abuses and "give-aways" of the so-called "partnership" program.

Remaining issues will inevitably be fought out in the second session of Congress and the upcoming political campaign.

They include Hells Canyon, the Niagara project, the future of the Rural Electrification Administration, the continued preservation of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the future of the historic *"preference clause,"* which is the key feature of public power and is under strong attack by Eisenhower's Interior Dept.



HE DID IT. — Joseph M. Dodge, former Budget Bureau director, tells Senate committee he made "policy decision" leading to Dixon-Yates contract.

Trickery Exposed

Major victory won against the Administration this year was the exposure, and final cancellation, of the Dixon-Yates contract designed to whittle down the TVA.

The President ordered the contract killed on the excuse that he had been properly "assured" by Mayor Frank Tobin, of Memphis, that the city would build its own public generating plant and pull out of the TVA system.

Actually Memphis had declared for months that it would never accept electricity from the private utility combine planning the Dixon-Yates plant across the Mississippi River.

The contract was killed, in the opinion of observers, because Democratic congressmen continued to expose the trickery, concealments and improprieties involved until, politically, it was to hot to handle.

Substantial Gains

Other substantial gains in the public power field as a result of congressional pressure included:

- REA loan authorization was increased beyond Administration recommendations for previous years.
- An REA *"formula"* was revised to asure an adequate share to states in greatest need of help. (This was necessary because the Eisenhower Administration had abandoned the previous practice of authorizing *"contingency"* loans funds to meet special problems of states.)
- The Southwest Power Administration was saved from efforts to compel liquidation of its generating cooperatives, and was further benefited by restoration of a revolving fund killed earlier by the Administration.

A Negative Victory

Georgia rural cooperatives won at least a negative victory when they successfully turned back Interior Dept. efforts to turn over power from the Clark Hill Dam to the privately-owned Georgia Power Co. in defiance of the historic *"preference"* for co-ops.

The co-ops have accepted a revised Interior Dept. proposal, even though Georgia Power has not.

The scope and force of the Eisenhower drive against federal public power are suggested by many examples and still undecided issues.

Armed with the Hoover Commission report, the Administration had *"documentation"* for attacks on the preference system and the whole concept of federal public power *"yardsticks"* for the utility industry.

The Federal Power Commission waited until two days after Congress had adjourned and then announced its decision awarding *"development"* of the Hells Canyon area to the privately-owned Idaho Power Co. Democrats will seek to overturn this decision by authorizing a high federal dam in Hells Canyon.

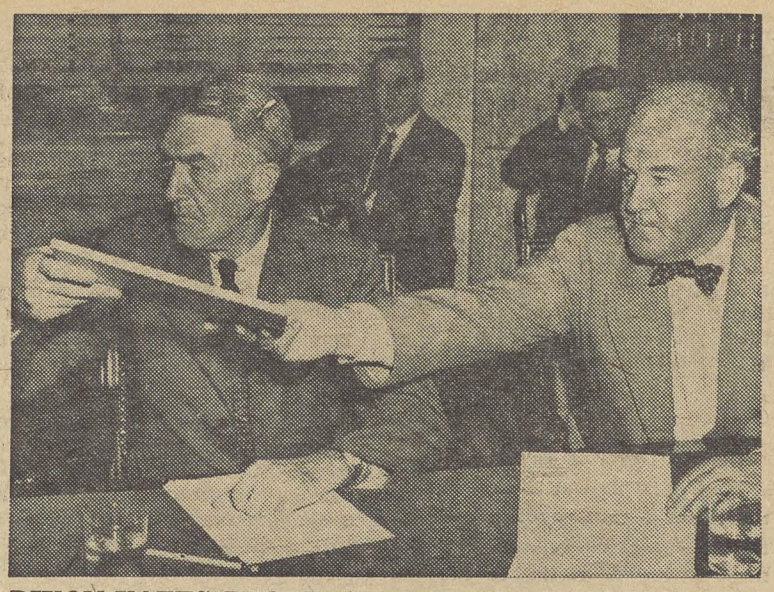
The Administration refused to back the Lehman Bill, specifying that New York power facilities to be erected in the Niagara River shall be State-constructed and operated, with full protection to co-ops and publicly-owned electric distributing systems. The bill remains pending.

'Wheeling' Contracts

The Interior Dept. has withdrawn support of traditional "wheeling" contracts under which private utilities getting the benefit of public power accept responsibility to "wheel" additional power to co-ops when off-peak loads on their transmission lines make this feasible.

The Chudoff House Subcommittee revealed that proposed changes in Interior Dept. public power "criteria" were taken, word for word, from recommendations of a private power lobbyist.

It remained unsettled, with Congress out of town, what the Administration would try in attacks on wheeling contracts and the preference clause during the interim before the lawmakers return.



DIXON-YATES PROBE shows Adolphe H. Wenzell (left), former vice-president of New York investment firm, charged with "dual role" for government and his corporation, assisting his counsel, Arthur Dean, in giving records to Senate committee.

GOP Editor Urges McKay Quit

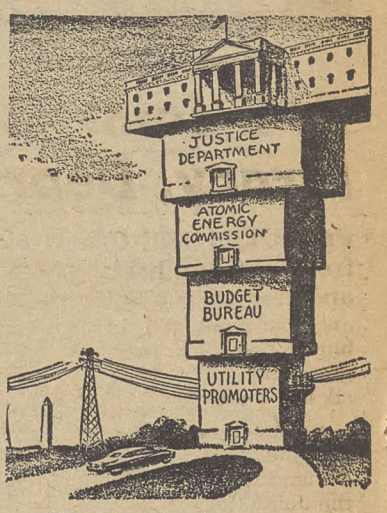
"Why doesn't Douglas McKay follow Mrs. Hobby in retirement from Pres. Eisenhower's Cabinet?"

That's the question raised by Editor Palmer Hoyt of the Denver Post, long a strong supporter of Eisenhower, in a recent criticism of the power and conservation policies of the Interior Dept. head.

"McKay has been anything but an asset as Secretary of Interior," the Post said recently.

"McKay hasn't helped the Eisenhower Administration articulate a water and public works policy that makes sense."

In suggesting McKay resign, the Post said "the people of the U. S. need a Secretary of Interior who will act boldly in the demonstrated public interest—one who will not retreat behind the famous doubletalk about 'socialism,' the pre-eminence of local interests or the frightfully abused phrase 'free private enterprise.' "



"Washington Powerhouse"

Hoover Hide Not As Thick As It Used To Be In '32

HERBERT Hoover and the Democratic National Committee have tangled about the composition, operations and objectives of the second Hoover Commission on federal government functions.

HOOVER

Hoover issued a statement saying that the Democratic Digest, organ of the party's national committee, had published an *"infamous smear"* attack prepared by "someone ignorant of the whole workings" of the commission.

Certain specific charges, however, Hoover did not deny:

- That the commission, instead of being bipartisan as was the first Hoover Commission that functioned under Pres. Truman, was stacked with seven Republicans against five Democrats.
- That Pres. Eisenhower did not follow Truman's example in naming a distinguished leader of the "opposition party" to assure a bipartisan tone.
- That the commission's various task forces, personally chosen by Hoover, were *"stacked with men who share Mr. Hoover's own philosophy"* of government—to wit, the philosophy of those who, in the words of Columnist Doris Fleeson, want a "counter-revolution to the New Deal."

Rep. Holifield (D. Calif.) has stated that he did everything possible to get Hoover to appoint at least two minority members to the task force on water resources and power policy who would represent a public power viewpoint, but that he failed.

The task force report on natural resources—that the government "sell" the Tennessee Valley Authority and other great dam systems—was so extreme that the commission did not dare adopt it.

The commission report itself was sufficiently extreme that it was criticized by four members—two Democrats, Holifield and James A. Farley, and two Republicans, Atty.-Gen. Brownell and Defense Mobilizer Arthur Flemming.

"It Looks Wonderful—And It'll Wear Like Iron"

Truman Speech Attacks 'Raiders' Of Resources

FORMER Pres. Truman sharply attacked the "raiders" of natural resources in a recent speech deploring power policies of the Eisenhower Administration.

TRUMAN

"I do not have the slightest doubt that the President (Eisenhower) honestly believes that the expansion of our program of federal power development is wrong," he said, "but the facts and our national experience are against him."

The "raiders" of the past "called themselves rugged individualists and did not conceal their purposes" to grab the people's resources, Truman pointed out.

"The raider in the last two years has been more subtle and more dangerous," he went on.

"Pious in his pretentions and aided by experts in propaganda, the modern-day raider insists he is fighting for private enterprise, local rights, regional rights and state rights. But he always ends up by taking over the people's rights."

Truman declared that the founding fathers recognized the paramount concern of the federal government in navigable rivers when they wrote a provision in the Constitution establishing federal control of the streams.

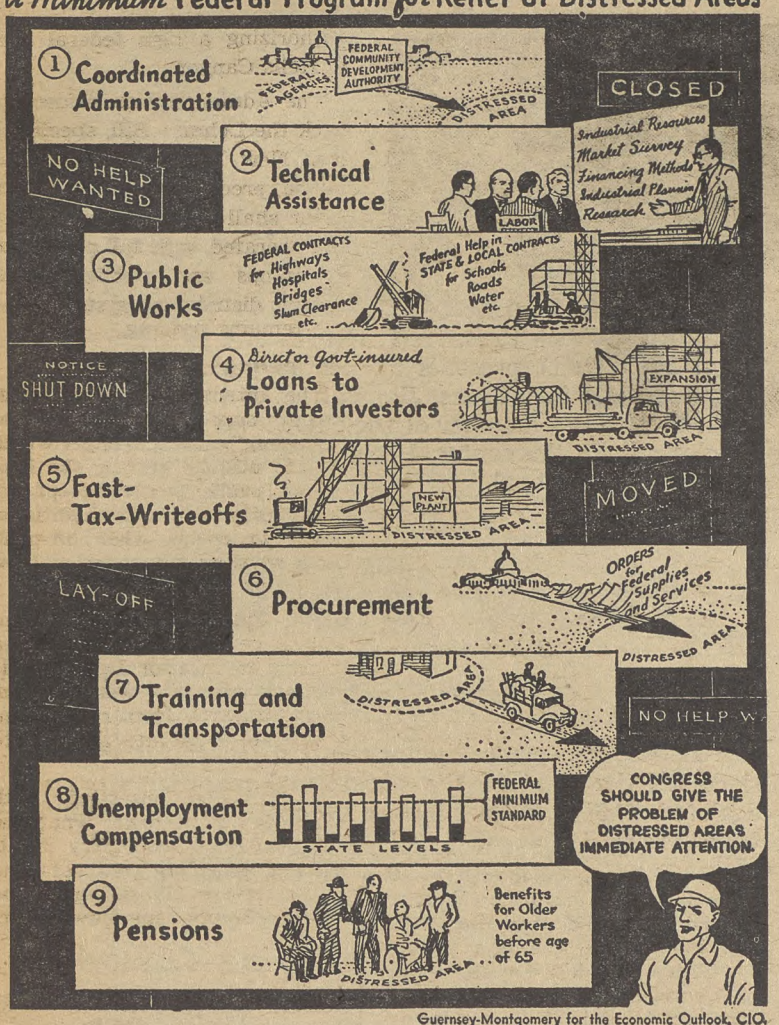
Now we get *"a lot of crocodile tears about how the federal government is setting up a power monopoly and breaking down states' rights,"* he said.

"If there is anything I am proud of in the New Deal and Fair Deal, it is the development of our river basins," he said.

If the Eisenhower Administration "continues its present policies, the future development of our river resources will be irretrievably lost to us," the former President warned.

Economic Outlook Says—

Depressed Areas Are A National Problem



Guernsey-Montgomery for the Economic Outlook, CIO.

THE CIO has warned this nation cannot afford to ignore the special problems of chronically depressed areas.

Public and private programs must be developed to help communities eradicate the economic decay which has infected them, the CIO said.

A single Washington agency was recommended by the CIO Economic Outlook, to direct and coordinate all aid at the federal level.

Other aspects of a proposed minimum federal program to combat unemployment, the publication said, should include technical assistance; public works; loans to private investors and fast tax write-offs to firms building or expanding in such areas; government procurement from the stricken areas; retraining of jobless; extended periods of unemployment compensation benefits, and changes in the federal pension system so displaced older workers can get benefits.

Congress Must Act

"Further courageous congressional action is needed to check plant piracy and the community blight it brings about." the Outlook said in its current issue.

Business itself must also help, it said, by inquiring if a new plant or expanded operation could be located where one now exists.

"Today every corporation board of directors must fulfill a public trust as well as a private one," the report said. "The effect of every action on the community welfare must now be carefully weighed."

The monthly publication of the CIO Education and Research Dept. detailed a broad program for congressional action to bring relief to areas of substantial labor surplus, now classified by the U. S. Dept. of Labor as existing in 31 of the 149 major labor-market areas. At least 6% of the labor force is reported idle in these areas. In a dozen the jobless rate exceeded 9%; in seven it was over 12%.

Hits Smaller Areas

Unemployment also exceeds 6%—the critical point—in 101 smaller labor-market areas, the CIO publication noted. In some of these the jobless rate runs as high at 20%.

"Recently newspapers across the country headlined the good news," the CIO said, "that national output in May had at last overtaken the previous peak of springtime, 1953. Unfortunately, the fact that total unemployment was running more than a million higher than two years before was scarcely mentioned."

Out of the 132 areas identified as suffering a substantial labor surplus in July, 68 localities—almost one-half—are classified by the Dept. of Labor as areas with a 'chronic labor surplus,' the Economic Outlook reported.

"Nineteen major labor-market areas and 49 smaller ones are now in this category," it added.

According to the Secretary of Labor many of these areas not only have been suffering from chronic heavy unemployment—in some cases for a decade and longer; in addition "known employment expansions by firms now in the area are not of sufficient size to use fully the area's present labor surplus.'"

The CIO observed that in areas in which textiles and coal mining have been the mainstay, particularly New England, the result has often been tragic.

"Surely we cannot callously ignore the personal problems of the hundred of thousands who live in our chronically depressed areas, nor can we afford the staggering cost of indifference which is necessarily borne by the entire nation," the CIO said.

Pledges Forgotten

The CIO recalled that in 1952 Candidate Eisenhower "gave voice to his awareness of federal responsibility towards distressed areas when he told the people of Lawrence, Mass., that after his election *'You will have a friendly government interested in these things.'*"

Little significant progress towards the relief of distressed areas accompanied the GOP victory, the CIO said. In Lawrence, it found, 20.9% of the labor force was idle in January 1953 and 22.9% was idle in May 1955.

Here Are Job Crisis Areas

These are the 31 major labor-market areas listed by the Dept. of Labor as having "substantial labor surpluses"—where 6% or more of the total work force is idle and unable to find jobs. They are:

	STATE	AREA
10 Areas With Unemployment 6% to 9%	California	San Diego
	Indiana	South Bend
	Massachusetts	Fall River
	Minnesota-Wisconsin	Duluth-Superior
	New Jersey	Atlantic City, Paterson
	New Mexico	Albuquerque
	New York	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, Utica-Rome
	North Carolina	Asheville, Durham
	Oregon	Portland
	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Reading
	Puerto Rico	San Juan
	Rhode Island	Providence
	Tennessee	Chattanooga, Knoxville
	Washington	Tacoma
	West Virginia-Kentucky-Ohio	Huntington-Ashland
5 Areas With Unemployment 9% to 12%	Indiana	Terre Haute
	Massachusetts	Lowell, New Bedford
	Pennsylvania	Erie
	Puerto Rico	Ponce
7 Areas With Unemployment 12% and Over	Massachusetts	Lawrence
	Pennsylvania	Altoona, Johnstown, Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, Hazleton
	Puerto Rico	Mayaguez
	West Virginia	Charleston

In addition, there are 101 smaller labor-market areas where at least 6% of the work force is unemployed. The States with the highest number of communities so affected are: Alabama, Illinois, Kentucky, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia.

AFL Joins In Warning On Piracy, Depressed Areas

PIRACY of industrial plants from established locations and the resultant spread of unemployment and economic blight must be halted by Congress, the AFL Executive Council has declared.

At its recent Chicago meeting, the AFL Council issued its demand for a sweeping probe by the Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report.

It urged that federal income tax exemption be lifted from municipal bonds issued to finance "bait" industrial construction.

Firms getting free or subsidized rentals should be forced to disallow as business expenses an amount equal to reasonable rental value, the AFL said.

The Council also declared the federal minimum wage should be raised to $1.25. By amending the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act and by higher state minimum wage laws and by other means, it said, wage differentials between different sections of the country would be gradually eliminated.

"The ruthless manner in which industrial firms have abandoned their employes in a particular location in order to establish operations at another site has seriously jeopardized the welfare of American workers," the report concluded.

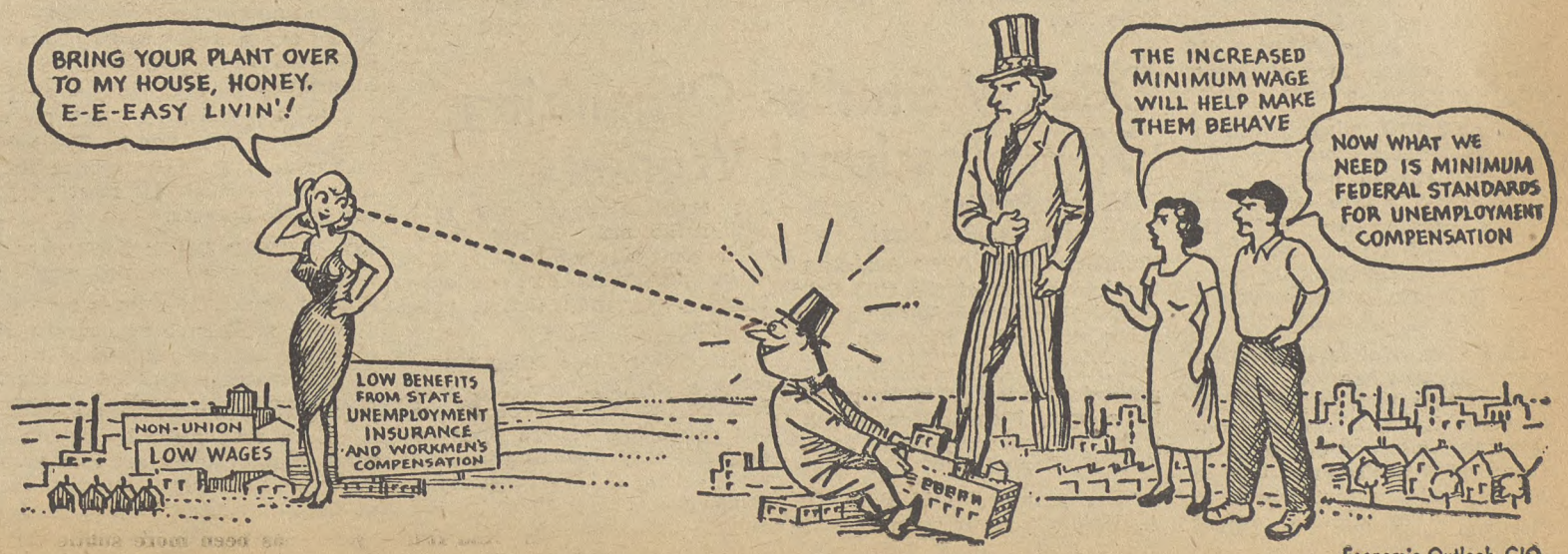
The Council in another step noted that "the persistence of large-scale unemployment" in various parts of the nation threatens the current prosperity.

The federal government was called upon to assume "greater interest and responsibility for these depressed areas." The Labor Dept. in particular "should take the lead in working out a coordinated program to meet this problem," the Council said.

TWUA Gets 10c Package

A PACKAGE averaging about 10c an hour has been won by the CIO Textile Workers in a new agreement covering 900 employes of the Western Felt Works at Chicago.

Manager Earl T. McGrew of the Chicago Joint Board of the union said the contract provides a plantwide wage increase averaging 8.5c an hour. In addition, certain classifications of workers received special increases, the second shift bonus was hiked 1c, and 3c of the cost-of-living bonus was added to the wage structure.



Economic Outlook, CIO.

Living Costs Spurt Sharply Up; Rents Are At Record Level

Here are the cumulative figures for the BLS index:

Period	Index	Period	New Index
1939 monthly average	99.4	1954 Jan. 15	115.2
1943 monthly average	123.6	Feb. 15	115.0
1944 monthly average	125.5	Mar. 15	114.8
1945 monthly average	128.4	Apr. 15	114.6
1946 monthly average	139.3	May 15	115.0
1947 monthly average	159.2	June 15	115.1
1948 monthly average	171.2	July 15	115.2
1949 monthly average	169.1	Aug. 15	115.0
1950 monthly average	171.2	Sept. 15	114.7
1951 monthly average	185.9	Oct. 15	114.5
1952 monthly average	190.6 (old index)	Nov. 15	114.6
1953 monthly average	114.4 (new index)	Dec. 15	114.3
1954 monthly average	114.9	1955 Jan. 15	114.3
1955 monthly average	114.3	Feb. 15	114.3
		Mar. 15	114.3
		Apr. 15	114.2
		May 15	114.2
		June 15	114.4
		July 15	114.7

SOARING food prices during July caused the largest increase in the cost of living in the past 14 months.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics pegged the gain at three-tenths of 1%. The Labor Dept. agency's consumer price index rose to 114.7 last month, using average 1947-1949 prices as a comparison of 100. The June figure was 114.4.

July's figure is just half way between the low and high marks of the past two years. It was the second monthly increase in a row.

THE INCREASE means a 1c an hour wage boost for 650,000 employes of General Motors and Ford and for about 250,000 others whose wages are tied to escalator clauses linked to the BLS index.

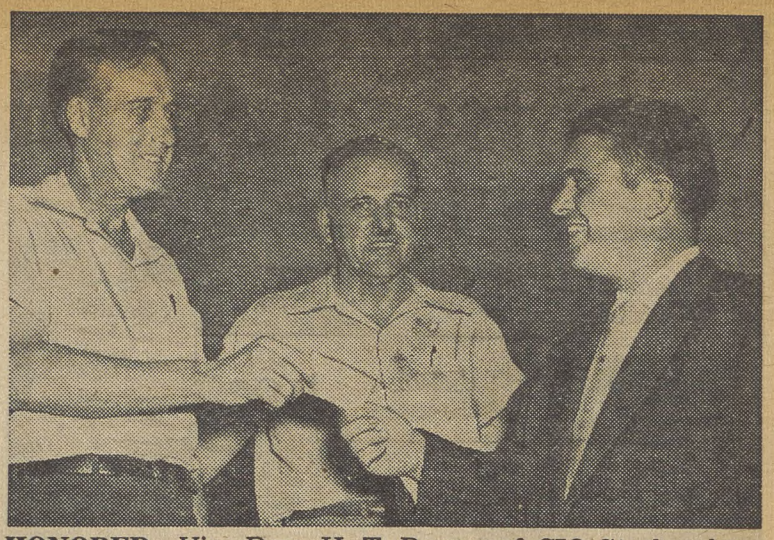
In wake of the BLS announcement, UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther renewed the union's demand for an investigation of the recent steel price increase and other "needless" price boosts which, he said, "mean shrunken savings and a wage cut for millions of American workers."

Reuther urged an inquiry to "get to the bottom of any price gouging which could be the breeding ground of a new inflationary spiral."

JULY WAS the second month in a row to witness a consumer price index climb. A big factor was a .7% climb in food prices instead of the normal .2%.

Besides food prices, the upward trend was ascribed to increased costs for housing, personal and medical care and recreation. Rents were at the highest level on record.

Substantial boosts in the prices of fresh fruits and eggs coupled with smaller rises in dairy items, pork, canned goods and other products caused the food index mount.



HONORED—Vice Pres. H. T. Reeves of CIO Steelworkers Local 1013 (left) presents an honorary membership card of the local to Sec.-Treas. Jim Battles of the Alabama CIO Council, who is a member of the CIO Government and Civic Employees. In the center, Local 1013 Recording Sec. B. H. Riley smiles approval.

Talks Resume In Louisiana Sugar Strike

THE FIRST negotiations since May 10 in the 19-week strike of 1500 CIO Packinghouse Workers against two Louisiana sugar refineries last week offered a glimmer of hope for a break in the long deadlock.

Five hours of parleys between UPWA-CIO officials and representatives of Godchaux Sugars Inc., Reserve, La., failed even to resolve the problem of rehiring strikers without prejudice to their seniority.

Walter Godchaux, Jr., head of the firm, maintained his company has "a moral obligation" to continue employment of the scabs imported from some distance away.

He said that replacement notices had gone to nearly half of the approximately 900 workers who struck Apr. 14 against the firm's failure to meet the 10c hourly increase granted by other refineries in the New Orleans area.

IN GRAMERCY, LA., 11 miles up the Mississippi River from Reserve, the strike against Colonial Sugar Co. continued without signs of settlement. In both communities committees from UPWA locals are polling strikers on the clothing and shoe needs of children before school reopens.

Charles Fischer, administrative aide to UPWA Pres. Ralph Helstein, Dist. Dir. George Thomas, Sugar Div. Dir. Emerson Mosely and union committeemen made themselves available in Gramercy for service of papers by Judge Walter B. Hamlin's court for contempt citations but none were served.

AFL AND CIO unions joined in a recent mass demonstration in New Orleans to pledge strike support and aid to the *"Don't Buy Godchaux and Colonial"* campaign. For the first time workers were seated in the city's municipal auditorium without regard to segregation.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther wired that while the strike began over wages, "what is now at stake is whether or not industrial democracy can exist in the South." AFL Pres. George Meany sent his best wishes in the fight "to alleviate unjust conditions."

Labor Aid For Kohler Strike Gains

INCREASED AFL and CIO support for the Kohler strikers was reported as Local 833 of the CIO Auto Workers brought new NLRB charges against the Sheboygan, Wis., plumbing fixtures company.

After hearing two Kohler strikers—who have been out 17 months—the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor convention at Oshkosh indicated strong support of the walkout and the boycott of the firm's products.

The Indiana CIO Council called on members of the affiliated unions to "discourage the use of Kohler-made plumbing products."

The Greater Los Angeles CIO Council passed a strongly worded resolution endorsing the boycott and urging the purchase of union-made plumbing fixtures.

LOCAL 833 filed a new charge of unfair labor practices against the company at the Chicago office of the NLRB.

Local Pres. Allan J. Graskamp charged that on Aug. 5 the company, without the consent of the union, "placed into effect a wage increase (for strikebreakers currently employed at the Kohler Co.) and at the same time failed to place into effect any increase to employes on strike."

Denver Guildsman In The Legislature

George L. Brown, a CIO Newspaper Guild member and Denver Post reporter, has been appointed to fill a vacancy in the Colorado House of Representatives.

NAACP Protests Denial Of Vote

Prompt action by the Justice Dept. was demanded by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the wake of Mississippi elections in which Negroes were refused the ballot.

Atty.-Gen. J. P. Coleman defeated Paul B. Johnson for the governorship in a campaign in which both stood flatly for racial segregation.

NAACP Dir. of Branches Gloster B. Current said the Mississippi problem was part of a "reign of terror" arising from the Supreme Court decision.

OCAW Studies Organizing Of Professional Workers

THE possibilities of organizing the professional and technical employes within the jurisdiction of the CIO Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers are being studied by the union.

OCAW's executive board has authorized a study to be made by a special committee, which will be headed by Vice Pres. John T. Curran.

"Our purpose," said Pres. O. A. Knight," is to determine if either or both these groups desire organization of any sort within the near future; if so, what sort of organization they desire and what sort of contracts giving what sort of protection.

"At present, this union represents a few technical and professional people and of course our doors are always open to others if they wish to join. But we plan a definite organizing campaign among these group only if and when we find such campaign appropriate."

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

SEPTEMBER is generally not the best month for shopping, since it's the start of the season and manufacturers and dealers initially get full markup for goods which later in the fall will be marked down.

But it's a good month to shop for two items: 1955 cars, and canned produce, both being cleared to make way for the new models and the new pack.

Buying Calendar For September

There is a big overstock of 1955 cars, and dealers are under pressure to unload before new models start arriving in October and November.

Automotive News estimated dealer inventories of new cars at 836,000 on Aug. 1, compared to the previous record inventory of 607,000 in May 1954. In some large cities dealers are selling 1955 cars at close to their cost, and depending for their profit on the sale of accessories and on the kickback on financing cars.

The overstock is the inevitable result of high production without a corresponding price reduction by the factories. *There are definite indications that cars are overpriced, and this is the real reason sales have not kept up with high production, since there is still a vast, hungry market for cars.*

For one thing, list prices of cars have gone up more since prewar than the average of all products in the cost of living index.

FOR ANOTHER, CAR MANUFACTURERS show how far prices can really be cut when they bid for fleet sales. The New York City Purchasing Dept. this year was able to get bids of $1040 from Chevvy, and $1090 from Ford, for business coupes with standard transmissions. *A private buyer would pay about $1600 for the same cars.* Manufacturers also have hidden profit in their phantom freight charge. They charge the dealer and the buyer for the full cost of shipping an assembled car from the factory, when they actually ship the cars dismantled at lower expense, and put them together at regional assembling plants.

The present glut of 1955 models produces some lower prices for buyers, with the middleman-dealer really in the middle this year.

The technical man for a leading auto club, considers the '55 models the best yet, with Chevrolet and Pontiac especially improved over their previous models in power, handling and roadability. This year's Chevvy not only has improved acceleration, but now has a ball-joint suspension like the one Ford introduced in 1954.

Plymouth, too, has made sales gains with its bigger and more powerful 1955 models, and its easy-to-service design, with engine, ignition and brake components comparatively easily accessible. The 1955 Ford was not much changed from the '54 model, but it still has good roadability and its usual fast acceleration. The 1955 Studebaker also is longer and more powerful than previous models.

In selecting a car, look for what you need. If you don't need high power, don't buy it. The 1955 sixes are improved in power too, and even if they don't have the swooping acceleration of eights, they have enough for most purposes and definitely are more economical to operate.

YOUR FOOD BILL: September is also a good month to look for special prices on canned goods at the supermarkets, as packers prepare to bring in this year's pack.

You need have no concern about buying canned goods packed last year and now offered at reduced prices. These have been kept in temperature-regulated storage. Simply avoid buying any cans that show bulges or signs of rust.

Save even more by buying Grades B and C, which have the same vitamin and other food value as the costlier Grade A, and by buying the less-popular packs, like the short-cut string beans, mixed or ungraded sizes of peas, and irregular-sized peaches and other canned fruits. All these are good comparative values.

(Copyright 1955 by Sidney Margolius.)

OVER THE TOP—A big hurdle is cleared in the Ohio CIO's drive to put its initiated bill to hike unemployment compensation on the Nov. 8 ballot, as the Council files petitions bearing over 132,000 signatures. From left Council Reps. Charles Mitchell and Julius Uehlein, Sec. of State Ted W. Brown, and John R. Rooney, assistant to Council Sec.-Treas. Jacob Clayman.

'Alarming' Peril Told To U. S. Civil Liberties

CIVIL liberties in the U. S. are being flouted to an "alarming" degree, Dr. Robert H. Hutchins, president of the Fund for the Republic, reported.

HUTCHINS

"Although in some particulars the atmosphere is better than it was five years ago," Hutchins said in the Fund's report, "the misunderstanding of civil liberties, the indifference to them, and the violations of them, to which we too easily grow accustomed, are still such as to give cause for alarm."

The Fund was authorized in 1951 by the trustees of the Ford Foundation. Now independent of the Foundation, the Fund has spent over $2.5 million "to advance understanding of civil liberties."

Dr. Hutchins observed that a U. S. political party had been identified with the "enemy" and said that "it has appeared that the peril to this country could be dealt with only by methods that drastically departed from those which have characterized Anglo-American jurisprudence."

HE CONTINUED that the range of suspected persons "has been enormously extended by resort to guilt by association. The evidence offered to show that a man is a danger to American institutions has often been farcically remote. The treatment accorded suspected persons in congressional investigations and administrative hearings has not always been that contemplated by the Sixth Amendment."

Hutchins said that a "kind of continuous propaganda and social pressure has been kept up that has tended to suppress conscientious nonconformity. Political advantage has accrued from claiming that others were indifferent to the threat of communism."

John Green In Camden Hospital

CIO Rep. John Green, former president of the CIO Shipbuilders, was stricken with a heart attack recently. Green is in West Jersey Hospital in Camden, N. J., where aides indicated, he would be hospitalized for some time.

Farm Price Spread Faces Investigation

TRIMMING "the layer of fat" in the farm marketing and distribution system will be considered by the Senate Agriculture Committee at a series of hearings to be held soon throughout the country, according to Sen. Scott (D. N. C.).

Farmers' cash income, the Agriculture Dept. reported, dropped by 4% to $14.3 billion during the first seven months of this year.

Scott is a member of the committee which is headed by Sen. Ellender (D. La.).

SCOTT SAID farmers and housewives "are getting chiseled" in the high cost of food.

"In the past year alone," he said, "the farmer's share of the consumer's dollar has dropped 6%, but the cost of food has remained as high as ever. In the same period, the net profits of food processors have increased 17%.

"Somewhere between the farmer and the home, I am confident that there is a thick layer of fat that can be trimmed and should be trimmed.

"I am especially interested in trying to work out some way the family size farm can stay in business and once again become a profitable enterprise."

Ike Gets Strong Protest Against 'Do Nothing' Housing Bias Policy

A WARNING that federal housing agencies have refused to budge from a "do nothing" policy on housing bias was sent to Pres. Eisenhower last week.

The President's announced civil rights goals "have not been realized nor even vigorously approached" in the housing field, said the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing.

And the recent dismissal of Dr. Frank Horne, assistant to the administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, was called by the comimttee "a blow against the principle of non-discrimination" in housing.

The protest, sent to Eisenhower at his summer White House in Denver, was voiced by George L-P Weaver, acting chairman of the anti-discrimination group. He also is director of the CIO Civil Rights Committee.

HORNE, veteran racial minorities expert of the top federal housing agency, was fired recently by the HHFA for "budgetary reasons." Actually the agency has a bigger appropriation for the coming year.

Later he was offered and turned down an international housing activities post, with this comment:

"The Trumbull Parks and the Ciceros (of Chicago) and the ghettos of Harlem and Birmingham set the pattern of our international relations far beyond anything to be done in the routines of the International Housing Activities Staff."

The dismissal of Horne came, ironically, a day after the Republican National Committee had boasted that Eisenhower had "redeemed" all his 1952 campaign pledges on civil rights.

IN HIS LETTER to Eisenhower, Weaver said the elimination of residential segregation "has always been a major objective in the struggle for equality."

Now, he added, it has "special immediacy" as result of the Supreme Court's decisions against school segregation, yet "the greatest danger of successful evasion of the Supreme Court's public school decisions is in residential segregation."

Weaver in his letter told the President the past two years have brought "steady retreat from sound racial relations policies" in the HHFA.

He recalled that it was in September 1953 that Horne was shifted from director of the agency's Racial Relations Service to become assistant to Cole.

Subsequently "all the requirements that would insure racial equity have been quietly removed from the rules, regulations and contract requirements from the Public Housing Administration," Weaver noted.

He pointed out that some 60% of the families which would benefit from the Administration's urban renewal program are from racial minorities, yet:

"To this hour, no policies have been approved and no service has been established to deal with the racial problem in urban renewal. This can lead to but two results, either the creation of new racial ghettos with the implied sanction of your Administration or the complete failure of this entire program."

Tourney Canceled Because Of Bias

CIO Auto Workers have canceled their 1955 golf tournament, scheduled for the Leamington Golf Club near Winsdor, Ont., after the club barred a Negro foursome which included a UAW member.

Olga Madar, UAW recreation director, said the tournament was called off because of the union's "long-standing policy of not dealing with persons or organizations who discriminate because of race, color or creed."

"We were quite surprised to find this attitude in Canada," she said, "although we run into it often in Detroit."

THE OUSTER of Dr. Frank Horne from his next-to-top post in the Housing & Home Finance Agency is "ominously significant" and "political pressures" may well be behind his removal in the opinion of race relations specialists.

Only a few hours before he ended government service which began in 1938, Horne told a Washington press conference that he doubted it was "personal animus" on the part of Housing Administrator Albert Cole which cost him his $12,690 a year job.

With him at the press meeting was National Executive Dir. Lester B. Granger of the Urban League who conceded *"as a practical man"* that political pressures were applied because Horne tried to implement Cole's "admirable," "explicit and courageous" statements on ending segregation in public and government-aided housing.

"However, as a cautious man I decline to point the finger at anyone," Granger observed.

GRANGER said the grapevine has reported "for months" that the racial relations service in HHFA faced "shakeup and possibly dissolution."

Horne was reluctant to answer questions about deterioration of the Racial Relations Service he headed before his reassignment in 1953. He pointed out that he is appealing his case under veteran's and civil service procedures and he had no wish to prejudice the matter.

Granger, however, said there had been "a progressive disengagement of the service from policy-making levels."

Both men pointed out that the Eisenhower Administration had taken strong stands in speeches, press releases and in other ways against segregation but that actual results added up to what Granger termed a "goose egg."

He noted that an Administration conference called to discuss Negro housing in December 1954 has never issued a report.

Garno Renamed To State Board

Sec.-Treas. Harold J. Garno of the New York State CIO Council and Sec.-Treas. Harold C. Hanover of the State Federation of Labor have been restored by Gov. Harriman (D.) to the State Advisory Council on Unemployment Insurance. They had been replaced by former Gov. Dewey (R.).

Workers Education Projects Discussed In Barbash Book

AN INTERESTING technical discussion of workers education projects carried on in eight universities, working in cooperation with the CIO and AFL, has been written by Jack Barbash.

His survey, contained in the book "Universities and Unions in Workers' Education", was financed by a grant from the Inter-University Labor Education Committee.

The book suggests that "the university can give genuine substance to its educational responsibilities by working with unions over a wide range of program activities." In return, "the union can utilize the university to help build an effective organization and to develop an alert membership."

"This union-university relationship, it is clear, can be fruitful for both without impairing the legitimate interests of either," Barbash finds.

Such programs, he adds, can help to guide union members, in their activities and interests, "towards a recognition of their larger responsibilities as citizens in a democratic society."

Barbash's studies of these union-university projects, and his evaluation of them, will be of interest to union officers and educational staff people, as well as to all those interested in the broad field of adult education.

—H.C.F.

Universities and Unions in Workers' Education. By Jack Barbash. Harper & Bros., New York. $3.00 a copy.

Weaver On Way To Singapore For Advisory Mission

ADVICE and guidance for the labor department of the newly-formed local government in Singapore, in the Malay states area, will be provided during the next month by a CIO official.

George L-P Weaver, assistant to CIO Sec.-Treas. Carey and director of the CIO Civil Rights Committee, left New York by plane Aug. 26 for the far eastern city. He will offer suggestions for labor and social welfare legislation and administrative practices.

He was invited there by Lim Yew Hock, secretary of labor in the Singapore government and former trade union leader in Singapore, whom Weaver met several years ago while on a government mission.

Weaver flew to Brussels, Belgium, to confer with the headquarters staff of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions on Southeast Asian problems. He is scheduled to arrive in Singapore this week, and expects to return to Washington late in September.

'The Big Mink'—

Kroll Lambastes GOP As 'Most Corrupt'

PUT SIMPLY and plainly, "the Eisenhower Administration is the most corrupt administration this country has had since the Harding regime," Dir. Jack Kroll of the CIO Political Action Committee said in a pre-Labor Day address.

JACK KROLL

If allowed to continue in office, Kroll predicted, the policies of the present Administration "will result in the complete domination of our government by Wall Street."

He charged that Dixon-Yates deal was engineered in Wall Street with the sole aim of destroying the TVA.

"THE DIXON-YATES deal may yet stand, when the full story is told, with Teapot Dome and scandals of the Harding Administration or the Black Friday of the Grant Administration," Kroll told the CIO Woodworkers convention in Milwaukee, Wis.

The terms of the power deal would have given the private power combine a $107 million power plant free and the profits of 25 years.

"In case none of you have been pricing mink coats lately, let me tell you $107 million is an awful lot of mink. As a matter of fact, you might say that the Dixon-Yates deal was the Big Mink of all time," Kroll said.

Discussing the Salk polio vaccine mess, the PAC director said under "the leave-it-to-business doctrine of the Eisenhower Administration the government did not take steps to insure an adequate supply, did not take steps to prevent black marketing, did not even take the necessary steps to insure the purity of the vaccine."

KROLL SAID Air Force Sec. Talbott "got kicked out because he got caught with his hand in the till."

"But for every Talbott that's kicked out," Kroll continued, "there are today in Washington hundreds of corporation executives, acting in some governmental capacity, whose primary concern is with the profit side of their company's ledgers."

Turning to a discussion of state legislation, "particularly in those states where the legislatures are controlled by Pres. Eisenhower's own party," Kroll said that "what happened here in Wisconsin should be known to all of you."

HE DESCRIBED Wisconsin as "once one of the most progressive and forward-looking States" but said the last session of the Legislature passed the Catlin Bill gagging labor at the polls.

"In a word, what the Catlin Bill does is to strip labor of some of its basic political rights. It tells the union member that, so far as his trade union is concerned, he is a second class citizen."

Labor Day Celebrations

Among Labor Day rallies and celebrations planned around the country are these:

DETROIT: Former Pres. Truman will be the main speaker at the first joint CIO and AFL parade and rally at Cadillac Square. Other speakers will include Gov. Williams and Sen. McNamara (D. Mich.).

AKRON, O.: CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey will address a Labor Day rally.

LOS ANGELES: Sen. Wayne Morse (D. Ore.) will address the Greater Los Angeles CIO Council's picnic at Montebello Stadium. Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock of the CIO Auto Workers also will speak.

GARY, IND.: Rep. Madden (D. Ind.) will be the featured speaker at the Labor Day picnic at Wicker Park, Highland, Ind., sponsored by the Lake County CIO Council.

SHERMAN, TEX.: House Speaker Rayburn will address a joint celebration sponsored by AFL and CIO unions.

Labor's Strength Is Bulwark Of U. S. Freedom—Mitchell

The contributions of American labor are "wedded inseparably to freedom," Labor Sec. Mitchell said in a Labor Day statement.

Mitchell praised the dignity of labor, saying it had been won "by accepting the trust of our fathers, by translating pure invention into those goods and services that made the dream of freedom a modern reality, and by contributing to a condition of prosperity in which that reality can abide and mature."

SEC. MITCHELL

"The dignity of labor," he continued, "is wedded inseparably to freedom, in turn, is dependent upon the social, economic and military strength to which labor contributes.

"Our holiday spirit on this day, then, should be tempered with thanksgiving for the freedom within which labor in the United States has discovered its own dignity, and with dedication to the preservation of that freedom and our way of life."

Churchmen Praise Labor Unity Moves

AMERICA'S religious leaders, Protestant, Catholic and Jewish, extended Labor Day congratulations to the labor movement on its achievements and on the forthcoming merger of CIO and AFL.

National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A.:

"The churches acknowledge a debt to the labor movement and to the men and women who have built it for the significant part they have played in this great constructive change. Such voluntary association in mutual help and support also encourages the development of Christian relationships which the churches seek to foster everywhere.

"And in this year 1955 we hail the progress in the relations between labor and management, in the lessening of jurisdictional disputes, and in the growing spirit of cooperation among the branches of labor in the U. S."

National Catholic Welfare Conference:

"The year 1955 witnessed at least two major developments which augur well for the continued development of collective bargaining along constructive lines. The first was the long-awaited decisions on the part of the AFL and CIO to merge into a single federation as of next December.

"We look with satisfaction upon this amalgamation principally because it will make it easier for the trade union movement to organize the unorganized workers of the U. S. and thereby promote the further growth of collective bargaining in the services and trades as well as in the field of manufacturing."

The Synagogue Council of America:

"Our salute is a heartfelt one. There is a kind of sympathy, we believe, between Jewry and labor. The faith which inspired the pioneers of organized labor, that the fruits of a man's labor shall not be denied him, that sweat upon a man's brow is a badge of dignity, are concepts deeply rooted in the teachings of our prophets."

The third annual Labor Day Mass will be celebrated in the Shrine of the Sacred Heart, Washington, D. C., by Archbishop Patrick A. O'Boyle, D.D.

Labor Unity Will Benefit All People Of U. S., Reuther Says

(Continued from Page 3)

reward the lumber interests, the business interests, the real estate interests, the electric power interests, the oil and natural gas interests, and all other interests to which the GOP is so closely bound.

The "great crusade" has emerged as a crusade against reform, against progress, against the public's interest.

We are gratified that long-needed improvements in the social security system were voted by the House over the protests of the Republican leadership.

Gains In Congress

We are pleased that, despite Republican resistance and an inadequate Administration program, a housing bill was approved by the Congress.

We are pleased that the Administration's tremendous give-away program was defeated in the Congress; TVA will live and grow despite Dixon-Yates; and the nation will eventually build highways without paying exorbitant billions in tolls to the banking interests.

We are gratified that decent elements in both the major parties have overcome the scourge of McCarthyism, which threatened to poison the traditional American rights of free speech, free thought and free press.

Despite the obstacles erected by the Eisenhower Administration, we of the CIO are gratified that Congress passed a bill to raise minimum wages to $1 an hour.

The weaknesses of the Republican Administration's leadership are reflected in the congressional do-nothing record on scores of important issues.

A school construction bill has been stalled despite the obvious need for better educational facilities for the nation's youngest generation.

The civil rights record of the Congress is a total blank. On this issue, both the Republican and Democratic parties must assume the moral responsibility for their failure to keep faith with their commitments to the American people.

Needed changes in the tax structure — which bears most heavily on the low- and middle-income families and is "soft" on the wealthy and the big corporations—were defeated by Republican votes in the Congress.

The anti-labor Taft-Hartley Act was neither repealed nor amended despite the Administration's campaign promises of friendship for labor.

The obvious need for a nation-wide system of unemployment insurance, for a national health program, for more adequate protection for consumers, and for a dynamic long-range program for Americans, was all but ignored by the Congress.

During the coming year, we of labor pledge ourselves to continue our campaign to win the passage of these necessary and enlightened social programs which are so obviously essential to the health and happiness of every citizen.

The World Scene

During the decade that has passed since the end of World War II, our country has been engaged in a cold war initiated by the ugly forces of Communist totalitarianism.

The strength of our democratic society, and the safety factor built into our economy through the functioning of a strong trade union movement, have prevented the post-war depression which the Kremlin crystal ball gazers have been steadily predicting.

We Americans must work together to insure that these Communist prophets of depression continue to be all wrong about the future of the American economy.

We of the CIO are heartened by the increasing evidence that the Soviet Communist regime seems slowly and belatedly to be becoming aware of the intrinsic strength of the democratic institutions of the free world on the one hand, and of the terrible threat to world civilization that A-bomb and H-bomb warfare could bring in its radioactive wake.

We have commended our government for seeking to bring to the world an era of honorable peace without appeasement.

We commend Pres. Eisenhower for his personal contribution at Geneva toward lessening world tensions and in helping to create a more favorable international climate in which the nations of the world might at last find the way to a lasting and just peace.

If honorable peace comes, as we fervently hope and pray it will, the responsibilities of our country to the peoples of the free world will not be diminished; they will be increased. As the acknowledged leader of the free world, the United States must help develop policies and programs to aid the peoples of other lands and, particularly in the under-developed areas of the world, to wage "hot" and "cold" wars against poverty—the only war we seek.

The building of strong economies, the strengthening of democratic institutions, the elimination of poverty, hunger and disease are the best long-range barriers to the Communist efforts at infiltration and destruction. It is a task for us and for every people, for individual governments and the United Nations.

If a period of peace comes to this world, we must wage the war against poverty with the same determination and sense of unity, and with matching resources, with which for a decade we have been waging the military cold war against Communist aggression, infiltration and propaganda.

Standing on the precarious borderline between peace and H-bomb destruction, we must strive to insure the continuing development of the fundamental moral and spiritual values which the Communist dictatorships can never equal nor overcome.

War Against Poverty

So, labor stands ready to help our America meet the great challenges which face us, at home and throughout the world, on this Labor Day 1955.

On behalf of the CIO, its officers and millions of members, I promise continued devotion and dedication to our democratic ideals—continued cooperation with all the forces seeking peace and plenty and the preservation of human freedom and human values throughout the world.

Labor in America in 1955, standing on the threshold of unity, will prove equal to its great and historic responsibilities.

We look hopefully and confidently toward a more secure and more abundant future for the men and women of our own nation and the entire world.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

THERE IS A COMMON NOTION that inland water transportation is a thing of the past—a slowly dying mode of transport. Nothing could be farther from the truth. In recent years there has been a constant increase in the amount of freight transported via inland waterways.

In 1954 some 380 billion tons of freight were so carried. This represents better than 7% of the total national freight load. The percentage share of the freight load realized in 1954 by the barge and towing vessel industry marks a substantial increase over the preceding year and represents the eleventh successive annual gain.

All evidence points to a continuation of this trend. The chemical, electrical, steel, paper, petroleum and other industries are increasing the number and the size of their water-bordering plants.

New multi-million dollar river-rail-truck freight depots are being constructed on a number of the major river systems. Orders have been placed for relatively large numbers of towing vessels, barges and scows. New types of floating equipment have been designed to permit the transport by water of materials hitherto not suitable for that form of travel.

This means an increase, of course, in the numbers of persons employed in this fast-growing industry—more officers, more engineers, more crews. It means, also, that the job of organizing this industry must receive serious attention. CIO played a leading role in establishing the Rivers Joint Organizing Committee out of an awareness of all these factors.

LAST WEEK, IN ST. LOUIS, an important meeting of that Rivers Joint Organizing Committee was held. Its purpose was to examine the accomplishments of the past year and to lay plans for the future.

Much has been accomplished, as the annual report of the RJOC reveals. Its organizers have been probing, contacting and organizing the rivermen who work the boats that ply the inland waterways of the heart of America.

Six different companies have been brought to grant recognition to all three of the unions forming RJOC: the AFL Masters, Mates and Pilots; the CIO Marine Engineers, and the Maritime Union. Substantial wage increases and fringe benefits have been obtained, while working conditions have been improved.

The task remains a formidable one, but a fine beginning has been made. CIO remains dedicated to the mission of bringing the benefits of trade unionism to every man and woman working on the river vessels on American inland waterways.

CIO REG. DIR. DELMOND GARST reports two victories for, the Steelworkers. At the Clay Bailey Manufacturing Co., Kansas City, Missouri, they won by a vote of 33 to 8. At the Morgan Foundry, Kansas City, Mo., by 126 to 58.

CIO Rep. Gobel Cravens reports an election victory among the production, maintenance and technical employes of Aero Design & Engineering Co., Bethany, Okla., for the CIO Auto Workers by a vote of 218 to 169. UAW Reps., John Vinson, Rex Mainard, Wm. Keeter, Charles Moll and Floyd Davey worked on the campaign.

Lloyd Vaughan, director of organization for the United Paperworkers, reports a victory at the U. S. Gypsum Co., Clark Township, N. J. UPA-CIO received 102 votes, no union 2. The campaign was conducted by UPA Rep. Frank Mendez and CIO Rep. Jack Rosen, with the assistance of the UAW staff.

CIO REG. DIR. MICHAEL MANN reports these victories: Koppel Color Photo Offset Process, Hawthorne, N. J., CIO Lithographers 18, no union 13; Otis Elevator Co., Harrison, N. J., CIO Electrical Workers 150, no union 64; Fort Pitt Packaging, Buffalo, N. Y., UAW-CIO 31 to 0; Kellogg Motors Corp., Niagara Falls, N. Y., UAW-CIO 35, no union 12.

IUE-CIO Secy-Treas. Al Hartnett reports a victory at the Burner Service Corp., Levittown, L. I., N. Y. with 29 for IUE and 8 challenged. Another victory was won at the unorganized Electronics Tube Coil Co., East Orange, N. J., by a vote of 86 for IUE-CIO and 27 for no union.

CIO Rep. Ray Stober reports a victory at the Plymouth Cordage Mill, Warwick, Va., with 101 for the CIO Textile Workers, 67 no union.

Pres. Morris Pizer of the CIO Furniture Workers reports two victories, one at the S. Karpen, Inc., Montoursville, Pa., with a vote of UFWA-CIO 42, no union 19. The other, at the Aetna Furniture Co., Baltimore, Md., was won by a vote of UFWA-CIO 8, no union 6. CIO Rep. Elmer Chatak participated in the S. Karpen, Inc. campaign.

D. C. Transit Strike Ends

THE LONG strike of AFL transit workers in Washington, D. C., ended last week after a 52-day shutdown.

The bus and trolley operators gained a 15c wage increase under terms of a contract negotiated by the District of Columbia.

The Capital Transit Co. — a Louis Wolfson operation — was granted new fare increases.

Under new federal legislation which brought the settlement, Wolfson must give up his franchise a year from now. He is asking $14.4 million for Capital Transit, for which he paid $2.2 million in 1949. And since then he's taken out an estimated $5 millions in dividends and new stock issues.

CWA Gains 10c Average Hike In New Pact Covering 15,000

ANOTHER contract with a Bell System subsidiary, Western Electric installation, has been signed by the CIO Communications Workers.

The pact covers 15,000 workers in 43 states and provides wage increases ranging from 7c to 12c an hour, with the average estimated by CWA-CIO officials at 10.2c an hour.

There were additional holiday gains in the one-year contract. Veterans' Day was made a paid holiday throughout the South and Memorial Day was added in Texas and Oklahoma.

Three Western Electric manufacturing units also got new contracts, while workers in one unit went on strike last week for improvements in a new agreement.

In Duluth, Minn., the average wage boost was 10.7c an hour, in Queensboro, N. Y., it was 10.6c hourly and Lincoln, Neb., workers got an average hourly raise of 10.4c.

About 3200 workers in Western Electric plants in Lawrence and Haverhill, Mass., went on strike when marathon negotiations failed to provide satisfactory terms. The company offered increases ranging from 4c to 8c and demanded full control of pregnancy leaves and refused much-needed improvements in the seniority system.

In the independent field, a new contract providing wage boosts from 7c to 11c hourly were negotiated with General Telephone Co. of California.

Traffic and clerical workers will get raises of 7c on starting rates, higher raises for those with more seniority. Plant employes got an 11c boost at the maximum rate.

Basic increases averaged 8.5c an hour which with improved traffic tours and other fringe benefits brings the overall average above 9c an hour.

UE Petition For Vote At Lynn Fails

AN NLRB regional director last week rejected the petition of the unaffiliated United Electrical Workers for an election at the big General Electric plants in Lynn and Everett, Mass.

Dir. Bernard L. Alpert of the NLRB office in Boston added that the "evidence of interest" submitted by the UE—ousted by CIO in 1949 as Communist-dominated—"was of questionable authenticity." He did not elaborate on this statement.

Observers felt that this spelled doom for the discredited UE at the River Works and Everett plants of GE, where the CIO Electrical Workers have been the bargaining agent for five years.

The action by the NLRB office cleared the way for IUE-CIO members to meet on ratification on the pact recently negotiated between the union and UE. The Lynn-Everett plant ranks with Schenectady, N.Y., as the largest local of GE in the IUE-CIO.

Stone Union Speeds Drive

A RUNOFF election this week under NLRB auspices will decide the bargaining agent for the hardrock miners of the Potash Corp. of America in Carlsbad, N. M., one of the largest firms of its kind in the country.

The CIO Stone Workers will be on the ballot against the unaffiliated Mine, Mill Union which was ousted by CIO in 1950 for Communist domination.

In a recent election, 394 of the 469 eligible workers voted. Mine-Mill received 178 votes to 163 for USAPWA-CIO.

A large staff of organizers has been working on the campaign under USAPWA Reg. Dir. Joseph McGee.

USWA Wins 11.5c At Pullman Plants

Wage increases of 11.5c an hour, plus an additional half-cent raise in job classification differentials, have been agreed upon by the CIO Steelworkers and the Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Co.

Former Taft Aide Is New NLRB Chairman

PHILIP RAY RODGERS
New head of NLRB

AN AIDE to the late Sen. Taft when he was ramming the Taft-Hartley Act through the "awful 80th" Congress last week became the new chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, charged with enforcing the nation's basic labor-management legislation.

He is Philip Ray Rodgers, a Pennsylvania Republican and an NLRB member since appointment by Pres. Eisenhower in 1953.

Rodgers was named Labor Board chairman by the President, succeeding Guy Farmer, whose resignation was effective Aug. 27.

The new chairman was clerk of the Senate Labor Committee in the 80th Congress, when Taft-Hartley was enacted over former Pres. Truman's veto.

ANOTHER appointment by the President was that of Walter A. Gordon as governor of the Virgin Islands.

He succeeds Archibald A. Alexander, who resigned for ill health. His administration had been under strong criticism from CIO Industrial Union 1812, with 1000 members in the islands.

Gordon, from Berkeley, Calif., was an aide to former Gov. Earl Warren. He long was active in California Republican politics, and was a local officer of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Pact Set In Youngstown

THE CIO Steelworkers and Chrysler Corp. last week agreed on a contract extending the 15c basic steel wage increase to Chrysler's Automotive Body Div. plant at Youngstown, O.

The increase covers some 400 production workers and will be effective Sept. 1 at the Youngstown plant, which produces metal stampings used in auto body assembly.

Big Michigan Paper Local Votes To Join UPA-CIO

THE LARGEST group of paper mill employes in Michigan have voted affiliation with the CIO Paperworkers.

Employes of the Sutherland Paper Co., Kalamazoo, Mich., members of the Independent Union of Sutherland Employes, voted by secret ballot to amend their State charter to join UPA-CIO. The tally was 1412 to 800 for affiliation.

More than 2700 workers are in the production and maintenance units of the firm's 11 divisions.

UPA Pres. Harry Sayre called the affiliation vote "especially significant." He pointed out that on June 2 the independent group won an NLRB election in which the CIO union placed second. A group of AFL unions received a handful of votes.

Sayre credited the affiliation vote victory to the courage and determination of CIO supporters among Sutherland workers who were assisted during the earlier campaign by many CIO and UPA field representatives.

The campaigns were coordinated by CIO Rep. Loren Houser, serving as UPA's assistant organizing director, and UPA Area Dir. Nicholas C. Vrataric.

CIO on ABC
Monday thru Friday
John W. Vandercook
AND THE NEWS

CIO Urges Aid For Flooded Factory Cities

By FRED ROSS

INDUSTRIAL communities by the score from the steel towns and the minefields of northeastern Pennsylvania across six states into southern New England were hard hit last week by torrential rains and damaging floods in the wake of Hurricane Diane.

Factory workers and their families were victims by the thousands of the worst floods in 20 years. More than 50,000 CIO members, it was estimated, were jobless, homeless or both as a result of the floods.

The "brass valley" of Connecticut, the Woonsocket area of Rhode Island, and Worcester, Mass., were among the worst hit industrial areas.

THE NEED of homeless CIO members and other families brought prompt action from National CIO Community Services Committee, state and city CIO councils and local unions.

A nationwide CIO emergency flood relief appeal was announced by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, and the CIO Auto Workers contributed $100,000.

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey was named chairman of a special flood relief drive committee, which will work with CSC, local councils and unions and relief agencies (see adjoining story).

The National CSC urged support for an American Red Cross campaign for $5 million to aid the flood-stricken victims in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York.

The CIO Steelworkers gave $25,000 to the Red Cross relief fund. USWA-CIO Pres. David J. McDonald later asked the union's executive board for authority to increase the donation to $100,000. He also wired the more than 2200 USWA-CIO locals to make separate contributions.

CSC Dir. Leo Perlis interrupted his vacation to return to CSC headquarters in New York City to take charge of the organization's relief efforts.

He assigned staff members, some of whom also had been on vacation, to Connecticut, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. He asked a local CSC representative in Trenton to assist relief work in New Jersey.

UNDER an agreement with the Red Cross, CIO members may serve on claim committees which pass on rehabilitation needs of disaster victims.

CSC also was cooperating with state CIO councils in seeking to have states speed up unemployment compensation for workers made jobless by flood damage to factories.

Pres. Eisenhower took to television to plead for support of the special Red Cross disaster fund, and met at Hartford, Conn., with governors of the affected states to plan federal assistance.

The President later approved federal plans for the expenditure of more than $100 million for flood relief. Uncalculated additional amounts will be put out in free surplus food, loans to farmers, home owners and businessmen, and special treatment for defense plants.

The demand on the Red Cross for help in rebuilding homes will be heavy because, the National Board Fire Underwriters reported, flood insurance is not written on dwellings.

Underwriters said flood victims "may or may not have no coverage for their household effects depending on the sort of policies they may carry." Policies generally covered flood damage to cars.

An atom bombing could not have caused more property damage, said Lt. Gen. Thomas W. Herron, after flying over Delaware River Valley. The death toll in the Northeast neared 200. The Army Corps of Engineers estimated physical property damage alone at $1.6 billion in the six-state area.

Here is a state-by-state roundup:

Connecticut

The State at midweek last week was still trying to estimate the damage, which Gov. Ribicoff (D.) termed *"astronomical."* The great and continuing need of industrial workers was indicated by a member of the Governor's staff who said *"it will be at least two months before we have even the vaguest idea of when industry can get back on its feet."*

Ribicoff planned to name a special disaster committee consisting of representatives of banks, insurance companies, manufacturers and unions. He said every effort must be aimed at rebuilding industries and keeping them in the State (which already suffered from runaway plants).

Many major factories were knocked out and some were destroyed by the Naugatuck River flood with Winsted, Torrington, Waterbury and Naugatuck among the principal sufferers. An estimated 30,000 workers were laid off because of damaged plants.

Estimates of jobless CIO members ran as high as 25,000. Sec.-Treas. John J. Driscoll of the State CIO Council said that some 15,000 members of the Auto Workers, Steelworkers and Textile Workers were idle as a result of the flood, 10,000 being members of UAW. He said that idle Rubber Workers might run as high as 5000.

A typical example of how CIO affiliates helped their members was told by Driscoll. Joining forces, the State CIO, Bridgeport CIO Council and UAW-CIO Local 505 in Bridgeport sent two autos filled with bread, paper cups and towels to UAW-CIO members in Winsted and Torrington.

The State had set up temporary offices to handle unemployment compensation claims in the Torrington area and at Putnam. In an effort to allow flood sufferers sufficient time to get through the ravaged area, the State extended time for filling claims from three days to a week.

Driscoll said the State CIO was seeking to persuade the Connecticut Labor Dept. to speed up payment of claims, and added that many plants were making early payment of wages.

Pennsylvania

The number of CIO members idled by floods was estimated at 14,000 by Executive Sec. Charles Ferguson of the Pennsylvania CIO Council CSC. Most of the furloughed CIO members were Steelworkers, with 7000 being laid off at the Bethlehem Steel plant at Bethlehem.

In the Scranton area, some 3000 members of the Steelworkers, UAW, TWUA and Clothing Workers were idle. Workers being recalled throughout the State last week were assigned to clean up damaged plants.

Ferguson said that county councils would cooperate closely with the Red Cross and other relief agencies to aid CIO members.

Massachusetts

Receding flood waters left thousands of CIO members in the Bay State with the prospect of weeks and possibly months without employment until scores of plants are rebuilt or rehabilitated.

The central and western portions of the state were hardest hit. Members of CIO unions in the steel, textile, rubber, paper and shoe industries also faced wrecked homes.

Some 10,000 were idle at Worcester alone, almost 3500 at American Steel and Wire Div. plant of U. S. Steel, which suffered $2 million damage.

Blocked roads and severed telephone cables made the job of assessing disaster damage doubly hard and almost impossible for union officials. Several days after the flood waters crested over highways and inundated the industrial plants of Charlton the town was still isolated and emergency supplies and services were being brought there by Army helicopters and boats.

Bursting dams weakened by swollen rivers engulfed numerous plants in Webster, Spencer and other areas.

Rhode Island

At least 15,000 textile workers in Rhode Island were jobless last week in the wake of the flood. The historic sites of mills along rivers proved catastrophic choices. Frantic preparations to move stocks and machinery from threatened levels went for nothing as flood waters rose faster than men could transfer materials.

Woonsocket, a city almost entirely dependent on its textile mills, was especially hard hit. Mud and silt covered first floors of several plants to a depth of several feet.

("I cried because I had no shoes," eyewitness of the flood, Page 4.)

CRY HAVOC!—Scenes like this in Waterbury, Conn., were common in Northeastern states after crippling floods. In background is American Brass Co., a UAW-organized plant. To right are wrecked railroad, bridges. CIO is pushing a national flood relief drive, to aid more than 50,000 unionists left jobless by flood damage.

Unionist In Helicopter Helps Rescue 500 Workers

Heroism of a CIO Auto Workers local president led to the rescue of some 500 members of the local, marooned for 11 hours on the roof of the Chase Copper & Brass plant at Waterbury, Conn., by the flooded Naugatuck River.

The men, who had reported for work at 11 p.m., sought refuge at 5 a.m. on the plant's roof as the water continued to climb.

When Pres. Joseph P. Falcone of UAW-CIO Local 1565 learned of their plight, he obtained a supply of drinking water and persuaded a helicopter pilot to aid in the rescue.

Smiles of gratitude greeted Falcone as he and the water were lowered to the marooned and parched unionists.

The helicopter made trip after trip before all of the men were removed to higher ground. Falcone was the last to leave.

'Give In The Union Spirit—'

HELP "in the true spirit of union brotherhood" was asked by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther for flood victims in Northeast industrial states.

He set up a special fund committee to conduct a national CIO campaign to aid flood victims.

"Thousands of families in several northeastern states," Reuther said, "face terrible hardships as a result of the damage created by the recent floods.

"Many of them have lost their homes and all their possessions. Many others face idlenesses as a result of damage to the factories and the shops in which they work.

"I urge CIO affiliates and CIO union members to contribute generously to the CIO's special flood relief fund committee, in order that help may be given quickly and without stint to these people who need help so greatly.

"This help will be extended, I know, in the true spirit of union brotherhood. It will be greatly appreciated by the families of the stricken communities of the flood area.

"The funds collected will be allocated among the various states hit by the disaster, either directly by the CIO committee or through established relief agencies."

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey heads the committee, which includes:

Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers, who is chairman of the National CIO Community Services Committee; Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel, Steelworkers; Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey, Auto Workers; Executive Vice Pres. William Pollock, Textile Workers, and Dir. Leo Perlis of the National CIO-CSC.

Other committee members are presidents of the state CIO councils in the flood-ravaged area: Mitchell Sviridoff, Connecticut; J. William Belanger, Massachusetts; Thomas Policastro, Rhode Island; Harry Boyer, Pennsylvania; Louis Hollander, New York, and Paul Krebs, New Jersey.

Give to the CIO Flood Relief Fund

The CIO News

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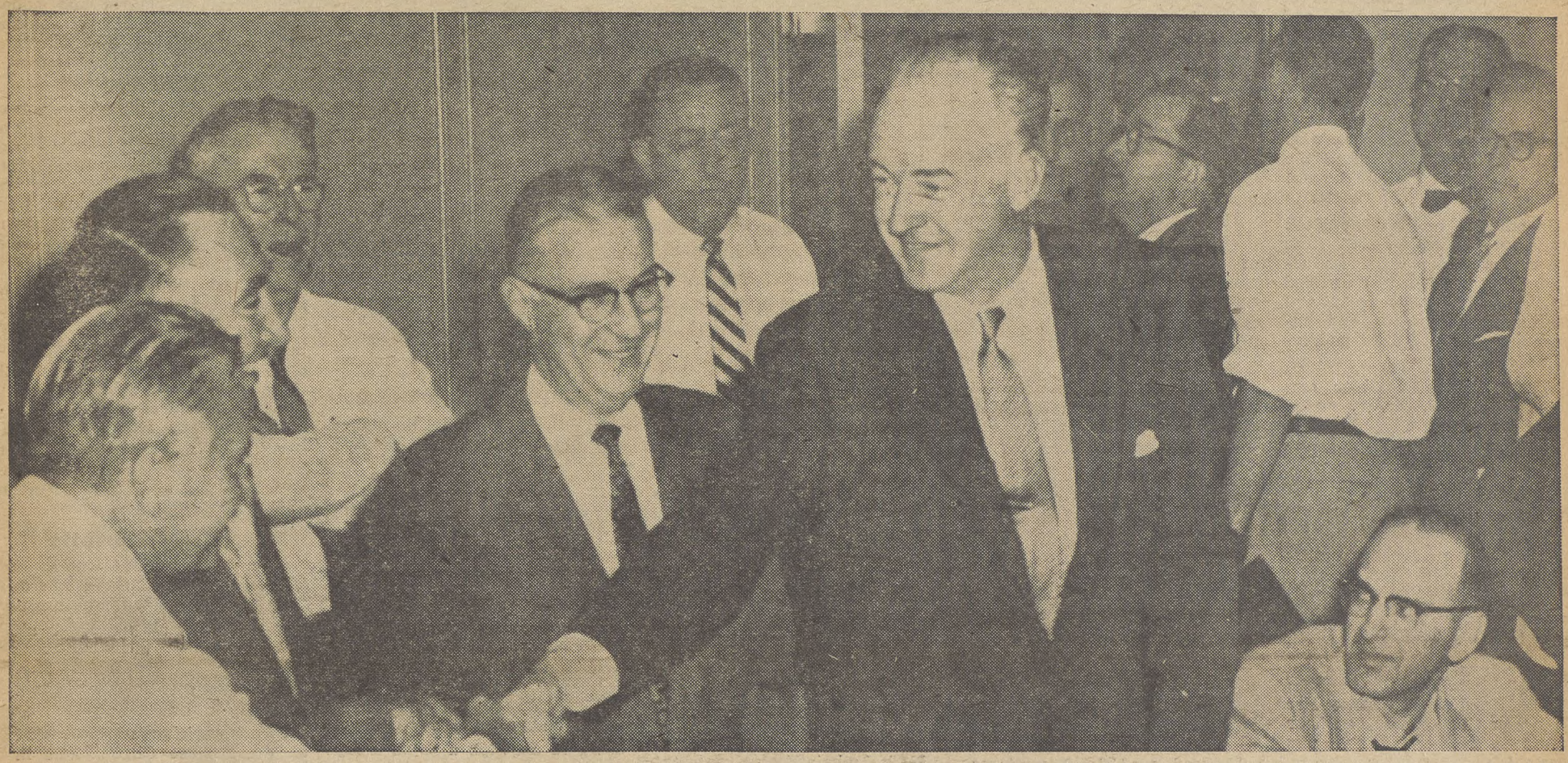
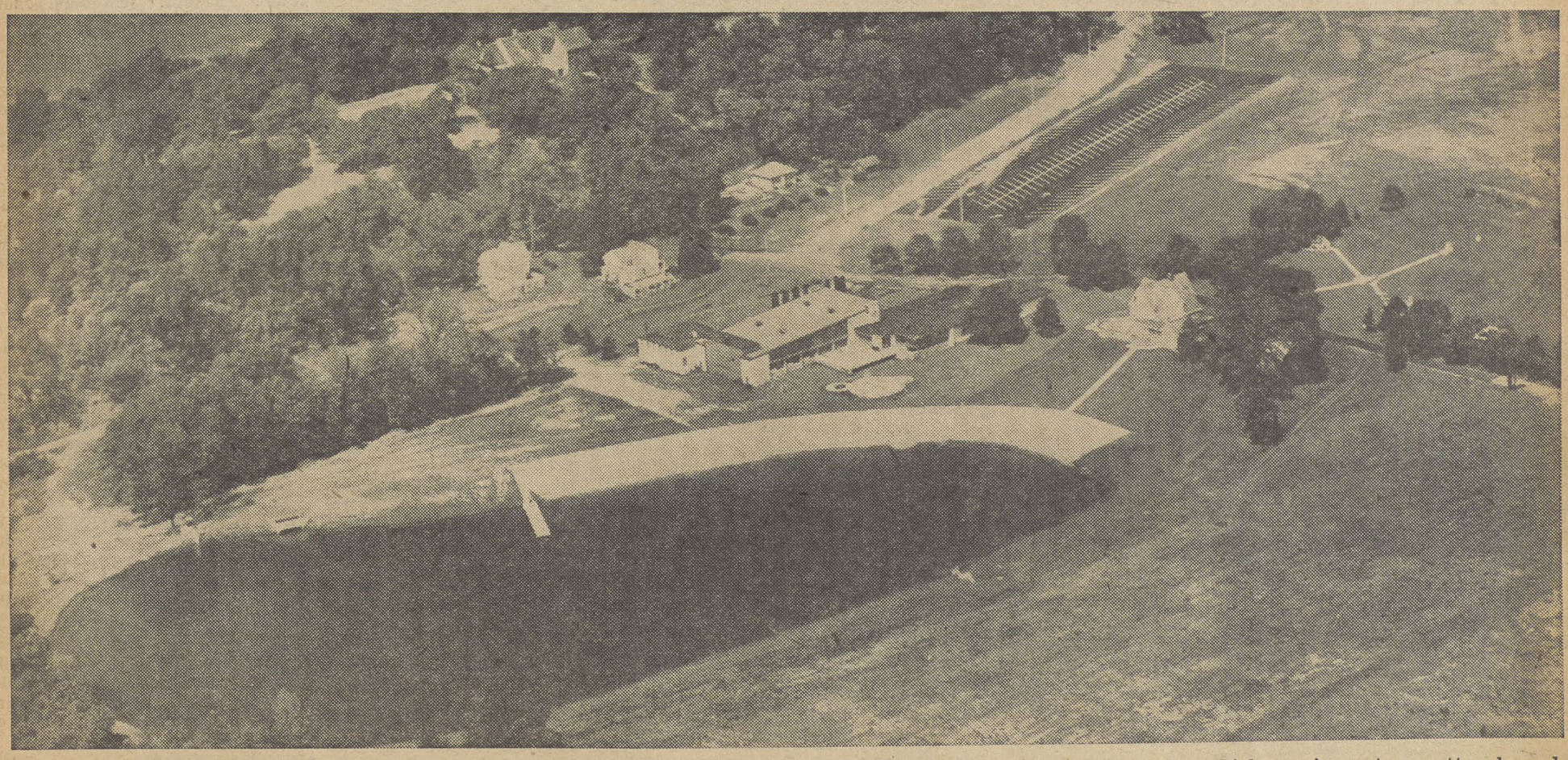
UAW Gains Chrysler Wage Plan

—See Page 2



Last Of The 'Big 3' Signs— Just before the Labor Day weekend, the CIO Auto Workers wound up bargaining with the "Big Three" major auto producers, settling with Chrysler Corp. for a guaranteed wage program and other improvements along lines of the earlier Ford and General Motors contracts. UAW-CIO Pres. Norman Matthews (left), the union's Chrysler Dept. director, shakes hands with John D. Leary (center), Chrysler labor relations director. UAW-CIO Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey is behind Matthews. **(Story on Page 2.)**



'Bread And Roses' For The ACWA— Here is an air view of the CIO Clothing Workers' new resort center opened last week on a 520-acre estate near Harrisburg, Pa. Vacation and recreation facilities for 20,000 Pennsylvania ACWA members are provided at the center, which carries out a motto placard: "We want bread—and roses, too." Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky and other ACWA leaders participated in the dedication festivities. Air photo shows lake, Sidney Hillman Hall and Amalgamated House. **(Photo-story Page 6.)**

UAW Signs Chrysler After Short Strike

THE LAST of the auto industry's Big Three fell into line under the guaranteed wage banner last week when the Chrysler Corp. settled with the CIO Auto Workers six hours after a strike deadline.

The first of the independents followed suit a day later when the union and American Motors reached agreement a few hours after another strike deadline.

The settlement, covering 24,000 workers in Michigan and Wisconsin, was along the lines of the Big Three agreements, and included the guaranteed wage.

Thousands of Chrysler night workers had already walked from assembly lines and work benches when company and union negotiators, in Detroit, came up with a package deal that traced the pattern set by Ford and General Motors in earlier settlements.

In addition to the guaranteed wage, the union wrested from the company wage increases, additional payments for skilled workers, better improvement and cost of living factors, and improved pension, medical and insurance benefits.

About 140,000 Chrysler employes are covered. The union scored a major point by inducing the company to extend the guaranteed wage proviso to some 8000 white collar workers, a group for which it bargains at Chrysler but not at Ford or GM.

UAW-CIO Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey and Vice Pres. Norman Matthews, head of the union's Chrysler Dept., called the agreement "one of the most significant in the history of our union."

It contains "more improvements . . . than we have gained in the past 10 years," they added, citing betterment of some 40 contract clauses.

"The UAW-CIO is grateful that we were able to work out our problems with the corporation without resorting to a full-scale strike," they said.

"We think this contract is good not just for Chrysler workers and their families, but for all America. It helps assure Chrysler workers a steadily rising standard of living, and Americans must be able to purchase goods in relation to our steadily rising power to create goods if we are to achieve and maintain full prosperity.

"Moreover, it provides Chrysler workers with more security against layoffs, illness, accidents and against the privations of old age than they have ever achieved under any previous contract."

As the strike deadline neared, the company persisted in its refusal to meet contract standards set in the other settlements.

In other bargaining, the union and Allis-Chalmers reached agreement on issues covered in the national contract as a result of a series of marathon sessions conducted by Dr. Nathan Feinsinger, who was called in by both sides as special mediator.

Still unsettled were points covered by local supplements. Feinsinger said negotiations would stay in continuous session "in the hope of reaching a complete agreement shortly." About 20,000 employes in five plants are involved. Three of the plants have been struck because of local disputes.

Another 20,000 UAW members went on strike at five Bendix Aviation Corp. plants when a contract expired. Martin Gerber, director of the union's Dist. 9, in New York and New Jersey, and head of its Bendix Dept., said some differences were ironed out in marathon post-deadline sessions.

The strike of some 40,000 International Harvester workers at 18 plants continued as the union and the firm resumed full-scale bargaining in Chicago.

About 9000 UAW-CIO members at the South Bend, Ind., plant of the Studebaker-Packard Corp. walked out Sept. 1, when a contract expired, after rejecting a company request that it be extended.

Highlights Of Chrysler Contract Gains

- **GUARANTEED WAGE: The company will set up funds estimated to reach $49 million for production workers and $3.1 million for salaried workers, at the rate of 5c per hour worked. Out of these funds, laid-off workers will receive payments which, with unemployment compensation, will give them 65% of take-home pay for the first four weeks of idleness and 60% for an additional 22 weeks.**
- **IMPROVEMENT FACTOR: Increased from 5c per hour to 6c or 2.5%, whichever is greater, effective Sept. 1, 1955; Apr. 1, 1956, and June 1 1957. Next year's payment will be made two months before similar increases by Ford and General Motors.**
- **COST OF LIVING: Effective Sept. 5, will be increased by 1c an hour for each half-point increase in the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index.**
- **SPECIAL PAY INCREASES: Additional raises ranging from 8c to 38c an hour will go to 12,700 skilled workers; inequity increases of 2c to 19c to 7500 hourly rated employes; and rate increases from $2 to $65 a month to 9000 salaried workers.**
- **PENSIONS: Benefit payments were increased by 28%, with the 30-year ceiling on accumulating credits removed, and go to employes already retired, including pensioners of the Briggs Manufacturing Co. which Chrysler bought in 1952.**
- **UNION SECURITY: The full union shop was agreed to in place of the previous modified version.**
- **OTHER GAINS: A seventh paid holiday, increased vacation pay, increase in the third shift premium, elimination of area differentials, higher overtime benefits, and automatic progression for hourly-rated skilled and salaried workers.**

URW-CIO Gains 12c In Firestone Pact

A GENERAL wage increase of 12c an hour was agreed upon by the CIO Rubber Workers and the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. last week an hour before a strike deadline was reached.

In a joint statement, the union and the company said the agreement also provided additional wage adjustments for certain employes in the skilled trades; a seventh paid holiday, to be determined locally; payment for jury duty; an improved vacation schedule for employes with 11 to 15 years of service, and free hospital and surgical insurance for employes presently retired and their dependents.

Neither union nor management estimated the worth of the total package. However, Pres. Fred Hunter of Akron, O., Local 7 described the settlement as "the best since 1946, when we negotiated with the Big Four rubber companies all at once."

That was the last year the union and the Big Four conducted industrywide negotiations. The union emerged with an 18.5c wage increase.

Last week's settlement, under a wage reopener in a contract expiring Oct. 31, 1956, plus a pension agreement and other adjustments negotiated earlier this year, brings to about 20c the total the union has obtained from Firestone in 1955.

Covered are 22,500 employes of plants in Akron, Los Angeles, Memphis, Des Moines, Noblesville and New Castle, Ind., Fall River, Mass., and Pottstown, Pa.

Negotiations with another of the industry's Big Four, the B. F. Goodrich Co., were stepped up last week as the parties headed toward a strike deadline on Sept. 6.

Talks with the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. begin Sept. 20 in Columbus, O., and with the U. S. Rubber Co. in Cincinnati on the same day.

URW-CIO Local 491 in Akron won a first contract last week from the Andrews-Alderfer Co. in Akron after five weeks of negotiating and a one-week strike.

Stone Union Wins Carlsbad Election

The CIO Stone Workers last week won representation for the hardrock miners of the Potash Corp. of America in Carlsbad, N. M., in a NLRB run-off election.

USAPWA-CIO defeated the Communist-dominated Mine-Mill Union, which had held bargaining rights for many years. The vote was USAPWA-CIO 230 and Mine-Mill 207 out of 441 eligible.

Teetor Whistles For Cops—They Come On Double At Perfect Circle

ANOTHER high Eisenhower Administration official is on the wrong side of the fence in a labor-management bargaining dispute.

He is Lothair Teetor, assistant secretary in charge of domestic affairs of the Commerce Dept., and head of the struck Perfect Circle Co. in Indiana.

Last week the Indiana CIO Council protested the use of 150 State police at four plants of the Perfect Circle piston ring firm, which have been struck by the CIO Auto Workers.

A step higher in GOP echelons, Interior Sec. McKay is battling the AFL Machinists at the Salem, Ore., Chevrolet agency he owns.

TEETOR, one time president of Indiana's Chamber of Commerce, apparently was carrying out the Eisenhower policy of letting the states handle their own problems. He and Gov. Craig (R.) have been in close harmony since the strike began July 25 at Teetor's plants in Hagerstown, Richmond and New Castle.

The buddy-buddy attitude led Craig to dispatch a small army of State police to Hagerstown for strike duty. Dramatically they rolled into town in a convoy of 40 cruisers and two troop carriers, while a police plane swooped and zoomed overhead.

Craig asked the Legislature last January to give him 200 more troopers to provide better highway safety, the Indiana CIO recalled. The General Assembly gave him funds to hire 50 more men.

Eight months later, all thoughts of highway safety had vanished, and Craig sent 150 troopers to patrol duty around the plants of his longtime political ally.

The UAW-CIO Reg. 3 Auto Council attempted to get a meeting with Craig. Reg. Dir. Raymond H. Berndt reported all efforts towards a parley were rebuffed by the Governor's office. A staff aide explained that Craig was busy.

Fourteen pickets were arrested at the Perfect Circle plant in Richmond for "malicious trespass." Under orders from Mayor Lester Meadows and his police chief, the 13 men were transported to jail in a dump truck. A woman picket got a ride in the chief's Packard. *(Editorial on Page 4.)*

2 More Bell Pacts Set By Phone Union

NEGOTIATION of the sixth and seventh 1955 Bell System contracts was completed by the CIO Communications Workers as a strike of more than 2800 workers at the Western Electric Co. shops in Haverhill-Lawrence, Mass., ended its second week.

Settlement of the agreement at radio shops in Winston-Salem, Burlington and Greensboro, N. C., came after a two-hour strike which started management off on a series of better wage offers.

About 5700 employes got basic pay increases ranging from 7c to 12c an hour, averaging 8.9c, with a total package averaging 9.5c.

Agreement with Bell Laboratories, at several plants in the New York metropolitan area, gave 1325 workers pay raises ranging from $1.50 a week for part time workers to $4.50 for those making $89 a week or more.

PEACEFUL PICKETING—Members of CIO Auto Workers line curb at Chicago plant of International Harvester while union and company negotiators seek to end walkout. Some 40,000 UAW-CIO members are on strike at 18 company plants.

Reuther Sees 'Trouble Down The Road'

COLLECTS PLENTY—Tom Phillips, a CIO Auto Worker at North American Aviation plant at Los Angeles, displays back pay checks for $3015.84 he received after an arbitrator ruled he should not have been fired for insubordination seven months ago. He also got his old job back.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther this week warned that continuation of "the present Republican big business policy of neglecting the most needy and of favoring wealthy corporations and special interests" can "spell trouble down the road."

In a special Labor Day broadcast over the Columbia Broadcasting System radio network, Reuther said:

"What America needs is a bold, courageous, realistic program dedicated to meet America's many pressing problems.

"The seeming general prosperity reflected in record industrial indexes and fantastic corporation profits cannot hide the fact that more than three million Americans still remained unemployed and, according to official government reports, 132 labor areas still have substantial unemployment."

He pointed out that CIO members "do not believe that every American is entitled to economic security as a matter of right. *What we do believe is that every American, as a matter of right, is entitled to the opportunity to earn his economic security and to provide for the needs of his family."*

REUTHER underscored CIO's "unlimited faith" in the future of the American economy.

He added "that just as we had the will and the courage to mobilize our economy to provide full employment and to achieve full production making the weapons of destruction in war, we must demonstrate the courage, the will and the good sense to achieve full production and full employment making the good things of life for people in peace time."

"Unfortunately," he said, "in this period when advancing technology and greater productivity should be matched by lower prices and by greater purchasing power, they are being matched instead by higher prices and higher profits."

The CIO president cited recent wage increases in the steel industry as having been used as "an excuse for unjustified price increases which were twice the size of the wage increases."

Recallng recent requests of the CIO Auto Workers, which he also heads, Reuther said:

"We have recently asked Congress to investigate the increase in steel prices and the rumored increase in 1956 automobile prices precisely because America needs to take firm action now to get to the bottom of any price gouging which could be the breeding ground of a new inflationary spiral.

"Any segment of the economy which tries to profit at the expense of the whole economy or at the expense of other groups within the economy must be made responsible for such selfish action. The congressional investigation that we have proposed would develop the facts and fix the economic and moral responsibility where it properly belongs."

Reuther also called for the following specific steps as part of a "bold, courageous, realistic program:"

- Launching a "comprehensive housing program to wipe out the slums in our cities and the shacks on our farms."
- Taking "immediate steps to bring our school system up to current needs."
- Expansion of health facilities and increasing "social security benefits so that every one of our aging citizens may enjoy the security and the dignity to which they are entitled."
- Further increasing "the minimum wage from the present $1 to $1.25 as the next step to increase the standard of living of America's lowest income families."
- Adoption of a "farm program to give working farmers full equity with other economic groups."
- Launching of a "comprehensive highway construction, flood control and resource development program."
- Enactment of "fair tax legislation that will give tax relief to millions of middle and low income families and not favor wealthy corporatons."
- Passage of "social legislation to improve and encourage collective bargaining, to guarantee civil rights and to protect civil liberties."
- Adoption of an "international program geared to the courageous use of our food surpluses to fight poverty and hunger in the world."

Carey Says GOP Acts Against Public Interest

THE Eisenhower Administration has "clearly acted contrary to the broad public interest," CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey charged.

The country needs a man in the White House "who will bear responsibility, not shirk it, or be alibied for constantly by the nation's press," Carey declared.

In a Labor Day broadcast prepared for delivery over the American Broadcasting Company radio network, the CIO official predicted that the new merged labor federation being created by the AFL and CIO *"will have the best interests and the welfare of all the people in mind in every action and every decision."*

Carey pointed out that the CIO and AFL "exactly three months from today" will march together into one large, strong, forward-looking organization."

THE CIO has long maintained, he said, "that what is good for America is good for the CIO. Likewise we contend: 'We are citizens first — CIO members second.' "

The same philosophy and practice will be "the guiding light" of the new merged federation, added Carey, who also is president of the CIO Electrical Workers.

"We know that no segment of our society can make legitimate progress at the expense of society," he continued.

"It is because we so firmly believe this that we are aghast and appalled at the self-serving, greedy tactics of the present Administration—an Administration keyed to the belief that 'what's good for us businessmen is good for America.' "

He declared that big business and corporation thinking dominates this Administration *"and the advertising geniuses who publicize this new Cadillac set have made it almost a capital crime for someone to criticize the President, the corporate executives or the sloganeers he brought to Washington."*

THE CIO official maintained that no public official—"and this specifically includes the President, is above criticism when his actions or those of his agents are clearly contrary to the public interest."

"The only reason too few Americans are aware of the record and all of its ramifications is because of the vested interest of the nation's one-party press which has become a virtual industry of editorial apologists for the President," Carey said.

Million Increase In Jobless Seen

The Research Institute of America predicted that unemployment will increase by one million by 1958 because the economy will be unable to absorb the growing labor force.

The organization forecast two minor recessions in the next 10 years, one within two years. The latter will result, it said, from a relative drop in housing construction and a decline in buying of consumer durable goods.

GAW In Basic Steel Next Goal—McDonald

A GUARANTEED wage plan similar to those recently negotiated with the can industry will be sought from basic steel in next year's bargaining, Pres. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers said last week.

"We feel very hopeful," he told the convention of the Loyal Order of Moose in Philadelphia, "that the various steel companies will recognize the need for this type of security and grant this provision."

In contracts signed recently covering 35,000 employes of the American Can Co. and Continental Can Co., the USWA got a guaranteed wage agreement under which laid-off workers will receive 65% of their average earnings, including unemployment compensation, for 52 weeks.

McDonald stressed in his speech that a guaranteed annual wage is not "something for nothing." Instead, he maintained, it is "another advanced form of security" which USWA members feel is "justified and necessary."

"It is our contention that companies could very well space out their work over a year's time so there would be no peaks or dips in production," he said.

"By doing that, there would be no cause for layoffs."

In New York, the American Chain & Cable Co. announced it had signed a contract with the USWA-CIO giving 15c wage increases to 5000 employes.

The union and the Lone Star Steel Co., Dallas, Tex., also reached a new agreement under which 2500 employes will receive a general increase of 11.5c an hour, a half-cent job classification increment increase, and better insurance programs.

Reuther And CIO Group In Israel For Dedication Of Murray Center

A CIO delegation headed by Pres. Walter P. Reuther was in Israel last week to attend the dedication of the Philip Murray Labor Center at Elath over the Labor Day weekend.

The new building will be a trade union and community center. It was made possible by a $100,000 grant from the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation, which was created to perpetuate the memory of the late president of the CIO and the Steelworkers. Histadrut, the Israeli federation of labor, gave a similar sum.

With Reuther were Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the CIO Communications Workers; John Brophy, veteran CIO headquarters official; Associate Dir. Daniel Benedict of the CIO Dept. for Intl. Affairs; Field Rep. Meyer Bernstein of the USWA, the union's observer at Luxembourg headquarters of the European Coal & Steel Community, and Frank Winn, publicity director of the CIO Auto Workers.

In a telegram to the dedication, officials of the Murray Memorial Foundation rejoiced at the twin opportunities of "paying another well-deserved tribute to a great labor union leader and humanitarian," and "assisting in the monumental task of the people of Israel who are creating a fine modern community out of the desert."

"Philip Murray was a good friend of the people of Israel and Histadrut," they said, "just as he was a good friend of all who struggle to promote human decency and the cause of democracy.

"It is fitting indeed that this center should be so clearly symbolic of these great purposes in his life."

The cable was signed by Chairman Emil Rieve, president of the CIO Textile Workers; Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, who holds the same post in the CIO and heads the CIO Electrical Workers, and Dir. Arthur J. Goldberg, CIO and USWA counsel.

The CIO group will be guests of Histadrut during their stay in Israel, and will visit government and union leaders and points of interest. After the ceremony, Reuther will spend a few days in Italy, Switzerland and France before returning home.

Fishermen Okay CIO Affiliation

A TALLY of votes among members of the independent Alaska Fishermen's Union last week showed an overwhelming majority in favor of affiliation with the CIO.

The count reported by AFU officials was 1432 for affiliation and 92 against.

The referendum among the union's approximately 4000 members was set up late in June following negotiations with CIO officials. It was agreed that a charter would be issued and the AFU would maintain its autonomy and present structure.

The union has membership and offices in Alaska and at ports in the Pacific Northwest.

The Chrysler Settlement

The last of the auto "Big Three"—Chrysler Corp.—late last week joined the parade of enlightened companies which now admit the corporation's duty to provide for employes who become jobless through no fault of their own.

Now Chrysler's 139,000 workers will have the same guaranteed wage benefits previously won by the CIO Auto Workers at General Motors and Ford. Chrysler's white-collar workers will share the same benefits, for the union refused to agree to company demands that white-collar workers be considered second-class citizens, with fewer gains than production workers.

It took a six-hour strike to convince Chrysler that its workers deserved and were determined to get the same benefits the company's major contributors had granted their employes. This, it seems to us, is a basic point Chrysler might well have appreciated days ago; without the necessity of a shutdown.

'Bread And Roses'

Over the snack bar at the new Amalgamated Clothing Workers resort and educational "paradise" in Pennsylvania there is a sign that reads: *"We want bread—and roses, too."*

Of this slogan, The New York Times said editorially:

"That is a pretty descriptive slogan, to our way of thinking, and a desirable one. Bread and butter matters are obviously the concern—and properly so—of unions. Roses—meaning the things of the mind and spirit—are too, and it is good to see increasing union recognition of that fact, although most of us have come to expect that kind of broad-visioned approach from the Amalgamated."

It is a pleasure to salute the Amalgamated on its latest in a long line of great achievements. We join with the New York Times, which said: *"We are happy to see that the Amalgamated has gathered roses. We hope they bloom beautifully and steadily."*

Case Of Mr. Teetor

Anti-unionism comes pretty easy to some of the big business moguls high in the ranks of the Administration. Two recent examples, reported in this issue, prove that labor's assertions that there was a deep-seated anti-labor bias in this Administration are absolutely correct.

Interior Secy. McKay, a give-away artist specializing in handing the nation's resources to private interests for private gain, crossed a picket line to demonstrate his contempt for his own Salem, Ore., auto agency employes, who are fighting against wage cuts McKay would impose.

Lothair Teetor, a Commerce Dept. functionary and a Chamber of Commerce spokesman who specializes in anti-union speeches on government time, uses his Republican Party connections to bring the Indiana State police into a strike situation involving Teetor's own company.

If you need further proof, just wait a bit. There's certain to be other examples, for the anti-union bias of these Administration leaders runs deep and strong.

Last Rites Overdue

Health, Education and Welfare Sec. Folsom has indicated he is considering scrapping the Administration's health reinsurance program, which—in keeping with the GOP philosophy—would guarantee voluntary health plan profits but not the people's health. It's time someone had the courage to bury it.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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President

JOHN V. RIFFE
Executive Vice President

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

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Imprint Of A Man

In Other Words—

A Report On Atoms For Peace

The danger of the United States losing its leadership in peacetime atomic development is told by Rep. Price (D. Ill.), member of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Engery, in a report from Geneva on the United Nations conference on atomic energy.

By REP. MELVIN PRICE

THIS CITY was the scene of the world's first "Atomic Trade Fair". This conference, sponsored by the United Nations and dedicated to peace, acquired a trade fair atmosphere. The picture of peacetime atomic development among the major powers of the world is slowly unfolding and with it emerges the pent up desires to exchange and trade and compete. In forthcoming months we Americans can well ask about our position amongst these nations.

REP. PRICE

I believe that it is a position of a great dominance but at Geneva we are learning that this dominance can be lost quickly. Last night a prominent scientist told me that he was most impressed by the advancement in nuclear arts made by the Soviet Union.

He said that the Russians may be second only to us. How close they are, no one knows. The strongest impression to be gained here is that other European countries and Great Britain want to put the atom to work—and quickly.

Among the countries, other than the U. S. and the U.S.S.R., the atomic developments of Great Britain command the greatest attention. The British exposition here is truly outstanding and it is reported that the British are accepting commerical orders from other countries for the delivery of atomic reactors within three years.

This coincides with a press statement by the British that they had mastered the "breeding" principle whereby more precious fissionable material is made in a reactor than is burned up.

The Germans are here. The Paris Treaty of last May is not yet effective and they are here only as observers, but atomic energy development in German promises to be a fascinating study. While it is true that they are 10 years behind America, Russia, Britain and France—Germany has the desire, money, and scientists to make a swift race.

The heavy industry of the Ruhr and the Federal Government have joined forces to make Germany an atomic power within a few years. The German universities under Professor Heisenberg and Otto Bahn, contemporaries of Dr. Einstein, will "brain trust" the program.

Siems and A.E.G., the General Electric and Westinghouse of Germany, plus the successor companies to the great I. G. Farben chemical trust, together with big steel and manufacturing groups, are organizing a large atomic cartel known as the "Society for Physical Studies."

Understandingly enough, the American and Soviet exhibits—and the American and Soviet scientific papers—have aroused the greatest interest among the Conference participants.

Russ Are Our Closest Rivals

The Soviets represent our closet rivals in the race to develop military applications of atomic energy, and the world has been anxious to learn through the Geneva Conference whether American leadership in the military atomic field is being duplicated in the peacetime atomic field.

I was particularly impressed by the accounts of certain of the free world's leading scientists who attended a peacetime atomic conference held in Moscow last month. These men—who are sober and cautious in their judgments — came back deeply impressed with the caliber of the Soviet atomic scientists and the excellence of Soviet research laboratories and machines.

They of course knew before they went to Moscow that the Soviet had assigned top priority to the development of atomic energy, and they expected to find a Soviet program which was good. What surprised them, however, was how very good it was. As one of these observers put it: *"Make no mistake about it—the Russians are going places in a hurry."*

The Geneva conference, to my way of thinking, symbolized all the good which can come from the fearful force of atomic energy if only it can be harnessed exclusively for constructive tasks.

'Siberia In The Sun' Along The Connecticut

This story of child labor in 1955 deals with the tobacco belt of the Connecticut River Valley and is digested from the Holyoke (Mass.) Transcript-Telegram:

By STAN REYNOLDS

DURING THE SUMMER up and down the Connecticut River Valley tobacco grows tall and green on close to 24,000 acres of land running north from Portland, Conn., as far as Greenfield, Mass., and taking in some 10 to 15 miles on either side of the winding river.

Now is harvest time and nearly 15,000 seasonal workers come to the big farms to pick the new leaves and store them in the curing sheds. Most of the workers are local people, but many come from Puerto Rico and the British West Indies to work the light sandy soil.

For the big growers who take in nearly 10 million pounds a year it is wonderful, but for the youngsters as young as 14, the farms, especially those owned by the big companies, are "a Siberia in the sun."

Into the hands of the youngsters falls the job of picking the low rows of stalks, hauling them to the curing sheds, sewing them together and hanging them to dry for three or four days, and then moving them to a different part of the shed where gas burners extract the moisture from the leaves and hasten drying.

Despite the sun and the constant dust and low pay—65c an hour and up to near 80c—the job would not be too much for the youngsters if it were not for the straw boss and constant pushing. The American Sumatra Tobacco Corp. is one of the worst of the big companies, the tobacco workers say.

The initials of the company, A.S.T., stamped on equipment, the youngsters say, stands for American Slave Trade. If one woman straw boss is typical, tobacco farms are no place to send kids for 40 hours a week.

The lady straw boss was seen pushing young girls around and generally browbeating them. In the shed where the girls work all kinds of filth was written out in huge letters on the wall.

Out in the fields, the boys picking tobacco, probably because of their size, don't get pushed around but they are abused with language that would make an Army man blush.

For 130 years the long rows of wooden curing sheds and the stretches of white netting have been a familiar sight to the people of the valley. And for that many years the tobacco of the valley has been considered the finest in the country.

Shade tobacco, grown under the protective covering of cheesecloth netting hung on 12-foot-high poles which is used to reproduce the humid climate of Sumatra in the Dutch East Indies, is by far the finest tobacco in the world and the best known in the valley.

Shade-grown is used for the wrapper of cigars, the outside layer, while Havana and broadleaf are the binders; the middle layer, or the lower grades, are used for filler.

Any time you light up a 10c cigar or better, it is Connecticut Valley tobacco you are smoking.

Washington Window

By Public Affairs Institute

WHEN PRES. EISENHOWER recently signed the $1 minimum wage bill—although he had long held out for 90c—it meant that beginning next Mar. 1, the majority of employe American wage and salary workers will be assured of at least this basic wage.

Greater Coverage For Minimum Wage

This was a big accomplishment even though the minimum did not reach the $1.25 cents an hour standard sought by both the AFL and the CIO on the grounds that the $1 minimum will not provide an adequate standard of living.

But, perhaps of even greater importance is the question of coverage, and here the record is not at all good. It is for that reason that the AFL and CIO, strengthened by the unity that coming merger of the two organizations will bring them, plan a full scale fight to bring as many more workers as possible under the protection of a federal standard and to improve state standards.

While many Americans seem to think that the vast majority of American workers are now covered by a reasonably adequate minimum wage, the fact is that this is not so.

Under the federal minimum wage system which covers only those engaged in interstate commerce, some 24 million wage and salary workers were protected by the Fair Labor Standards Act as of September 1953, the latest official figures available.

20 Million Aren't Protected

Excluding government employes and executive, administrative and professional employes not covered by the act, this means that only 55% of wage and salary employes in American industry are protected.

The rest—some 20 million, or 45%—are not covered by federal law, and most of them must look to the states for such protection as they can get.

Of these 20 million, there are approximately 6.5 million who are engaged in interstate commerce but have been specifically exempted by Congress from the provisions of the federal act. The remaining 13.5 million are not covered by federal law because they are not in interstate commerce and so must be covered—if at all—by state minimum wage laws.

On the federal level we find that minimum wage protection varies widely. Manufacturing and mining are almost completely covered. Transportation, communications and utilities are covered 87%, wholesale trade 67%, finance and insurance 58%.

Then comes a sharp drop in other industries. Construction is covered only 24%, services including laundries, hotels, barber and beauty shops 18%, and, lowest of all, the retail trades with a microscopic 3%.

Commenting on these figures, the Labor Dept. itself has said: ". . . as the act now stands it falls short of accomplishing its objectives. Coverage is spotty, contains wide gaps, and many important areas are unregulated."

It is in this area that the AFL and CIO will wage a full scale campaign next year in an effort to fill in the gaps.

There are then the remaining 13.5 million wage and salary workers who are not engaged in interstate commerce and come under state minimum wage legislation. How adequate is the protection afforded these 13.5 million?

Twenty-nine states plus Hawaii, Alaska and Puerto Rico have minimum wage laws. Nineteen states, 11 of them in the South, have none. But even among those states where minimum wage legislation is on the books, coverage is sketchy. Only eight states protect men workers as well as women.

Universal minimum wage coverage for American wage and salary workers is thus far from accomplished and is contrary to the general belief that the vast majority of American wage and salary workers have protection of one kind or another.

Report From The Piney Woods—

Intimidation, Hints Of Violence Used By Texas Citizens Councils

What kind of groups are springing up in the South to attempt to block school integration? Some of the answers are provided by the Texas Observer, an independent weekly published in Austin, whose article is excerpted below:

DEEP IN THE PINEY WOODS of East Texas, in Kilgore with 10,000 people and 1200 oil derricks inside its city limits, the first Texas organization for the preservation of school segregation has been formed.

The Citizens' Council of Kilgore claims 1600 members and hopes for 2500. About 175 people attended its second meeting and heard two speakers damn integration, miscegenation, *"mongrelization"* and the *"Supreme Court leftists."*

The purpose of the council is to maintain segregated schools. To do it, the members will have to intimidate the Negroes one way or another. There is little doubt that most Negroes who seek integration will lose their jobs. Leaders of the council steadfastly deny any intention of using violence but no one denies its possibility.

One of the key men in town explains its this way:

"They realize that if a Negro ever knocks on the schoolhouse door, he'll get in; there won't be any battle. *Their idea is to stop them from ever going up to the door."*

Court Rules Against Bias

John T. Crim, Jr., president of the Jaycees and a member of the oil-rich family of Kilgore, concedes that *"we may have to"* use economic boycotts against Negroes as *"a last resort,"* though he says he hopes not. He is the secretary-treasurer of the council.

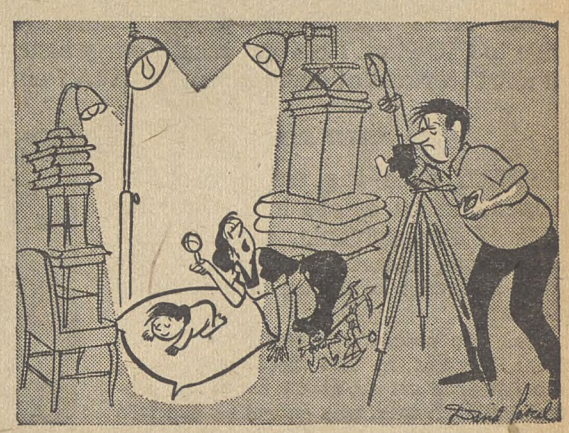
(Meanwhile, in Big Spring, Tex., Dist. Judge Sullivan said in effect that Texas public schools could integrate if they wanted to. He denied three injunctions sought by a Texas Citizens' Council that would have barred integration and prevented use of State funds by schools that did integrate.)

Dr. E. B. Masters was the temporary chairman of the group and is now a director. He first went to Mississippi to study the councils there, then called the first meeting. He was quoted as expressing distaste for the phrase *"economic pressure"* and saying instead that the councilmen will cooperate with those who cooperate with them.

Supporter Infuriated

This remark infuriated Charles Devall, owner and publisher of the Kilgore News-Herald, which has been supporting the council. *("He had no authority to say that,"* Devall snapped in his newspaper office.) Masters said he had been misquoted, that he meant to stress *"friendship between the races."*

Some of the best people, as they say, are members of the Council. The Crims, the Lairds, and the Elders, the three oldest rich families of the town, because they were dominant here when the oil field was discovered in 1932, are represented in the council's membership.



"Some other time, dear. He's fallen asleep."

Ben W. "Buster" Laird, the second vice-president of the council, owns Pioneer Hardware and some oil wells and is a member of the board of the Kilgore National Bank.

Foster T. Bean, a prominent lawyer who is first vice president of the Kilgore Council, says the group *"doesn't have any violence in mind."* Will the members use economic boycotts against the Negroes? *"I wouldn't say that they would,"* he replied and then he smiled, very broadly, as though suppressing a sudden amusement.

When the new president, A. G. Morton, Jr., took office he said he was opposed to "mongrelization" and wanted to use every legal means to preserve segregation. But he did not flatly oppose coercion or boycotts. Instead, he *"recommended"* and *"hoped"* the council would not *"intimidate any person by force or threats of force or by use of an economic boycott."*

Not Intimidated Yet

This was greeted by a stony silence.

Kilgore Negroes are not intimidated yet. They planned to submit a petition to the school board asking for desegregation. But the prospect is not reassuring for them. One of their leaders says that they have the impression that "if you don't do this, you're out of a job."

He believes that no Kilgore Negroes will join a Negro Citizens' Council (as proposed by Masters) without being coerced, with the exception of the Negro teachers, whose economic dependence on the school board makes them especially vulnerable.

(Willard Shelton is on vacation. His column, "It's Your Washington," will be resumed next week.)

'Culture And Purity'

An organization of prominent North Carolina citizens has been chartered "to maintain the culture and purity of the white race."

The organizations, Patriots of North Carolina, Inc., filed a 234-page document of incorporation. Its 356 charter members are well known in State political, civic and business affairs.

An immediate aim is said to be support for Gov. Hodges' plan to maintain segregated schools wherever possible in the State.

Where Wealthy Danced—

ACWA Opens Center On Former Estate

PAST AND PRESENT—Franz Daniel (left), aide to CIO Pres. Reuther, recalls early struggles of shirt workers at dedication of ACWA Pennsylvania Joint Board Center. At right: Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky cuts ribbon at Sidney Hillman Hall. From left are: Exec. Vice Pres. Hyman Blumberg, Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum, Mrs. David J. Monas, Asst. Board Manager Swaboda, Board Manager Monas, Potofsky and Mrs. Hillman.

By FRED ROSS

WHERE once the wealthy entertained, on an estate in the rolling hills of Pennsylvania, a union recreation and education center was dedicated last week for the use of some 20,000 workers.

Now the property of the Pennsylvania Joint Board of the CIO Clothing Workers, the 520-acre estate at Cornwall, in central Pennsylvania, was owned by the late multi-millionaire John Coleman Alden, iron ore magnate.

Mostly shirt workers, the joint board membership lives in 65 communities in a 150-mile radius of the Lebanon County center. The members are only a score of years removed from the sweatshops where the pay was only $3 for a 56-hour week. ACWA-CIO contracts now provide wages ranging from $1.30 to $1.50 an hour and a five-day, 40 hour week for the shirt workers, most of whom are women.

THE HEART of the center is the Sidney Hillman Hall, one-story modernistic building erected as a memorial to ACWA-CIO's first president. It has an auditorium equipped for movies, stage productions and lectures; a kitchen to prepare food for outings and banquets; a snack bar, a television lounge, and a dressing room for bathers at an adjoining five-acre artifical lake.

DREAM COMES TRUE—Mr. and Mrs. Monas in front of Amalgamated House, once estate mansion.

The joint board also improved the estate by erecting, near the hall, four large barbecue pits, two of which received a wholesale initiation when they were used to serve a luncheon to a good part of the 1700 union leaders and members who attended the dedicatory ceremonies.

High on a hill overlooking the center is the Alden mansion, which has been renovated and rechristened Amalgamated House. Designed in 1880 by the noted architect, the late Stanford White, the 18-room building will be operated the year around and will concentrate its activities on education.

With other buildings such as Roosevelt and United Nations cottages, it has been refurnished to supply accommodations for some 60 guests. The center will be available to joint board members free of charge, but a nominal fee will be asked for rooms. The board will maintain the center with no idea of profit.

THE ESTATE was part of the immense real estate holdings of Robert Coleman and his descendants. The historic Coleman iron ore mines are located nearby.

At dedication ceremonies, ACWA-CIO Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky told of the shirt workers' march a score of years ago that closed 20 shops and resulted in the first contracts with manufacturers in the area. Potofsky was in charge of this campaign against the sweatshop and child labor.

The center is the fulfillment of the dream of David J. Monas, joint board manager, and his wife, Jule, whom he met on a picket line during this period—just as Sidney Hillman met his wife-to-be, Bessie, during the earlier Chicago clothing workers' strike.

"Ours is a Cinderella story," Monas said in his dedicatory speech. *"We came from the very bottom and landed on this beautiful estate, once the proud possession of the John Coleman Alden family."*

Potofsky Hails Labor's 'Great Opportunities'

"The challenge" facing the merged AFL and CIO "will be great, but the opportunities will be greater," said ACWA-CIO Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky in a Labor Day message.

He said that millions of unorganized workers, including those in several industries under Amalgamated's jurisdiction, "must be encouraged to win union recognition and a decent standard of living."

"Our organizing task will be speeded up," Potofsky said, "and the response will probably be better because of our victory in obtaining a new minimum wage law of $1 an hour. It was a victory won largely through the efforts of the Amalgamated and other unions, and proves once again the need for intensified political and legislative action by all of labor."

RELAX AND EAT—An old-fashioned "German band" (left) strikes up a lively tune to aid the digestion of 1700 ACWA leaders and members,

some of whom are lined up (in center photo) at barbecue pit. "Plenty soft!" exclaims ACWA member, at right, to others from Pine Grove,

Pa., as she tests mattress in a guest room at Roosevelt Cottage, named for Pres. Franklin Roosevelt.

Wood Union Holds Double-Decker Parley

ATTACKS on Pres. Eisenhower and Republican Administration highlighted CIO Woodworkers convention speeches of CIO-PAC Dir. Jack Kroll and Sen. Morse (D. Ore.). Kroll is shown at left with IWA Vice Pres. Claude Ballard, Morse in right photo shaking hands with IWA Pres. A. F. Hartung (left). Nearly 400 delegates attended.

By GERVASE N. LOVE

TWO YEARS work in one was polished off in typical lumberjack fashion as the CIO Woodworkers held their combined 18th and 19th annual constitutional convention in Milwaukee.

Nearly 400 delegates, representing more than 140,000 workers in this country and Canada, ploughed through two impressive volumes of resolutions that laid down union policy on a score of subjects, streamlined some internal administrative operations, and spelled out a program of union advancement.

In addition, they nominated candidates for top offices and cheered a series of calls to political action, including slashing attacks on Pres. Eisenhower and his Republican Administration, in anticipation of the 1956 national election.

The combined 18th and 19th convention was held this year because the 1954 parley, also scheduled for Milwaukee, was called off at the last minute on account of major West Coast strikes.

Strike Fund Issue

Among the more important actions, the delegates voted to raise the minimum dues from $2 to $2.50 a month, but declined to increase the per capita tax by 10c a month.

They sent a proposal for an international strike fund, to be raised by a special payment of 10c per month per member, to the Intl. Executive Board with instructions to work out a program for a fund large enough to take care of the union's needs.

In addition, they voted to hold conventions every two years in the future, instead of annually as at present. The next meeting will be held in Portland, Ore., in 1957.

Merger Supported

They approved the coming mergers of the CIO and AFL in the U. S. and of the Canadian Congress of Labor, to which Canadian IWA-CIO locals also belong, and the Canadian Trades & Labor Congress north of the border, and endorsed a proposal for a "full and complete study and analysis" of the IWA's structure compared to that of other international unions.

The strike of CIO Auto Workers Local 833 against the Kohler Co., Sheboygan, Wis., now in its 18th month, was given a rousing endorsement after the convention heard two of the strikers, Vice Pres. Arthur Bauer of Local 833 and Chief Steward Gordan Majerus.

The delegates voiced bitter disapproval of policies and practices of the Republican-dominated National Labor Relations Board and the office of its general counsel, and demanded congressional investigations of both.

In their own area, the delegates urged timber cutting practices intended to preserve a continuing supply of trees, called on the federal government to cut access roads into marketable timber on federal property so small bidders will have a chance, and roundly condemned the Eisenhower policy of giving away natural resources—including the Hells Canyon dam site and the off-shore oil—to big business.

Scab Laws Rapped

They demanded, in addition, repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and outlawing of state "right to scab" laws.

In the convention's major speech, Sen. Morse (D. Ore.), unleashed a bruising personal attack on Eisenhower, blaming him for leading the country *"into a form of economic fascism."*

"Increasing numbers of Americans," he said, "are becoming sick and tired of the attempts of his alibiers to say he either doesn't know what's going on, or doesn't know any better if he does.

"In my judgment, he is the director of the economic program that is turning the economic resources of the nation over to big business.

"He has set up an economic system in which the masses pay tribute to an American monopoly. If we don't change the domination of our government by American big business, we will move into a corporate state which is but a form of economic fascism."

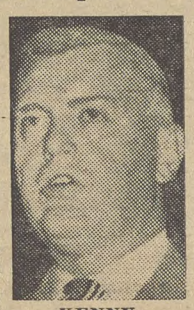
Other speakers included Sec.-Treas. Donald MacDonald of the Canadian Congress of Labor; Victor G. Reuther, assistant to the CIO president and director of the CIO Dept. for Intl. Affairs; Adolph Germer, veteran CIO official who formerly served as IWA-CIO organization director; Dirs. Robert Starnes of CIO Reg. XI and Robert J. Davidson of CIO Reg. IX; Dir. Jack Kroll of the CIO Political Action Committee; Rep. Clement Zablocki (D.) of Milwaukee; William Kemsley, representative of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions at the United Nations; IWA-CIO Research Dir. Ed Kenny; Jarvis Baughman, IWA-CIO Southern organizing director; Pres. Oliver Rasmussen, of the IWA host district council, and officials of the Milwaukee and Wisconsin CIO Councils.

In the coming union elections, which will be held by referendum, Pres. A. F. Hartung will be opposed by his predecessor in office, James E. Fadling, now president of the union's Dist. 23, in Washington. Incumbent Vice Presidents J. E. Dicey and Claude Ballard will be opposed by Burk Christie, head of the Plywood Dist. Council, and Pres. Walter F. Allen of Local 1-85, Port Alberni, B. C.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS of CCL, soon to merge, were recounted by Sec.-Treas. Donald MacDonald.

New Riches From Old Waste Bring A Revolution To Wood Industry

A BEWILDERING new industry with an incredible array of wood products dredged from what once were wastes was painted for delegates to the CIO Woodworkers convention by Research Dir. Ed Kenny.



KENNY

It will be a world in which paper and pulp companies will go in for lumber products, and wood firms will make paper and pulp—not for the profits in the primary products, but for the untold millions in byproducts which are creating a new wood chemical industry of almost fantastic potentialities, he said.

Some 50 huge firms, created by merger, will dominate it, he said, with smaller companies existing by sufferance of the giants.

It will find pulping liquors (now regarded as waste after their first use) and bark (useless up to the present) sources of an apparently endless variety of useful products, he predicted.

Kenny cited "tall oil," which is made from the spent black liquor residue left when southern pine is made into sulfate or kraft paper.

Once a waste, it is now considered a "basic chemical building-block," he explained, in demand by every large chemical company.

Here are some of the products it goes into already:

Paints, varnishes, soaps, detergents, linoleum and other floor coverings, metallic dryers, disinfectants, core oils, soluble oils, oilcloth, paper sizers, pigment wetting agents, plasticizers, polishers, printing inks, resins, rubber, chemicals and waterproofing agents.

"The lumber industry as we know it today will be little recognized 10 years from now," he predicted. "Structural timber will always be with us in about the same state and relationship it bears to the present-day market.

"The big change will occur in the production of boards, flooring and the like. Here nearly everything will be processed by automatic operations from a pulp and chip base. With the exception of first growth and some little second growth timber, all others will be ground up.

"The chemical ingredients of value will be extracted and will go to the chemical products division to end up as medicine, vitamins, film, plastic, clothing, etc.

"The residue will go into the manufacture of paper and processed wood. Through experimentation, processed wood will revolutionize the building materials field. It will be low in cost and tremendously versatile."

The union, Kenny said, is keeping abreast of changes in the field and is now studying how to meet the problems the new look will create.

Scrap Wood Used For Chemicals

Use of wastes, leftovers and hitherto useless materials in the fast-developing wood chemical industry is being accomplished with relatively little invasion of the nation's dwindling timber resources, according to IWA-CIO Research Dir. Ed Kenny.

He cited one West Coast firm which, by using chips and scraps that used to be burned, is creating 50 million feet a year of useable processed wood material without cutting down a single additional tree.

Local 426 President Gave Opening Prayer

It isn't every international union convention that can reach into the ranks of its own delegates for a clergyman when one is needed, but the CIO Woodworkers did it at their Milwaukee sessions.

When the minister scheduled to open the convention with prayer failed to appear, IWA-CIO Pres. A. F. Hartung called on Rev. J. N. White, president of Local 426, Chapman, Ala.

A minister of the Church of God, he stepped into the breach. Local 426 and Local 429, Greenville, Ala., are currently on strike against the W. T. Smith Lumber Co.

VETERAN — Adolph Germer, long-time CIO leader and former IWA organization director, was a convention visitor.

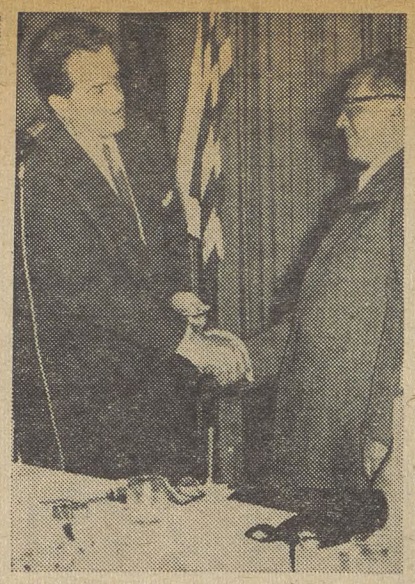
Woodworkers Back End Of School Bias

The Supreme Court's outlawing of segregation in the schools was endorsed by the CIO Woodworkers convention after Willie Byrd, Jackson, Miss., one of many Negro delegates from the South, denounced "too much propaganda from politicians" and pleaded for a program of education among southern workers.

The vote was unanimous, although a few speakers from the South stressed recent improvements in the lot of Negroes under segregation.

The convention on motion of Ranjit S. Azad, Victoria, B. C., an Indian, sent a telegram to Indian Ambassador G. L. Mehtar expressing its condemnation of the "ignorant and bigoted" action of a Houston, Tex., Airport restaurant in sending him to a private dining room because a hostess thought he was a Negro.

CIO on ABC
Monday thru Friday
John W. Vandercook
AND THE NEWS



COOPERATION — Expanded program of joint effort on behalf of U. S. and Mexican workers was approved by U. S.-Mexican Trade Union Committee at meeting in San Diego. Left: R. J. Thomas, aide to CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe, speaks at dinner given by San Diego CIO and AFL. Center: Mayor Charles E. Dale of San Diego presents gold key to city to Sen. Jesus Yuren, head of Mexican group. Research Dir. Frank Noakes of Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way employes, U. S. delegation chairman, addresses conference in right photo.

U. S.-Mexican Labor Links Broadened At Joint Conference

By MILTON PLUMB

THE WORKERS of Mexico and the United States, acting through the Joint U. S.-Mexican Trade Union Committee at its third international conference, held in San Diego, have mapped out a new and expanded program of cooperation for the coming year.

In the largest assembly ever held between representatives of all major labor organizations in the two countries, the delegates adopted four policy resolutions pledging united action on common economic and social problems.

Other resolutions passed at the three-day meeting spelled out procedures and set up subcommittees to implement them.

San Diego Mayor Charles E. Dale presented the delegations with gold keys to the city. He told the banquet opening the sessions that the international deliberations had "great value" and would do much to build friendship between Mexico and the U. S.

HIS PREDICTION was seconded on behalf of the Mexican delegation by Congressman Antonio Rivas, secretary-general of the General Confederation of Workers (CGT). Rivas said that the work already accomplished by the committee proves that indestructible bonds of brotherhood have been forged since it was established two years ago.

Sen. Jesus Yuren, head of the Mexican delegation, reviewed the committee's work, pointing to "very substantial" progress in the joint effort to improve the working conditions of Mexican braceros on the farms of the Southwest.

"The workers of Mexico," Yuren said, "are very much aware that there is a labor movement on this side of the border which recognizes the needs and interests of brother workers in Mexico.

"For our part, I can assure you that the workers of Mexico are making great efforts to accomplish through our respective governments those ends which will benefit the workers of both countries."

One conference highlight was the address by Chairman R. J. Thomas, of the CIO delegation, calling for a greater cooperation between the two labor movements to raise the wage level on both sides of the border.

Border Sanitary Project Approved

R. J. Thomas, head of the CIO delegation to the Joint U. S. Mexican Trade Union Conference held in San Diego, brought good news for the people of the neighboring Mexican border state of Baja California.

"I am happy to be able to report that just before I left Washington we received word from the U. S. Public Health Service that it fully supports the pending proposal to build a Joint Intl. Filtration Plant at Calexico-Mexicali," he said.

The plant, to be built under the U. S.-Mexican Intl. Border Commission, will complete a major health project launched by Gov. Maldonado in the capital city. A two million pesos sewer project in Mexicali is nearing completion.

He praised Yuren for having recently taken the lead in the Mexican Congress in calling for an increase in the minimum wage, likening this action to the recent successful campaign to obtain a minimum of $1 in the U. S.

In resolutions, the conference commended the U. S. Immigration & Naturalization Service for its effective reduction of illegal entrants from Mexico, and urged state labor councils and federations to present evidence in prevailing wage determinations covering Mexican workers in the U. S.

It also called for greater appropriations to permit proper enforcement of the standard work contract, and opposed the proposal pending in Congress to erect a fence along the U. S.-Mexican border as "wasteful . . . and futile."

Meeting under the auspices of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT), the conference elected Arturo Jauregui, acting secretary general of ORIT, as its permanent chairman. It also elected Yuren and Frank Noakes, research director of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes, assistant chairmen. Rivas and Milton Plumb, CIO director of legislative information, were named conference secretaries.

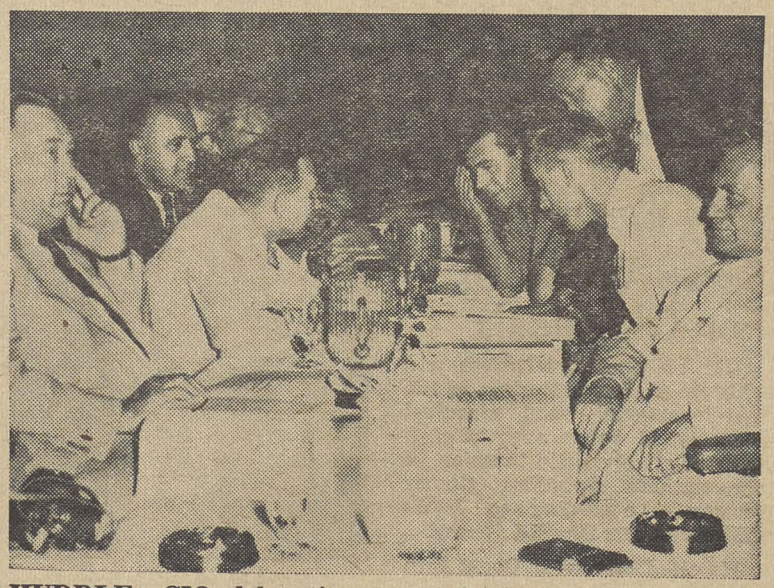
Other members of the CIO delegation included Nicholas Dragon, CIO representative in Arizona; Dir. Irwin L. DeShettler of CIO Reg. XIII; Fred Schmidt, executive secretary of the Texas CIO Council; Sec.-Treas. John Despol of the California CIO Council, and James Curry, secretary-treasurer of the San Diego CIO Council.

With other delegates from the AFL, railway brotherhoods and the Mine Workers, the U. S. delegation numbered more than 25 people.

MEXICAN delegates, besides Yuren and Rivas, included Justino Sanchez Madariaga, secretary-general of the Mexican Maritime Union; Serafin Macias, chairman of the Grievance Committee of the Mexican Mineworkers; Manuel Parrao, secretary of labor relations of the Mexican Telephone Workers; Francisco Carballo, representative of the Mexican Railway Workers, and Manuel Garzon, Mexican Vice Consul at San Diego.

The Mexican group, speaking for the Mexican Confederation of Labor (CTM), as well as the CGT and the Central Labor Bloc (Bloque Obrero), represented 95% of the organized workers of Mexico.

Both delegations were guests of Gov. Braulio Maldonado of Baja California at a banquet in Ensenada.



HUDDLE—CIO delegation to conference of Joint U. S.-Mexican Trade Union Committee in San Diego takes time out for a caucus. R. J. Thomas, assistant to CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe and leader of the group, is at left front, Dir. Irwin L. DeShetler of CIO Reg. XIII at right.

At The Bottom Of The Heap—

Arkansans Idle While Jobs Go To Mexicans

By ED STONE

ARKANSAS is at the bottom of the economic heap among the 48 states, widespread unemployment is reported in rural areas—yet Mexican nationals are being imported to work in cotton fields.

Furthermore, the Mexican workers are being paid 50c an hour for chopping (thinning and weeding) cotton while U. S. workers are getting an average of 25c, with 30c the highest reported rate.

State Welfare Commissioner Carl Adams reported that 109,700 persons in 58 counties qualified for surplus food distribution in May. Since then five additional counties have been certified. The remaining 12 of the State's 75 counties will be certified as soon as transportation details can be worked out, Adams said.

The program will be stepped up to $10 million worth of surplus foods a year, he predicted, with the peak reached next winter.

Nevertheless, the U. S. Dept. of Labor has authorized importation of 4358 Mexican nationals for farm work, of whom 3808 are already in the State, according to J. A. Bland, head of the Arkansas Employment Security Div.

"We are opposed to importing outside labor when we have unemployed natives," he declared. "However, given a spell of warm growing weather causing fast ripening of cotton, we are forced to bring in people to pick the crop in a hurry.

"To let it stand until rain beats it into the ground would seriously impair the economy of the State."

The Mexicans are paid 50c an hour for their work under the agreement between the U. S. and Mexico, he explained. The rate for American workers is a matter "between the planters and the workers," he maintained.

Gov. Orval Faubus has directed State Commissioner of Labor Clarence Thornbrough, who had previously reported the wage differential, to investigate the situation.

THORNBROUGH reported he found a scarcity of local workers in some areas, while there were many unemployed in other sections.

It was pointed out that if the same care and thought had been given to transporting U. S. workers to available work as was given the Mexicans, the problem would be solved. But no one has come up with a plan to ease the situation.

Meantime, Arkansas is given top priority in the federal aid program for low-income farmers. At a recent conference in Memphis, it was reported that 60,600 Arkansas families have cash incomes of only a few hundred dollars a year.

Greetings Sent To CIO President

Delegates to the Joint U. S.-Mexican Trade Union Committee conference in San Diego sent "warm fraternal greetings" to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

In a letter signed by the conference chairman, Gen. Sec. Arturo Jauregui of the Inter-American Organization of Workers (ORIT), they also voiced appreciation for "the important help and support" Reuther and CIO have given the committee in its efforts to secure social justice and international friendship between the two nations.

CIO Victor In Michigan Pay Ruling

THOUSANDS of Michigan workers may receive upwards of $2 million in unemployment compensation as a result of a decision by State Circuit Court Judge Raymond L. Smith.

The court held that workers, unemployed when a Michigan act increasing the maximum weeks of benefits from 20 to 26 weeks became effective in 1954, were entitled to receive the additional six weeks' benefit.

The case arose when the Michigan CIO Council challenged the decision of Frank Millard, then the Republican attorney general, who held that 57,000 persons unemployed when the act became effective were not entitled to the additional payments. The Council brought a test case on behalf of Mary E. Melina.

This was Judge Smith's second decision in the case. His second ruling was the same as his first, which was challenged by the Michigan Manufacturers Association.

ANOTHER development on unemployment compensation was endorsement by the Ohio State Federation of Labor Convention of the State CIO Council's campaign to "humanize" the unemployment compensation law.

The Council has filed with the State petitions bearing more than 132,000 signatures to place its initiated unemployment compensation bill on the Nov. 8 ballot.

The number of valid signatures needed to put such a measure on the ballot is 77,934, and the petitions were being checked by local boards of election.

Ohio AFL Sec.-Treas. Phil Hannah condemned the present law as "totally inadequate and hopelessly inadequate."

"Vested interests and reactionary employers," Hannah said, "wrote the law enacted by the last session of the State Legislature and it isn't realistic in view of today's living costs."

Maher Resigns From NABET Executive Post

GEORGE MAHER has resigned as executive secretary of the CIO Broadcast Employes, effective last week.

Maher wrote Pres. Clifford Rothery that the final decision to resign was made by his doctor, who had warned him to remove himself from a position of pressure.

MAHER

Rothery wrote Maher that he accepted the resignation and conveyed the union's "thanks for the work and guidance that you have given us over the years of service and our best wishes for success and good health in your future endeavors."

Rothery did not name an interim successor for the newly created post of executive vice president.

"If you belonged to our Union, Miss, we'd all be willing to go out on a limb for you!"

Unions For U. S. Aides Get Approval

EMPLOYES of government at all levels have an "inherent and justifiable right" to join unions, according to a committee of the conservative American Bar Association.

A report on unionism in government was presented to the association's recent New York meeting by a conservative committee headed by H. Eliot Kaplan, former executive director of the nonpartisan National Civil Service League.

"A government which imposes upon other employers," the report said, "certain obligations in dealing with their employes may not in good faith refuse to deal with its own public servants on a reasonably similar favorable basis, modified, of course, to meet the exigencies of the public service.

"It should set the example for industry by being perhaps more considerate than the law requires of private enterprise."

The committee held that it is "unthinkable" that federal employes should have the right to strike. However, it maintained that it is "unwise" to prohibit state, county and municipal workers from striking when conditions become "intolerable." It called legislation to the contrary "ill-advised and unworkable."

Give A Buck To PAC —The Job You Save May Be Your Own

NLRB Turns Down Jurisdiction In Miami Beach Hotel Cases

REFUSAL by the NLRB to take jurisdiction in hotel industry cases has thrown the strike of AFL Hotel Workers at Miami and Miami Beach back to the *"jungle law"* of Florida's labor-management relations.

The NLRB last week rejected the petition of Local 255 asking it to take jurisdiction in the five-months-old strike and to hold representation elections in 167 plushy hotels where rates are sky high and wages are abysmally low.

Philip Ray Rodgers, acting chairman of the board and one-time aide to the late Sen. Taft, was joined by Ivar Peterson and Boyd Leedom, the last a newcomer to the NLRB, in turning down the AFL union's request and upholding the decision of an NLRB regional director in Atlanta, Ga.

Two members voted against the majority. One was Abe Murdock, who more and more finds himself arrayed against the majority view, and the other was Guy Farmer, who dissented a few hours before his resignation as chairman became effective.

MURDOCK has always insisted the hotel industry came within the board's jurisdiction and voted in line with his position of the last eight years.

Farmer would not go that far. He wanted a full hearing to see if the board should consider abandonment of its long tradition of keeping hands off the hotel industry. His dissent indicated that he would take jurisdiction in some cases such as Miami Beach, but not in the entire industry.

The rejection balked the efforts of the AFL union to get out of the no-man's land of Florida labor law, which provides for collective bargaining but sets up no machinery for unions to prove their representative rights. The matter goes back to the State's Supreme Court—now on vacation.

Pres. Ed S. Miller of the AFL Hotel Workers promised there would be no cessation of the organizing drive at the resorts despite the setback.

"We are going right ahead in our organization campaign at Miami and Miami Beach hotel.," he said.

"The low pay, long hours and bad working conditions in these plush hotels demand that we stay with these employes until they have an effective union.

"We are going forward in this fight not only with the solid backing of the 420,000 members of our own international union, but with the complete assurance of full and entire support of the AFL and CIO."

THE BOARD last week did amend its jurisdiction rules ever so slightly when it voted to judge wholesale distributors of electric power affecting intrastate commerce by its Jonesboro Grain decision, not by the Greenwich Gas ruling.

In the case under study, Central Electric Power Cooperative, a Missouri wholesaler which brings the bulk of its power across state lines, was deemed to be within the board's field because it has direct inflow from out-of-state of over $500,000 a year, the figure set in the Jonesboro case.

Murdock found himself aligned with the majority in the decision because it represented a tiny step back towards broader NLRB jurisdiction.

CIO In Michigan Backs Hotel Strike

The executive board of the Michigan CIO Council has adopted a resolution pledging support to the 3000 striking AFL Hotel Workers in swank Miami and Miami Beach.

In addition to being turned down by the NLRB, which says the hotel industry is outside its jurisdiction, the AFL union has been hampered by injunctions prohibiting picket activity.

The struck hotels are conducting advertising campaigns in large city dailies to lure customers, but are making no mention that they are involved in a labor dispute.

CIO Organizer Dies In Accident

CIO Rep. William McKenzie was instantly killed last week in an auto accident near Birmingham, Ala., where he was assigned to the CIO Council. McKenzie, who was 28, had been on the CIO organizing staff since 1951.

He is survived by his wife and two children. McKenzie came from Ashland, Ky., where he was a member of the former CIO Chemical Workers. Funeral services were held in Ashland.

McNamara Raps NLRB Links To Big Business

A PROBE into "relations between the NLRB and the giant corporations of the country may yet be necessary," Sen. McNamara (D. Mich.,) has warned.

McNAMARA

He said the nation's telephone system might be a good place to start. McNamara said his attack on the board came because the agency had undercut union organization in the Bell System.

He referred to an NLRB jurisdictional decision refusing to hear a case involving a phone company doing less than $200,000 business a year, even if it is a subsidiary of a larger Bell System unit.

He also charged that as a result of additional exemptions of workers from bargaining units as supervisors, the NLRB has helped the industry increase the proportion of supervisors to the total force.

REFERRING to the exemption of firms doing less than $200,000 volume yearly, McNamara said:

"Apparently the board felt it necessary to protect smaller employers from harassment by unions. This, however, left the employers free to harass their employes, which didn't seem to impress the NLRB at all."

McNamara continued that "a telephone company, faced with a union representation demand, classifies as confidential, professional or quasi-supervisory as many jobs as possible, thus removing them from the collective bargaining unit."

A case in point, he said, is the Southern Bell system. In October 1945, he explained, 12.2% of the total force was supervisory. Today the company lists 20.2% of its workers as supervisory.

The Pennsylvania Bell Telephone Co. has 35,150 employes, of whom 4433 or 13% are supervisors. The company is now trying to get another 1100 excluded from the collective bargaining unit. The NLRB, on the basis of recent decisions, is likely to accede to the request, McNamara said.

"Since all these Bell companies are owned by the giant AT&T, success for the company in Pennsylvania would encourage identical action in other AT&T units across the country," he said.

Labor Day Greeting Sent By ICFTU

Gains of the North American labor movement in the past year were described as "outstanding" and "an inspiration to the workers of other continents" in a Labor Day greeting from the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

"The workers of the U. S. and Canada will have a special cause for rejoicing on this Labor Day," said ICFTU Pres. Omer Becu and Gen. Sec. J. H. Oldenbroek, "for it will herald the impending merger of their movements into one mighty force in each country, dedicated to the cause of social progress, true peace and freedom."

Horne's Firing Is Attacked As 'Flagrant Patronage'

ATTACKING the discharge of Dr. Frank Horne as assistant to Housing Administrator Albert M. Cole, Rep. Thompson (D. N. J.) said he had never seen "a more flagrant example of patronage politics in action."

Horne was dropped from government service after 17 years for what Housing & Home Finance Agency officials called "budgetary considerations." *It was the second attempt by the Eisenhower Administration to get rid of the acknowledged expert on racial problems in the housing field.*

"What possible budgetary considerations could be involved when actually the budget for this agency had been increased from $2.8 million to $5 million?" Thompson asked.

The legislator said he felt deep concern for the housing program when Cole was appointed "for he was known to have been an outspoken opponent of public housing." The idea, he continued, has been reenforced because of the decision to drop Horne.

Thompson said the "possibility that racial discrimination may be involved" in the discharge concerned him greatly.

He said a full investigation should be made of the whole affair when Congress reconvenes or before then to see if Horne was fired because of patronage politics, a general disbelief in public housing or antagonism to the idea of interracial housing.

CIOers Give Generously For Flood Relief

AFTER THE FLOODS — These photos from Winsted, Conn., show what happened to a typical New England industrial city in recent disastrous floods. At left: Pres. Louis Bascetta of CIO Auto Workers Local 1603 and UAW Intl. Rep. Bill Moriarty look at the Main St. wreckage. Next: Soldier in "ghost town" stands guard near ruined worker's home. Third photo: Two UAW members, Nick Girdano and Stanley Sablosky, lost their homes, help recover battered oil drums. At right: Flood waters still surround building (right foreground) in Waterbury housing Connecticut CIO Council's offices. The Council has started drive for $100,000 Flood Bank. *Give for flood relief!*

By EUGENE A. KELLEY

CONTRIBUTIONS mounted steadily to the CIO Emergency Flood Relief Committee last week as international unions, locals and individuals responded in what its chairman, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, called *"the heartfelt tradition of 'I am my brother's keeper.'"*

Among the first to send sizable amounts to the fund were the CIO Rubber Workers, $25,000; Electrical Workers, $10,000; Transport Workers, Shoe Workers and Lithographers, $1000 each, and the Stone Workers, $500.

There were many contributions from local unions and other CIO affiliates to aid in the rehabilitation and relief of those struck by devastating floods in the Northeast States. The initial contribution for $100,000 came from the CIO Auto Workers.

"On a trip to New England shortly after the flood crests had passed," Carey said, "I observed personally the hardships and suffering this catastrophe has brought. Countless thousands of workers, many of them our CIO brothers and sisters, will be without jobs or income until the industries that employ them are rehabilitated."

CIO Reg. I Dir. Hugh Thompson counted more than 40,000 CIO members jobless in the New England area as a result of the flood. The largest number, 21,000, is in Connecticut, whose industrial cities suffered as though they had been through an atomic blast.

The case of Waterbury, Conn., is typical, both for the havoc wrought and the effort being made by CIO people to aid in bringing relief. Two weeks after the flood the city still is without safe drinking water in every section. Silt dries to dust in the streets where water rose to a depth of 10 feet as it did outside the quarters of the State CIO Council.

Joseph Falcone and George Cunningham, president of UAW-CIO locals, serve on the advisory committee to the Red Cross, which decides allocation of relief funds.

A union house trailer serves as a portable office, going through flood-hit areas with information as to how assistance may be obtained. Atty. Peter Marcuse, counsel for several CIO unions, is secretary of the city's rehousing committee and recommended the reopening of a closed wartime housing project to shelter those made homeless.

The manager of the unemployment compensation office in Waterbury cited CIO volunteers, who assisted applicants for checks, as "conspicuously helpful."

In Massachusetts, 10,000 CIO members were put out of work in the Worchester area, another 7000 around Springfield. There was an estimated 4000 jobless in Rhode Island.

Some returned last week to the plants, not to begin production once more but to disassemble machinery and ship it elsewhere for cleaning and repair. It will be weeks and even months before full production can be resumed.

In some cases, particularly in textile plants, there is well-founded apprehension that marginal mills may not reopen when flood damage is completely assessed.

Locals of the CIO Rubber Workers in the U. S. Rubber Co. chain outside New England have rallied to the aid of five locals in the flooded area. The footwear division of the company in Woonsocket, R. I., sustained heavy damage as did plants in Naugatuck, Conn., and Chicopee, Mass. Thousands of dollars in relief funds are expected to be raised to assist URWA-CIO members in these communities.

'Ghouls' Denounced For Plant Piracy Bids

Angry denunciations have been heaped on southern and southwestern promoters who tried to lure flood-hit industries from New England communities.

One of the first to blast what he termed the "despicable efforts" of these "raiders from competing communities" came from New England Dir. Joseph Salerno of the CIO Clothing Workers. He called for congressional action to impose taxes on the bonds issued by southern communities "to finance their tax-free, industry-robbing program."

Gov. Ribicoff (D.) of Connecticut hailed the quick response of CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther in establishing a flood relief fund, calling it "a fine example of citizenship and compassion." The Governor contrasted it with the "ghoulish" attitude of agents of southern communities who bombarded devastated plants with offers to move South.

AFL George Meany said jobless workers in New England "are shocked—as the entire nation must be—by the piratical activities of southern communities who hurried into the stricken areas with lush inducements to mill owners to migrate and abandon their workers."

Oveta's Health Gimmick Is Heading For Wastebasket

HEALTH reinsurance — the health program that neither labor nor many other people wanted—seems destined to go by the boards despite its strong advocacy by the Eisenhower Administration and Oveta Culp Hobby, who recently resigned as Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

Her successor, Marion B. Folsom, has indicated that he is seriously considering dropping the entire program, which made little headway in the last two sessions of Congress. He said:

"We haven't yet formulated a health program so far as this department is concerned. I am studying the whole health reinsurance idea, part of which was new to me. I have to make a decision soon so as to make recommendations to the President for his next State of the Union speech."

The health reinsurance program, so strongly advocated by Mrs. Hobby, would be launched by a federal revolving fund of $25 million. It would be used to pay 76% of the abnormal losses suffered by private insurance companies.

Folsom said that the idea had just not really clicked with anyone. He said the insurance companies were definitely not keen about it.

"The people who want compulsory federal health insurance say it won't do the job, that it won't reach the lower-income people, and that it is inadequate," he continued. "And the doctors shy away and don't want the federal government to do anything."

It's not clear precisely what Folsom will offer, but it is expected that he will propose some voluntary plan on catastrophic illness.

However, labor will still be pushing for national health insurance as the only complete answer. In addition, union health insurance officials are strongly in favor of legislation that will support co-operative service plans through loans and grants, including union clinics.

—(PAI)

CIO on ABC
Monday thru Friday
John W. Vandercook
AND THE NEWS

Savings Bond Issue Backed As U. S. Okays Labor Role

RENEWED pledges of support for the U. S. savings bond program have been given by national labor leaders to the Treasury Dept. and Treasury Sec. Humphrey.

A recent meeting between government and union officials brought to an end two years' effort by CIO and others to have the Eisenhower Administration recognize labor's role in the savings bond program.

The 1953 National CIO Convention withdrew the organization's active support from the program after a labor advisory committee was abolished by the GOP.

Since then, CIO has not supported the program actively or lent its backing, but has not interfered with existing programs. Humphrey finally conceded labor's point and agreed to re-establishment of the labor advisory committee.

CIO representatives on the committee will be Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and George L-P Weaver, assistant to Carey, who will serve as alternate and contact representative for CIO.

Prices To Farmers Dip Again As Food Prices Climb Again

THE PRICES the farmer gets for what he grows dropped again during the month ended Aug. 15, while the prices his customers pay for the food they consume moved upward — and middlemen's profits continued to soar.

The Agriculture Dept. reported crop and livestock prices at the farm sagged another 2% in the month ending in mid-August, dropping to a point 6% below August 1954.

A few days earlier, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported its Consumer Price Index had moved up by one-third of 1% in the month ended July 15.

THE FARMERS' profit picture was considerably less rosy than that of food processors and distributors.

Food Fair Stores, Inc., recently reported that profits for the three months ended July 31 were 8.5% above the 1954 period and at a new high. Stokely-Van Camp, Inc., said it earned 30% more in the year ending May 31 than in the year before.

The Aug. 15 index of prices received by farmers stood at 233% of the 1910-14 base period. It was 237% in July and 249% in August 1954. Average prices received by farmers were at 84% of parity, the same point to which they plunged in July and the lowest since 1940.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

ORGANIZING THE UNORGANIZED is the heart of all trade unions. New union members supply the growth and dynamic quality that is needed for survival in our economic life. Since the days of the Knights of Labor right up to the present it has been absolutely essential to develop techniques of reaching the people. *To create new growth and to expand the trade union movement, we have had to keep up with changing times.*

At the inception of CIO in 1935, a new technique was created, the CIO was the tool for reaching the millions of industrial workers in our mass production industries. The old techniques were inadequate for the needs of industrial workers, CIO supplied the inspiration that organized millions into a new concept of trade unionism.

We are on the threshold of building a united labor movement by the merger of CIO and AFL. Again this is a technique for organizing the unorganized in the light of present day conditions of having to combat the captains of industry who are consummating business mergers of big corporations at a faster rate than at any time in our history.

To protect the wages, hours, working conditions and job security of the workers, it is absolutely essential to have a big strong united labor movement, and only through strength and dedicated purpose can we bring trade unionism to those still unorganized all across this country.

I REGRET TO REPORT that one of my young, most capable staff representatives was killed in an auto accident in Alabama this past week. Bill McKenzie was instilled with a strong desire to help the working man because he was from a trade union family in Ashland, Ky., that fought for the many gains we enjoy today.

To his wife and family I express my very deepest sympathy. Having known Bill since he was a youngster, I feel a personal loss in his death.

TWU Resumes Airline Talks, Sets Pennsy Strike

BULLETIN

The CIO Transport Workers on Sept. 2 called off the contemplated strike on the Pennsylvania Railroad because Pres. Eisenhower had authorized the creation of a fact-finding panel.

THE CIO Transport Workers last week resumed negotiations with Pan American World Airways after the expiration of a strike deadline, and was poised to strike the Pennsylvania Railroad over a six-year-long accumulation of unsettled grievances.

TWU-CIO represents 6000 ground and flight personnel of the airline, and 35,000 non-operating employes of the railroad.

The National Mediation Board intervened in the airline dispute after 98% of the union's 6000 members employed by the firm authorized strike action. The vote was taken after a deadlock developed in negotiations for a new contract to replace the old one which expired last week. Negotiations began Aug. 16.

PROGRESS was reported by union negotiators after Pan American promised to make the terms of any new agreement retroactive to the date of the expiration of the old one.

The guaranteed annual wage is high on the union's list of demands, which include an 18c an hour increase for hourly employes and a $45 monthly pay hike for those in flight service.

TWU-CIO also is seeking a 30-hour week for hourly workers and a 70-hour month for those in flight service, improved pensions, moving expense for transferred workers and triple time for holiday work.

UNSETTLED grievances accumulated over six years and the failure of the mediation board to give any satisfactory answers led to the strike vote on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

TWU-CIO Pres. Michael J. Quill announced that a strike would begin at midnight Sept. 2, after one was authorized by 97% of union's members in Pennsylvania Railroad locals.

Pres. Eisenhower set up a three-man emergency fact-finding panel to investigate the dispute, as was recommended by the board.

TWU-CIO also is seeking a 25c an hour wage increase and the reduction of the work week from 40 to 30 hours with no loss in take-home pay, a demand made necessary to keep members employed as new equipment requiring less maintenance is introduced.

Coffee Prices Are Hiked Again

Housewives again were threatened with a coffee price increase last week when several companies upped wholesale prices to 91c a pound.

The increases were announced by General Foods, Standard Brands, Beechnut Packing and Albert Ehlers. A&P Stores said it hadn't decided to hike retail prices, and Safeway Stores did "not contemplate any increase at this time" in private-label coffee.

Frank X. Martel Dies Suddenly

Pres. Frank X. Martel, of the AFL Detroit & Wayne County Federation of Labor, collapsed and died of a heart attack last week as he arrived at Mackinac Island, Mich., for a State Democratic conference.

A long-standing advocate of friendly relations between CIO and AFL, he played a major role in developing the joint parades which have featured Detroit Labor Days in recent years. At the recent AFL convention and conference in Chicago he strongly urged approval of the CIO-AFL merger.

Scab Law Drive On In Wisconsin

NOW THAT the "PAC gag" Catlin Bill designed to silence labor in election campaigns is on the books, the business lobby in Wisconsin is pressing a drive for a State "right to scab" law.

The Wisconsin CIO Council reported that the State Chamber of Commerce has begun a propaganda campaign in support of the so-called "right to work" bill, similar to the measures enacted in 18 other states.

Next session of the Wisconsin Legislature opens in Madison on Oct. 3, and the State CIO Council promised that any scab bill presented will be "strenously opposed."

The Wisconsin CIO Council charged the State C. of C. and other anti-labor groups "are attempting to give the working people of Wisconsin the old one-two punch—first the Catlin Bill to curtail unions' activities in the field of politics, and now they would like to harm labor organizationally by trying to get right to scab legislation passed."

THE COUNCIL also warned that "the general public does not benefit from the poor conditions found in many anti-union shops or open shops."

"What the Wisconsin Chamber of Commerce means," it added, "is that the inalienable right to work is simply the inalienable right of the employer to go out into the open market without hinderance and bid for workers on the sharpest terms so that men and women and young people must bid against each other for a right to toil."

In Alabama, a vigorous labor fight for repeal of the "right to work" law failed as a long session of the Legislature neared its end. Repealer bills died on the calendars in both houses.

L. A. Guild Elects Santiestevan

Henry Santiestevan has been elected president of the Los Angeles Newspaper Guild. He is a CIO representative assigned to the staff of the Reg. XIII office at Los Angeles and was co-editor of The California CIO News several years ago.

Company Interference Hit By IUE-GE Board

COMPANY intervention in union affairs was roundly condemned last week as the General Electric Conference Board of the CIO Electrical Workers voted to ratify the recent contract signed with the firm.

Meeting in New York City, the conference group voted on the basis of representation in various GE plants. The vote was 76,217 in favor of the settlement and 18,587 against. Ratification was urged by IUE-CIO Pres. James B. Carey and Chairman John Callahan.

GE was rapped for what the IUE-CIO called "unwarranted invasion of union prerogatives." The conference warned that the union and its GE locals will take drastic and conclusive steps "to insure that local GE management will be halted from further intervention in IUE-CIO affairs."

Local management was charged with using letters, personal pressure, spot radio announcements, plant bulletins and other methods "to attempt to influence union members before, during and after negotiations."

The contract signed with GE includes an extra month's retroactivity to Aug. 15 and a five-year package increase of 48.7c.

THERE will be an annual pay increase of 3% compounded which will amount to 34c hourly and an added increase of 5c to 12c hourly for skilled workers and day workers.

The pact also provides for improvements in pensions, insurance, vacations and holidays, leave for death in the family, increased overtime pay, jury pay and benefits for salaried workers. There will be a reopener on a guaranteed employment plan in 1958.

TWO SIGNIFICANT election victories have been scored by IUE-CIO, one of them against the United Electrical Workers, which was expelled by CIO as Communist dominated.

IUE-CIO polled 458 votes to 158 for the UE at the Baltimore, Md., plant of the Westinghouse Corp. A previously unorganized firm, Acme Electric Corp., with plants in Alleghany and Cuba, N. Y., voted for IUE-CIO representation by a tally of 340 compared to 242 for no union.

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Helstein Faces Court Date In Sugar Strike

CITED for contempt, Pres. Ralph Helstein of the CIO Packinghouse Workers will face a Louisiana judge Sept. 21.

Judge Walter B. Hamlin has promised to give Helstein and two of his top aides "the limit" if he finds them guilty of "acting in concert, connivance and conspiracy" to aid the strike of UPWA-CIO members against the Colonial Sugar Co. refinery in Gramercy, La.

UPWA Dist. Dir. George Thomas; Helstein's administrative assistant, Charles Fischer, and Helstein have been served with papers in the contempt proceedings. Thomas and Fischer were handed the court orders as they addressed a meeting of 300 striking Colonial workers.

THE COURT action came about when the three union officials visited the site of the Colonial refinery where a strike has been in progress 20 weeks.

The judge promised in court shortly after the incident that he would give "the limit" to "these people from Chicago" if he finds them guilty after trial. The "limit" is a year in jail, a $1000 fine, or both.

UPWA Local 1124 in Reserve, La., was fined $1000 on a contempt charge last week by Judge L. Robert Rivarde. He also sent two members to jail for 60 days and levied fines of $150 each.

Nine other union members were each fined $150 but jail terms were suspended. An additional 14 were given similar sentences but suspension was provided if there are no further instances of contempt.

UNITY WORKS—Representatives of the CIO Maritime Union and Marine Engineers and AFL Masters, Mates & Pilots mark the first successful year of the Rivers Joint Organizing Committee. Seated from the left are: Business Manager Carl Jackson, MEBA Local 18; RJOC Rep. August F. Dermotta; MMP Sec.-Treas. John Bishop; William J. Smith, field assistant to CIO Executive Vice Pres. Riffe; MEBA Pres. H. L. Daggett, and NMU Vice Pres. Steve Federoff. Other RJOC and union aides are standing.

On Labor Day, Kohler Strike Enters Its 18th Month

THE LONG LINE — Two children of UAW striker join dad on Kohler picket line.

YOU CAN'T STOP THEM—These are the faces of the Kohler workers, proud, determined, confident of winning their long battle for a decent union contract. On Labor Day, as walkout enters 18th month, strikers are gaining increased united labor support.

GET THE NEWS—Under a flag and picket sign, youngsters read strike bulletin.

STRIKE BABY — Smiling daughter of Doug Strebe was born since strike began.

The Story Of Frank Novak, A Victim Of 'Kohler's Disease'

By KARL KOTNICK
Member of Local 833, UAW-CIO

THIS is the story of Frank Novak. There aren't many people who have ever heard of Frank. Frank is just one of millions of men who do common labor for a living.

But what has happened to Frank, and to unknown thousands who have worked for the Kohler Co., is important to all working men. To all Americans. To all human beings.

Frank started to work for the company in 1920. Except for three years during the depression, he continued to work there until 1954. An immigrant, he worked very hard. He was a loyal and valuable employe, helping the company grow into an industrial giant.

For 18 years Frank's job was grinding cast iron bath tubs. A dirty, dusty job. *Then something went wrong.* He found it hard to get enough air. He didn't have any ambition.

Most of the oldtimers like Frank didn't even know the name of the disease they had contracted. *What is now known to be silicosis was referred to by the oldsters as "Kohler's Disease."*

The company was kind. They handed Frank a broom and assigned him the job of sweeping the plant. That's the job he had when the strike started at Kohler on Apr. 5, 1954.

Frank went all out for the strike. In his 34 years with Kohler, he had lived under this company which put profit before humanity. He had buried many of his comrades who knew him in the *"old country,"* and had worked with him at Kohler.

He knew it was time for the workers to have the protection of a strong union.

Since 1946, Frank had lived at the American Club, a Kohler-owned hotel in Kohler Village. For a bachelor like Frank, it was an ideal place to live.

Another good feature of staying at the club was its location, just across the street from the plant, making it easy for Frank to go and come from work.

The company didn't bother Frank or any of the other strikers at the club until it got close to Christmas in 1954. *Then it said, "Get out!" All strikers were ordered to move out of the club by Jan. 1, 1955.*

The Christmas Eve eviction of Frank and the rest of the strikers was added to the long list of unfair labor practices charges brought against the campany by the NLRB. He was questioned about the eviction at a hearing before a NLRB trial examiner in June 1955.

Upon Frank's return from church on New Year's Day, Club Manager Ball walked into his room without knocking and said the room was to be "empty" by noon, Frank testified.

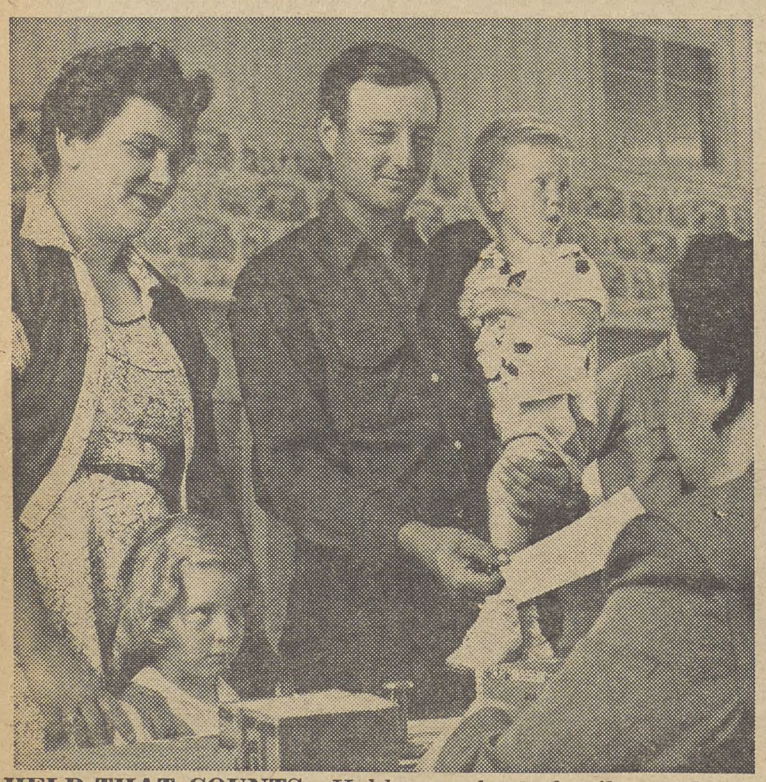
"It is a pretty fine thing on a holiday," Frank told Ball, who replied he should go out and look for a room. Frank did so, but wasn't able to find a place.

After the trial examiner completed his questioning, he asked Lyman Conger, company counsel, if he had any questions. Conger declined. He had asked previous evicted strikers, if anyone had asked or forced them to live on company property.

The trial examiner then told Novak, *"That is all, sir. You are excused."*

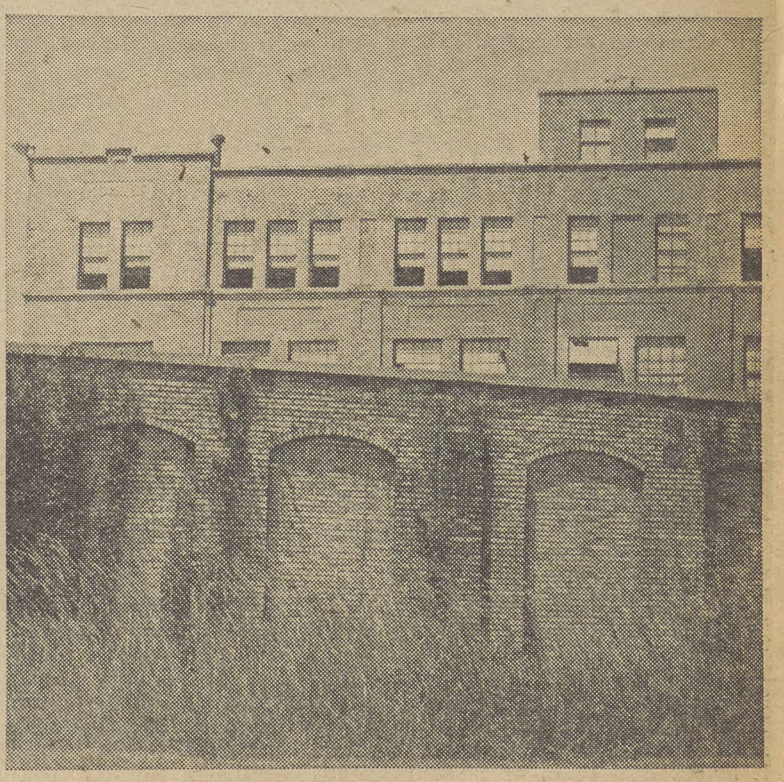
"That is all?" Novak asked. "I have some more talk here—35 years working in the Kohler Co.—"

Today Frank Novak is confined to the Rocky Knoll Tuberculosis Sanatarium—a victim of "Kohler's Disease."



HELP THAT COUNTS—Kohler worker's family get helps at Local 833 strike headquarters. Gifts from AFL, CIO and independent unions help keep strike going.

THE MAN SAYS 'NO'—Lyman C. Conger, Kohler's spokesman, at hearing.



THIS IS KOHLER—Behind high brick wall, here is the Kohler plant near Sheboygan, Wis. Your backing for "Don't Buy Kohler" drive will aid UAW strikers.

Give to the CIO Flood Relief Fund

The CIO News

Official Weekly Publication, Congress of Industrial Organizations

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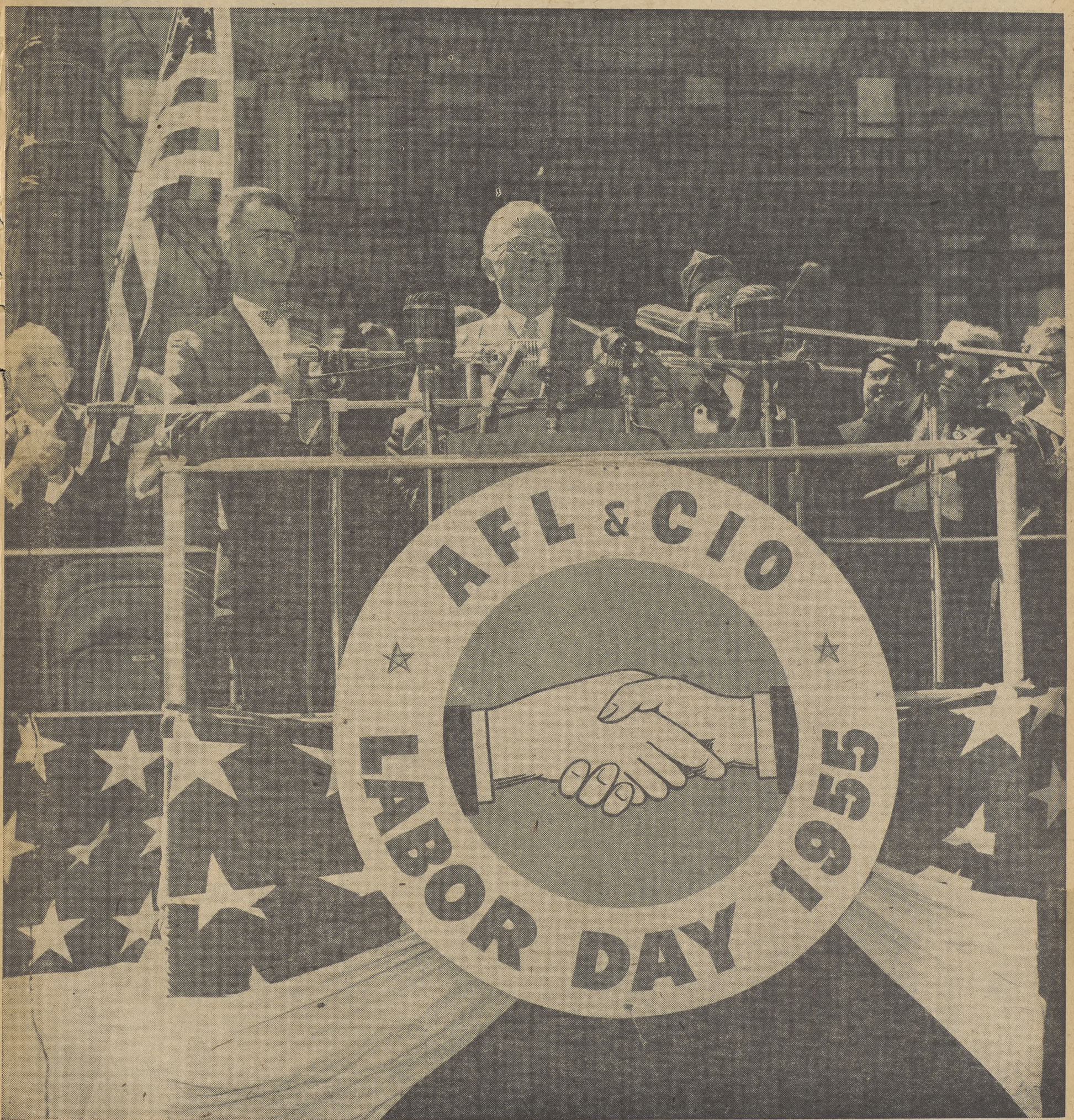
Labor Dept. Okays GAW Plans

—See Page 2



CIO-AFL Merger Has GOP Scared— Two of labor's staunchest friends, Gov. Williams of Michigan (left) and former Pres. Harry S. Truman saw great things ahead for labor when merger comes in December. The former Chief Executive said the prospect is "scaring the daylights out of the Republicans." Truman was the principal speaker at Detroit's largest Labor Day celebration in history, addressing an estimated 30,000 in historic Cadillac Square following a parade of 60,000 CIO and AFL members. **(Story on Page 6.)**

UAW Signs 3 New Pacts As Labor Dept. Okays GAW

GUARANTEED wage plans negotiated in the auto and can industries cleared their first major legal hurdle last week when Labor Sec. Mitchell announced that company contributions to the guarantee funds will not be regarded as part of the base pay under the Wage-Hour Act.

The ruling was handed down at the request of the Ford Motor Co., which negotiated the first of this year's new plans with the CIO Auto Workers and made it conditional upon Mitchell's action.

The Secretary described the ruling as consistent with past policy, and said other industries will get the same answer if they ask. Had it gone the other way, the UAW-CIO would have been forced to go back into negotiations with the employers in an effort to come up with a new plan.

At a news conference, Mitchell said he is still studying the advisability of suggesting to the states that they amend present laws where guaranteed wage plans are considered illegal.

He refused to say if he thinks such plans are good or bad, maintaining they are "strictly a bargaining matter between companies and unions in particular industries."

He reaffirmed his stand that the states' unemployment compensation programs, which the negotiated guaranteed wage plans augment, are inadequate. He said he has recommended that the amounts and duration of weekly payments be increased.

"Ever since I took office," he added, "I have been pushing for improved programs."

Leather Workers Win Pennsylvania Plant

Another victory was scored by the CIO Leather Workers last week when workers at the Howe Leather Co., West Hickory, Pa., voted for representation by that union.

An NLRB poll with 36 eligible resulted in 21 votes cast for LWOC-CIO and 13 for no union. One ballot was ruled void.

Friendly Legislators Needed To Aid GAW

Gov. Williams (D. Mich.) told the Indiana Federation of Labor convention at Indianapolis that labor must elect sympathetic state legislators to change unemployment compensation laws so that union annual wage plans can work.

THREE new contracts approved by the CIO Auto Workers last week brought wage improvements and a guaranteed wage plan to approximately 36,000 employes of Allis-Chalmers, the Budd Co. and Bendix Aviation Corp.

Some 40,000 UAW-CIO members in six states continued their strike against International Harvester Co., which began Aug. 23. Late last week the firm rejected the union's "counter-proposal" which was advanced after the company's "final" offer.

Some 9000 striking Studebaker workers in South Bend, Ind., were ordered to return to work pending negotiations for a contract similar to that worked out with other auto makers. The strikers demanded a guaranteed wage plan and revision of new work standards which resulted in more than 1700 layoffs.

THE FIRST of the "Little Three" car manufacturers, American Motors, reached agreement with the UAW-CIO eight hours after a strike deadline. In general the AMC pact was a parallel of contracts signed with Ford, General Motors and Chrysler. It provides pay raises, a jobless pay plan, improved pension, hospital and medical plans and another day's vacation.

One feature provides pensions for 3000 workers "displaced" after last year's merger of Nash and Hudson to form AMC. These workers will be paid at the rate of $1.75 a month for each year they worked for Hudson.

While other guaranteed pay plans required the companies to begin payments into the fund on the effective date of the contract, AMC was given until Sept. 15, 1956, in order that it may build a bigger cash reserve.

THE NEW BENDIX agreement covers eight plants in five states. It provides an 8c hourly pay boost, an equity settlement worth about 1.5c an hour, the guaranteed wage plan, an increase to $2.25 a month from $1.75 in pension payments for each year's service and other improvements.

Allis-Chalmers agreed to a full union shop for the first time. Present non-union employes will be required to join the UAW-CIO by November.

Settlement ended a strike which had been in progress since mid-August at the plants in Terre Haute, Ind., and Springfield, Ill. Four other plants in three states continued to operate.

The new contract will run for three years and affords an immediate 10c hourly wage increase including an improvement factor of 6c an hour or 2.5%, whichever is greater. An additional 6c will be paid on the anniversary dates in 1956 and 1957. Other contract features were similar to those won in recent negotiations.

Neither the Budd Co. nor the union made any immediate announcement of the value of the new "package" settlement. Both agreed that it is "considerably above" the pacts with the three top auto makers.

It includes wage hikes, the guaranteed wage plan and other improvements in fringes for the 1300 workers at the Gary, Ind., plant.

PEACE PACT—Details of contract settlement reached after long negotiations were broadcast by CIO Auto Workers Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock (right) and Edward L. Cushman, American Motors vice president, in Detroit. Agreement includes guaranteed wage.

CWA Gains Pay Hike After 16-Day Walkout

SIXTEEN days of strike brought a new contract to 2819 CIO Communications Workers at Western Electric plants in Lawrence and Haverhill, Mass., last week.

Wage increases ranging from 7c to 12c an hour, with an average of 9.8c for day rate workers and 10.2c for the entire bargaining unit, including the effect of incentive earnings.

The new contract also provides for improvements in filling vacancies, extends recall rights for laid-off workers from one to two years, calls for arbitration of discharges of those employed six months or more, and makes the granting of maternity leaves mandatory.

CWA-CIO officials called the new pact "as good as any negotiated in Western Electric this year." The Lawrence-Haverhill settlement was the final Western Electric negotiation and the only one which necessitated a strike.

UNTIL the walkout, the company's offer stood at wage hikes of 4c to 8c. It stood firmly against any changes in non-wage items. Of particular importance in the strike was the matter of maternity leaves, since a high percentage of the workers are women.

The company had insisted that maternity leaves would be granted only at its discretion, but yielded completely after the strike. It also wanted the right to "discipline" workers who took part in the strike and to use its own judgment when these workers would be recalled.

Management finally conceded on these points as well, agreeing there would be no disciplinary action and that all strikers would return immediately.

Negotiations were still underway last week with four other Bell System units: the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. for Northern California plant workers, Michigan and Ohio Bell for all departments, and Illinois Bell for outstate traffic workers.

More than 50,000 workers are involved in these negotiations.

SEVERAL new CWA-CIO contracts have been signed with independents. The largest was with the Southwestern States Telephone Co. covering 875 in Texas and adjoining states. Pay boosts of 7c to 15c and hour were provided in three steps through next Mar. 1.

A new contract with General Telephone Corp. of Wisconsin covers 800 workers and gave pay hikes to traffic employes of 2c or 3c immediately and up to 14c next Mar. 1.

Subject to membership ratification, a new pact with the General Telephone Co. of Kentucky covers 615 workers. It gives pay boosts of 2.5c to 5c hourly on Sept. 18 and a like amount next Feb. 26, as well as other contract improvements.

Strike Action Due At Westinghouse

SOME 70,000 CIO Electrical Workers in the Westinghouse chain of plants throughout the country last week were preparing to strike Sept. 12 because of the firm's violation of the master contract.

A strike vote, authorized by the union's Westinghouse Conference Board, was being conducted by 28 locals. An IUE-CIO headquarters tally indicated that the members would preponderantly authorize the walkout.

The tally showed that eight locals favored the strike and only two opposed it.

An IUE-CIO committee headed by Pres. James B. Carey, who is CIO secretary-treasurer, and Chairman Robert Nellis of the Conference Board were getting ready for contract negotiations with the company. The union's 11-point program calls for the guaranteed annual wage, a substantial wage increase, end of geographical differentials, and better incentive rates.

IUE-CIO also will seek improvements in the pension, holiday and vacation clauses; equal pay for equal work to increase the pay of the many women workers, better conditions for salaried workers, and other benefits.

THE MASTER contract violation started a strike by Local 601 at the firm, biggest plant in East Pittsburgh, Pa., in which 10,000 workers are participating.

The company made a time study involving 2200 hourly workers, who receive no incentive pay, and arbitrarily changed production standards, which Nellis said, "violated the agreement and was contrary to past practices."

A one-day strike of 3000 IUE-CIO members at the American Bosch plant at Springfield, Mass., over company chiseling on the pension plan, won settlement of that issue and an 18c package contract.

Aided by the Western Massachusetts CIO Council, the strikers gained an agreement providing for a 7c an hour increase now and 6c next year.

"I hear she's a decoy for the employment manager of a non-union company!"

TWU Rejects New York Offer

The CIO Transport Workers, which is seeking a 17c an hour increase for employes of New York City's transportation system, last week rejected the Transit Authority's offer of a three-year contract with an 11c hike in two stages.

CIO Glass Workers Win Pay Guarantee For 23,000

A NEW FORM of guaranteed wage giving 23,000 members of the CIO Glass Workers $600 in additional protection against idleness from layoffs and prolonged illnesses was negotiated last week with the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. and Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co.

The benefits will come from a fund to be established by the companies by payments at the rate of 5c per hour per man. Each employe will have a vested interest in his fund.

Additional payments beyond the $600 mark will be distributed as vacation benefits, and if a worker is dismissed or retires, he will receive any balance in a lump sum.

The guarantee proviso was the featured clause in a new three-year contract agreed to by the Glass Workers and the two companies, the largest in the industry.

The payment of unemployment benefits must be worked out in each state in which the companies' plants are located in accordance with unemployment compensation legislation. Several federal agencies also must give their approval before the plan becomes effective.

CIO, Histadrut Dedicate Murray Memorial

By FRANK WINN
(By cable to The CIO News)

HERE IN ELATH, at Israel's southernmost tip, where the borders of four countries meet, a CIO and Histadrut delegation opened and dedicated the Philip Murray Memorial Center on America's Labor Day.

"CIO members' strong bond of friendship with Histadrut and the Israeli people and our love for Philip Murray produced this building," CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther said in his dedication speech.

"There is no better place than Israel to dedicate a memorial to Philip Murray, a great and good man and there is no better place in Israel, a great and good country, than Elath," said CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne.

More than 400 men, women and children crowded the auditorium of the Murray Center to hear the dedication ceremonies. This was the entire population of this isolated outpost plus approximately 60 CIO, Histadrut and government representatives, both Israeli and American, who flew down from Tel Aviv to participate in the ceremonies.

The only Elath residents not present were the Israeli soldiers patroling the border.

The three countries, all hostile to Israel, whose borders meet at this point are Transjordan, Saudi Arabia and Egypt. From Elath northward stretches the Negev, the bleak and barren desert, into which Israel is bringing water to make it fertile and productive.

Israel's Gateway

With the cultivation of the desert and the building of a railroad from Tel Aviv, Elath will become Israel's gateway to the south and east. It already has a natural deep water harbor on the Red Sea and with improvements can become one of the great ports of the world.

Now, however, it is a remote post cut off from the rest of Israel by the desert wastelands. The nearest town of any size is Beersheba, far to the north. Although only an hour by plane from Tel Aviv, Elath is 12 hours by bus.

The proximity to enemy borders requires the presence and vigilance of armed Israel soldiers because of the recent Egyptian attacks on Israel along the Gaza strip.

The plane bearing the CIO, Histadrut and other delegates to the ceremony had an escort of four Mustang fighter planes of the Israel Air Force. In a brief tour of the immediate surroundings of Elath, the vistors were accompanied by a truckload of Israeli soldiers.

The people who work and live in Elath are rightfully regarded by the rest of Israel and anyone else who visits there as courageous and daring pioneers.

The dedication ceremonies were conducted when the temperature was above 110 degrees Fahrenheit with a hot, dry but blistering wind blowing in off the desert.

"We in the CIO are thrice blessed by this gift to Elath," Reuther said. "First we are aiding the workers in Elath and are helping Histadrut to build this outpost. Second, we are honoring Phil Murray. Third, we are building still stronger the bonds of friendship between American labor and Histadrut and all the Israeli people."

The spirit of Philip Murray would rest comfortably with the people of Elath in their work and struggle to conquer the desert, Reuther continued.

Lauds Murray

"Murray did not conquer a desert but he devoted his life to the conquest of the social and economic jungle in the U. S.," he added.

Reuther quoted two verses from the prophet Isaiah: *"I shall make the wilderness a pool of water,"* and *"The desert shall rejoice and bloom as a rose."*

He pledged that 10 years from now, CIO representatives would return to Elath and predicted that "we will find the Murray Memorial Center in the heart of a thriving city with the desert in blossom and ships standing in the harbor."

"On that occasion," Reuther went on, "we shall drink deep of the spiritual heritage of Philip Murray. In the meantime, while we cannot be with you swinging the picks and blasting the rocks we are here beside you in spirit. This is a frontier of struggle where life is hard and the challenge is great, but you are fighting and building in the spirit of Philip Murray."

'Not Work Alone'

Reuther was given a standing ovation by the Elath citizens.

Beirne said that the Murray Memorial Center, which will be used as a cultural and recreational center, *"demonstrates that it is not just by work with his hands that man succeeds here in Israel."*

"You balance work with your hands and the sweat of your brow with cultural and spiritual values," he added.

"When things seem difficult, Murray, if he were here, would say to you as he often did to us in our dark hours, 'Smile, carry on, so that the work of mankind may never end.'"

Sec.-Gen. M. Namir of Histadrut and A. Tepper, secretary of the Elath Labor Council, responded for their organizations.

"The contribution symbolized the powerful fraternal ties between the workers of the U. S. and those of Israel which come from the love of liberty common to us both, the regard we feel for the value of human democracy, and the deep understanding which the whole of U. S. labor displays in the struggle of the Jewish people for political independence, democratic freedom and self-renewal in a life of creative work," Namir said.

"The Elath Workers Council will make every effort to insure that this memorial center is imbued with a cultural and spiritual atmosphere and content which will be worthy of the memory of the departed American labor leader," Tepper declared.

Message From Sharrett

Moshe Sharrett, Israel's Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, was scheduled to participate was unable to do so because of the emergency created by the Egyptian attacks. He sent the following message:

"May the building which you are inaugurating today serve to strengthen the pioneering spirit and creative capacity of organized Jewish labor and give further impetus to the development drive at Israel's gateway to the southern and far eastern seas.

"At the same time may the Histadrut house be a symbol of brotherhood between the labor movements of the U. S. and Israel.

"The presence of such a distinguished delegation of the CIO at the dedication of this building which was erected with their help is a source of great encouragement to all of us.

"Its dedication to the noble memory of the late Philip Murray reawakens and renews in our hearts the feeling of gratitude for his sustained sympathy and assistance to our work which have become a living tradition in the movement which he led.

"Israel is deeply grateful to her friends of the CIO leadership for their imaginative generosity which she regards as a precious contribution to the strengthening of the ties of friendship between Israel and the U. S."

The Murray Memorial building itself is an impressive architectural structure, modern and functional in design.

It is built specifically for the Elath climate, constructed with a latticed brick double wall down which water trickles so that the hot winds that blow off the desert are cooled before going through the building—even with the temperature at 110 outside and without the benefit of mechanical air conditioning.

The auditorium was pleasantly cool during the meeting.

Other Speakers

Other speakers at the dedication included I. Haskin, Histadrut treasurer; Dir. Reuven Barkatt of Histadrut's Intl. Relations Dept.; Chairman Isaac Hamlin of the National Committee for Labor Israel in the U. S.; U. S. Ambassador Edward Lawson; Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin (R.) of Maryland, chairman of the American-Jewish Friendship Committee; U. S. Solicitor General Simon Sobeloff and Alistair Stewart, a member of the Canadian Parliament and the CIO Packinghouse Workers.

The Elath meeting climaxed a whirlwind tour of Israel by the CIO delegation which took them to Jerusalem, Nazareth, the Jordan Valley and the Haifa-Acre section, the last being the Pittsburgh-Detroit industrial area of the country.

At Haifa they visited the Kaiser-Willys plant. Both Reuther and Beirne spoke to an enthusiastic evening meeting of more than 1000 local Histadrut officials sponsored by the local labor council.

Besides Reuther and Beirne the CIO delegation included John Brophy, coordinator of the Free World Labor Fund; CIO Rep. to the ICFTU Michael Ross, Associate Dir. Daniel Benedict of the CIO Dept. for Intl. Affairs, Rep. Meyer Bernstein of the CIO Steelworkers and Publicity Dir. Frank Winn of the CIO Auto Workers.

Reuther Supports Tunisians In Struggle For Freedom

A welcome to the new era of nuclear power and a pledge of U. S. support in Tunisians' fight for independence was given by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther at stops in Rome and Tunis enroute home from Israel.

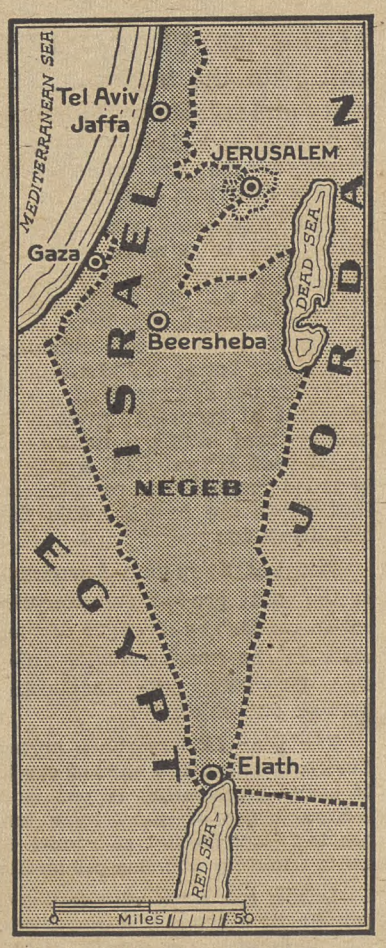
He told a Rome news conference that U. S. labor is in favor of the most efficient system in industry even if this reduces employment—but there was "a big if."

"We are in favor of this new technology if it is geared to and used for the needs of the great mass of society," he said. "Otherwise the new machines could dig our economic graves."

Conferring with leaders of Italy's two anti-Communist labor federations, UIL and CISL, Reuther warned that economic progress in Italy would be slow as long as cartels and industrialists refused to act in the public interest.

In Tunis, Reuther was the guest of the Tunisian Trade Union Confederation which is an ICFTU affiliate. He pledged the support of U. S. labor to the fight for freedom and independence in that country.

"The Tunisian people should remember that the liberty of the American people resulted from a fight against colonialism," Reuther said.



MAP shows location of Elath, Israel, site of the CIO-Histadrut Philip Murray Memorial Center.

U.S.-Israel Amity Lauded By McKeldin

AMITY between the U. S. and Israel was stressed by Maryland's Gov. McKeldin (R.) at the dedication of the Murray Memorial Center in Elath. McKeldin is chairman of the American-Jewish Friendship Committee in this country.

He cited Murray's longtime interest in the development of Israel and said the late CIO head understood "that there is no other country in this area of the world where democracy, as we know it, has been so completely incorporated into its political fabric, as in Israel."

"Those freedoms which we Americans hold sacred and those rights of the individual which we have declared to be inalienable," he said, "find the same sanctity and the same inviolability in this little strip of earth, set in a vast sea of absolutism and feudalism."

Union Asks Justice In Slaying Of Boy

MISSISSIPPI Gov. White (D.) was urged by the CIO Steelworkers last week to "use every means at your disposal to bring about the quick conviction and punishment" of two white men indicted in the kidnapping and murder of a 14-year-old Negro boy.

The boy, Emmett Louis Till, of Chicago, whose body was recovered from the Tallahatchie River, near Money, Miss., was the grandson of Henry Spearman, a member of USWA-CIO Local 3314, at the Inland Steel Container Co. of Chicago.

USWA-CIO Pres. David J. McDonald wired Gov. White:

"Freedom-loving Americans throughout our country join with us in calling upon you to use every means at your disposal to bring about the quick conviction and punishment of the party or parties who were responsible for the brutal murder of Emmett Louis Till.

"No citizen can feel secure in an atmosphere which permits such wanton disregard for the rights of any American regardless of race, creed, color, or national origin.

"I am certain that the people of Mississippi will give the responsible officials of the State of Mississippi their full support in seeing to it that justice is carried out."

McDonald also wired Till's mother, Mrs. Mamie E. Bradley, Chicago, that the union would "do everything in its power" to see that justice is done. Sec. Francis Shane of the USWA-CIO's Committee on Civil Rights was following the case closely and was prepared to take any necessary action.

Till was visiting his uncle and aunt at Money, when he was reported to have whistled at a white woman. J. W. Milam, 36, and his half brother, Roy Bryant, 24, were indicted on charges of kidnapping and murdering the boy.

CIO on ABC
Monday thru Friday
John W. Vandercook
AND THE NEWS

Equal Justice

All who believe in equal justice and who abhor discrimination and violations of civil rights are horrified at the wanton killing of a 14-year-old Negro boy in Money, Miss.

The youth, whose only crime was an alleged "wolf-whistle," was brutally beaten and his body was later recovered from a nearby river. Two white men have been indicted for this brutal murder.

In this case, the CIO feels a special personal interest. The youthful victim was the grandson of a CIO Steelworker. USWA Pres. David J. McDonald has quite correctly demanded that Mississippi's governor move with speed and determination to bring the killers to trial for murder.

The entire world will be watching this trial; demanding equal justice for the slain youth and the accused. The accused men deserve and must have a fair trial. We want no "lynch law" atmosphere.

But neither will we tolerate a travesty of justice because the victim was a Negro. Stacked juries and a Ku Klux Klan atmosphere would be equally reprehensible.

A fair-minded American judge once declared: "Justice is color-blind." *In this case, it must be color-blind.* Neither the skin of the victim, nor of the accused, can be the issue in this trial.

Next Step On GAW

Labor Sec. Mitchell has reported an initial government okay to the guaranteed wage plans won by CIO unions in the auto, can and agricultural implement industries.

We are pleased; but not surprised, for the programs worked out in collective bargaining were carefully and thoughtfully conceived and are fully legal.

The Secretary is still studying the advisability of urging state legislatures to revamp laws which, in some states, bar supplemental unemployment compensation under these new contracts. The essential justice of the case is so clear that we are confident Mitchell will take this action too as soon as he completes his study.

Hate Drive Against UNESCO

Certainly no affiliate of the United Nations, and probably few organizations in our time, have been as roundly and unjustly attacked as has UNESCO.

Many of these attacks have come in American Legion meetings. Hence the Legion set up a committee to investigate and weigh the charges.

That report (see Page 5) has now been released and the Legion committee deserves congratulations for the thoroughness, objectivity and, above all, fearlessness with which it fulfilled its mission.

The pressure from the "hate groups" must have been tremendous. Now that they have been thwarted, it is to be expected they will attack the Legion's own committee.

Union members, who are Legionnaires, will undoubtedly see more of this battle in the months to come. We urge them to read the report which reaches the same conclusions that the CIO long ago reached.

UNESCO is NOT communistic or atheistic. *It is a sound, sensible, decent approach to the promotion of international cultural and educational cooperation.*

The Legion committee has given UNESCO a fair trial; it has found UNESCO innocent of all the vile charges against it.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Executive Vice President

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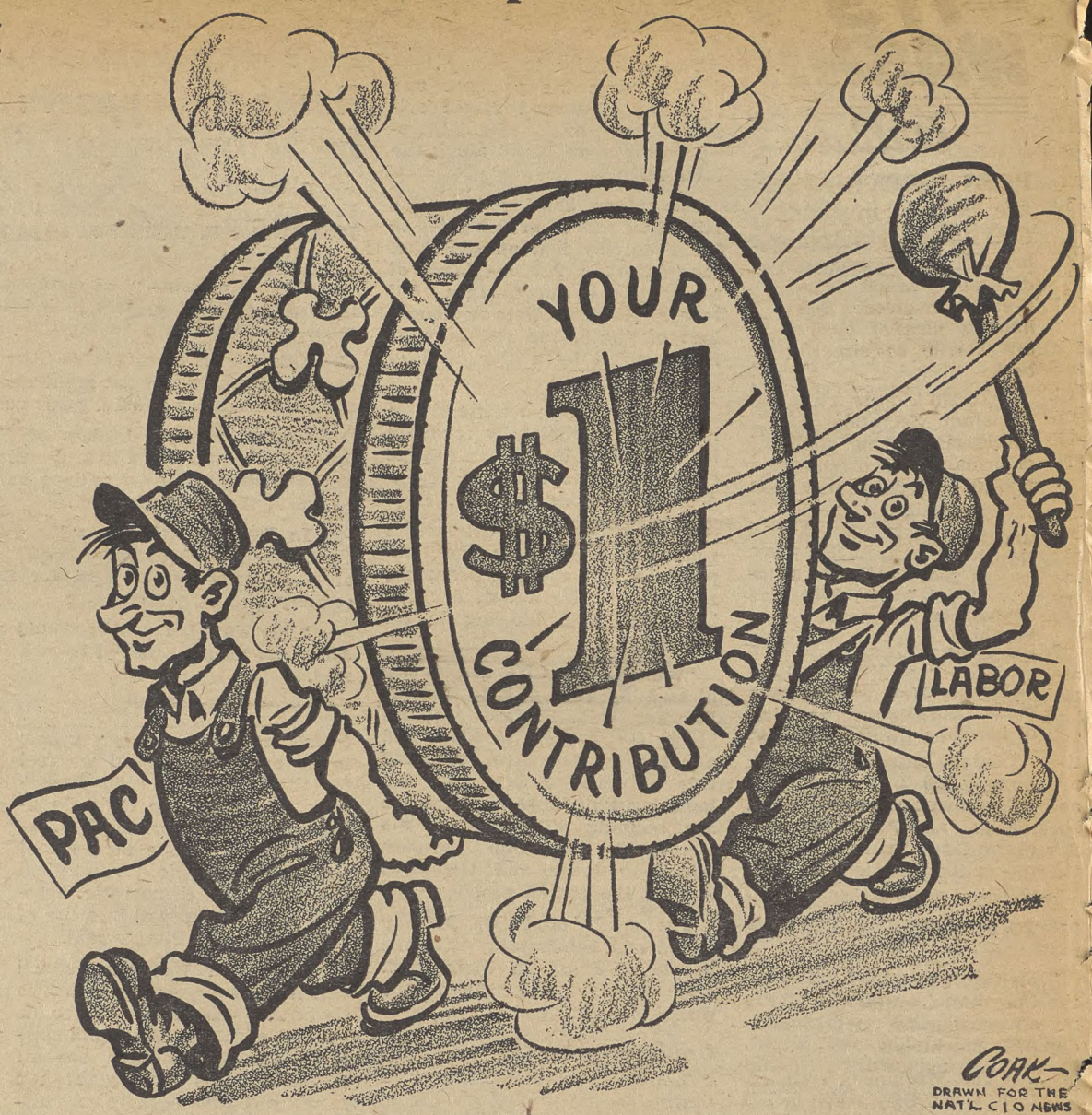
Strike Up The Band!



In Other Words—

United Labor And The Good Society

The importance of the role that the merged labor movement should play in state and federal governments is set forth by Gov. Leader (D. Pa.) in the following digest of an article he wrote for Press Associates—PAI.

By GEORGE M. LEADER
Governor of Pennsylvania

AFTER 20 YEARS, labor unions can anticipate the beginning of a real era of unity and solidarity. The merger agreement of the AFL and the CIO bids to transform the economic features of American society.

LEADER

More Americans than ever before will be enrolled voluntarily in a single labor association. More will be supporting the fundamental objectives of organized labor: achievement of an ever-better standard of living for the average man; attainment of security for community and family; maintenance of reason and equity in labor-management relations; and confirmation that issues are best solvable through persuasion and discussion.

Roughly, 65 million Americans work gainfully in the most productive enterprise system of the entire world. The strength of the labor movement rests on the ever-increasing rolls of its membership. Organizing the unorganized is unionism's number one objective.

The year 1955 marks a period of decision for American labor. The skill of our leaders in the art of social engineering is put to the test by the increased use of automation and the imminent practical application of atoms for peace to the energy sources of mass production.

Labor, too, must manifest a vision for tomorrow in the context of exigencies of today. Of this we can be sure. *Our nation will not suffer silently the extravagant price of unemployment for economic transition or mutely ride out the buffeting storms of technological change.*

A national policy and a national inventory for economic development and full employment have long been goals discussed by labor's representatives. Organized labor helped bring about the widespread acceptance of the proposition that government is an active rather than a passive partner in the people's business of achieving prosperity and progress.

With increasing evidence, it is becoming apparent that the frontiers of social development for the maintenance of labor's objectives are as much in the respective state capitals as they are in Washington, D. C.

Labor legislation, state social security, unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, educational, welfare, and public assistance goals require the constant concern of organized labor in the legislative corridors of every state capitol.

Without the drama of sweeping national issues, nevertheless, the economic welfare of a community, the public services needed in times of stress by an average family, the job opportunities available for a competent worker, are all factors deeply affected by the growing decisions of state administrations.

Existence of Twentieth Century

Labor recognizes the individual's well-being depends upon the status of the community. Labor works for more schools to fill the needs of a growing student population; more mental health clinics to ease the stigma of national scandal from state treatment of the mentally deranged; more efficient administration of public services; more clinical and hospital facilities for the sick, the aged and infirm; more equitable standards of unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation for those who are victims of economic dislocation.

Labor has a primary obligation to join our fellow citizens in bringing to posts of public responsibility, executives and legislators whose political philosophies acknowledge the existence of the Twentieth Century.

State administrations recognize in an ever-increasing degree the responsibility of organized labor to bring vision and counsel into public discussion and public affairs—to help make each state a reasonable facsimile of the good society to which all Americans aspire.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

PRES. EISENHOWER'S CABINET and subcabinet officials are notably impartial in their attitude toward AFL and CIO unions which have relations with their private business firms. It doesn't make any difference which federation is involved: *Eisenhower's men of business are hostile to either or both.*

Labor Relations At The Cabinet Level

It isn't quite clear what kind of connection Lothair Teetor, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, maintains with the Perfect Circle piston ring company in Indiana. Teetor used to be board chairman, and president of the Indiana Chamber of Commerce, and an anti-union member of the Indiana Legislature.

As of now, he is no longer Perfect Circle board chairman, and he hasn't specified what stock interest or other *"advisory"* interest he continues.

Still, Perfect Circle is struck by the CIO United Auto Workers —and Teetor's political buddy, Indiana Gov. Craig (R.), couldn't be doing a better job in harassing the strike than if he were following Teetor's specific directions.

Gov. Craig shot 40 State police cars, plus two troop carriers, plus a State police airplane, into Hagerstown, Ind., as his method of handling the UAW strike.

A governor with a sense of responsibility doesn't have to try to run industrial relations with State police and troop carriers. A well-intentioned and well-informed governor handles industrial relations with reasonableness, impartiality and common sense, with the objective of soothing tempers rather than exasperating them. But Teetor's pal Craig, thinks that he ought to use the State police as a bulldozer.

The Other Fellow

We have, playing the anti-AFL end, Interior Sec. Douglas McKay, who admits he retains majority stock interest in the McKay Chevrolet-Cadillac agency in Salem, Ore., and whose firm is openly advertising for strikebreakers to bust a protest walkout by the AFL Machinists.

The Machinists have had a contract with McKay's firm since 1948. When they asked new wage rates last year, they got a counter-offer to knock down remuneration, the union shop, and seniority. They finally struck—and McKay-Chevrolet is blatantly crying for scabs.

McKay-Chevrolet has published newspaper advertisements requesting "experienced" mechanics to sign up for jobs at the expense of long-time workers, specifying that "permanent employment" was offered and that union membership was "not necessary."

The ads also offered *"factory training"* in General Motors operations to the *"experienced"* mechanics invited to grab jobs at substandard wages and working conditions.

McKay belatedly claimed that he had nothing to do with active operations of the agency, of which he admits he owns stock control. He said he had given his son-in-law a power of attorney, and that the son-in-law had *"absolute authority"* over operations.

This is a plea of confession without even the merit of avoidance.

McKay personally crossed the picket line when visiting Salem.

McKay has not denied union charges that although he claims to have given *"absolute authority"* to his son-in-law, he examines the books and financial statements of the agency when he is in Salem.

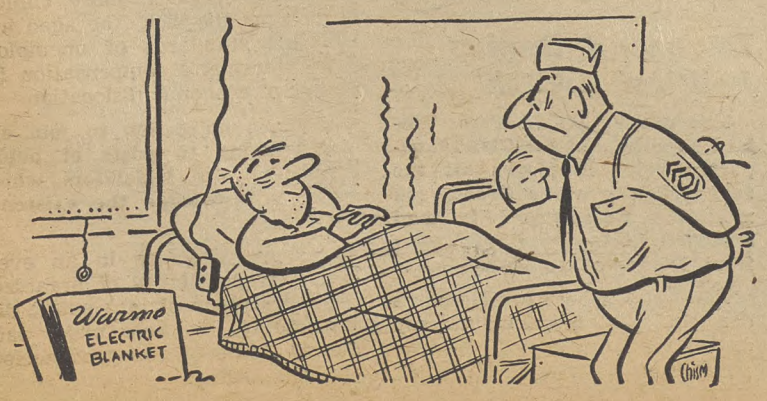
'Convenient Front Man'

McKay hasn't yet tried to claim, in spite of opportunities given him, that his "power of attorney" to his son-in-law is absolute, final and irrevocable. The son-in-law is a convenient front man to run McKay's agency while McKay is taking time off to try to ruin the public power program as a member of Eisenhower's Cabinet.

Labor Sec. Mitchell had a little trouble with Lothair Teetor last year, when Teetor had the nerve to tell a Kansas City businessmen's audience that his Commerce Dept. had opposed certain changes in the unemployment compensation laws that Mitchell got Eisenhower to endorse.

Mitchell couldn't get Teetor fired, although the man should have been fired, obviously, as a "non-loyal" member of "the team."

As for McKay, the Machinists are getting bitter amusement from rereading a letter written by the Interior Dept. Secretary in 1950, when he was running for re-election as Oregon's Governor, pledging himself to work *"earnestly and cooperatively"* with union leaders and signing himself, *"Sincerely yours."*



Book Review—

Legion Unit Studies UNESCO, Quashes Hate Group Charges

By EUGENE A. KELLEY

UNESCO, the bitterly attacked affiliate of the United Nations, was given a clean bill of health by a special committee of the American Legion in a report which will be presented to the Legion's national convention next month in Miami, Fla.

Giving the organization its full name—the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization — the Legionnaire's group found that it *"is not atheistic"* and is *"in no sense or degree communistic."*

Further, the special committee declared that "UNESCO is not favorable toward world government; that the programs and functions of UNESCO are not such as to tend toward world government; that the U. S. National Commission for UNESCO, individually and as a group, are strongly opposed to world government."

The Legion itself has been highly critical of some phases of UNESCO. This criticism welled to the convention floor on several occasions. For the past 18 months a special committee has been studying UNESCO, its activities, its critics and its detractors.

The committee was headed by Ray Murphy, past national commander. It included a past national president of the Legion Auxiliary, two past department commanders, a former department chaplain and a member of the Legion's national executive committee.

Apologize For Length

While apologizing for the length of the report, the committee said it was essential to include literally scores of exhibits and to present charges and comment on the many issues raised against UNESCO. The committee said it *"found no joy in its task."*

"We have no choice," it reported, "in view of the nature of the task which has been ours, and in view of the fact that our intelligence, integrity and loyalty to the American Legion and to America has been questioned, and that coercive attempts have been made to thwart the mandate of the 1954 national convention that this committee continue its study.

"The pressures which have been put on us are without precedent in the long and honorable history of the American Legion."

The committee said it was *"deeply disturbed by an intolerance and implacability of attitude that we have found all too prevalent and which can serve no one well."*

UNESCO, it found, is an autonomous specialized international agency affiliated with but not controlled by the UN. It was set up to promote *"international cultural and educational cooperation."* It has 72 member states. This country pays about 30%, or $3.1 million, of its annual budget under congressional authorization.

Benton Speech Examined

Much of the criticism and skepticism concerning UNESCO among many Legionnaires and the public dates from a 1946 speech by former Assistant Sec. of State William Benton, onetime Senator from Connecticut.

Benton, the committee said, was quoted as follows:

"We are at the beginning of a long process of breaking down the walls of national sovereignty . . . in this process UNESCO can be—and indeed must be—the pioneer."

This was interpreted to mean that the speaker stood for world government. But the committee studied the entire speech and found Benton's remarks were taken out of context and the key—the first sentence—actually was said this way:

"We are at the beginning of a long process of breaking down the walls of national sovereignty and of persuading the peoples of this world to study each other and to cooperate with each other."

The committee studied the charge that "UNESCO is a child of the State Dept. where people like Alger Hiss were in full control . . ." It was impossible to find the first source of this charge, but the committee failed to find any evidence that Hiss "had any part whatsoever in the concept, the development, the building, the administration, the program or the direction of UNESCO."

The late Harry Dexter White was also charged with giving particular attention "to the establishment of UNESCO at San Francisco in 1945." The facts, the committee discovered, are that UNESCO was established in London and Harry Dexter White did not have "even the remotest connection" with it.

Replying to the charge that *"red fronters"* built UNESCO in London, the committee reported that the U. S. commission for this purpose included a GOP congressman, Sen. Murray (D. Mont.), several eminent college presidents and deans, and an official of the AFL Ladies Garment Workers, a union known for its strong anti-Communist stand.

'Subversion' Hit

The American Flag Committee, so-called, of Philadelphia was cited by the committee as the origin of many anti-UNESCO charges dating to 1951, when they called it *"subversive."* The Philadelphia group alleged that UNESCO would pervert education in the U. S. through a series of small pamphlets.

These pamphlets were studied by the Legionnaires and found to range "from the boring to the innocuous to the interestingly informational. *"They are as subversive, at worst, as the tales of Hans Christian Andersen,"* they added.

But the American Flag Committee, the Legion committee reported, was organized in 1950 as the successor to W. Henry McFarland, Jr.'s Nationalist Action League, a title abandoned after the league was designated as Fascist by the U. S. attorney-general. In 1947 McFarland was a speaker at a rally in Washington, D. C., run by Gerald L. K. Smith, noted hate-monger.

Cries that UNESCO advocated "godlessness," "atheism" and "communism" were often raised. But the committee from the Legion found a text prepared for use in Catholic schools said this:

"The preamble to UNESCO's constitution . . . is a noble and wise attempt to promote mutual trust and understanding among peoples and nations. It is the 20th Century's attempt to drive away the dark shadows of hate and fear from the world by flooding it with the radiant light of eternal Truth."

An official of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. reported to the Legion committee:

"I must say frankly that many of the accusations which your committee has been called on to investigate seem to me so absurd and preposterous that I find it hard to believe they were framed with serious and sincere intent.

"I am vastly more concerned over the existence in America of the mentality some of these charges reflect than I am over any faults that may be discovered in structure, program or personnel of UNESCO or the National Commission."

Report Praised

The New York Times said editorially that the special committee's report on UNESCO gives the American Legion "the perfect opportunity to undo its previous ill-considered action in condemning UNESCO on the basis of the prejudiced and distorted criticisms that have been leveled against it largely by persons who are opposed to any form of reasoned international cooperation."

UNESCO's basic purposes are sound, the Times said. It added, "Its direction and philosophy are entirely in accord with long-established American policy to foster improvement of education, health, technology and culture throughout the world. To equate UNESCO with subversion is either ignorance or wilful nonsense."

CIO Aids UNESCO

The CIO has been a member of the U. S. National Commission for UNESCO since it was established by the 79th Congress. Associate Dir. of Research Frank Fernbach is the CIO's present representative on the commission.

Prior to Fernbach's appointment, last year, CIO Dir. of Research & Education Stanley H. Ruttenberg was one of the commission's three vice chairmen. CIO officials and officers of numerous international unions have attended conferences of UNESCO and its related groups both in this country and overseas.

Truman Sees CIO-AFL Merger 'Scaring' GOP

By TED OGAR

THE UPCOMING CIO-AFL merger "is scaring the daylights out of the Republicans," Ex-Pres. Truman told the annual Detroit Labor Day rally.

He warned that GOP politicians *"are getting ready to play pretty rough."*

The Republican Administration is "afraid of what you will do in the elections of '56," the peppery 71-year-old former President declared.

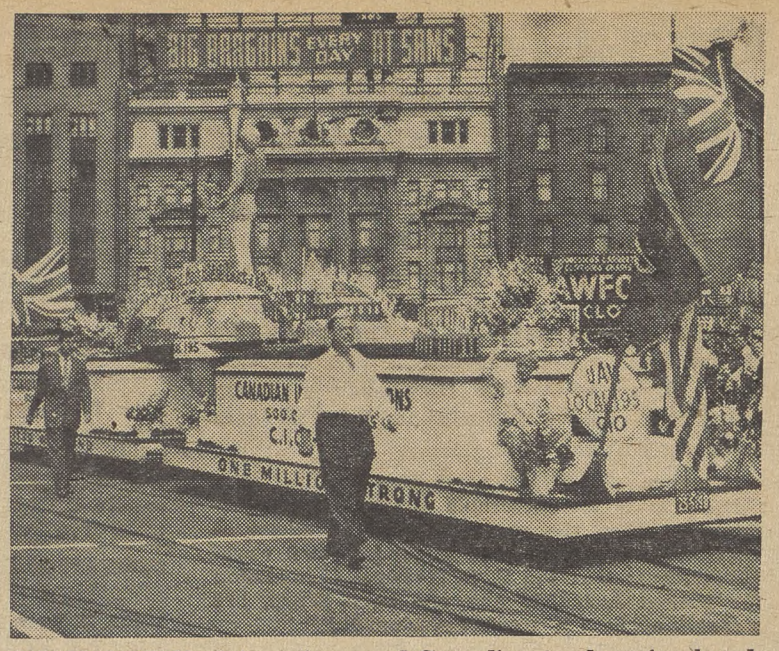
This fear of labor, he said, resulted in the recent federal indictment of the CIO Auto Workers for alleged misuse of union funds to support political candidates on its weekly television program.

Called 'Impractical'

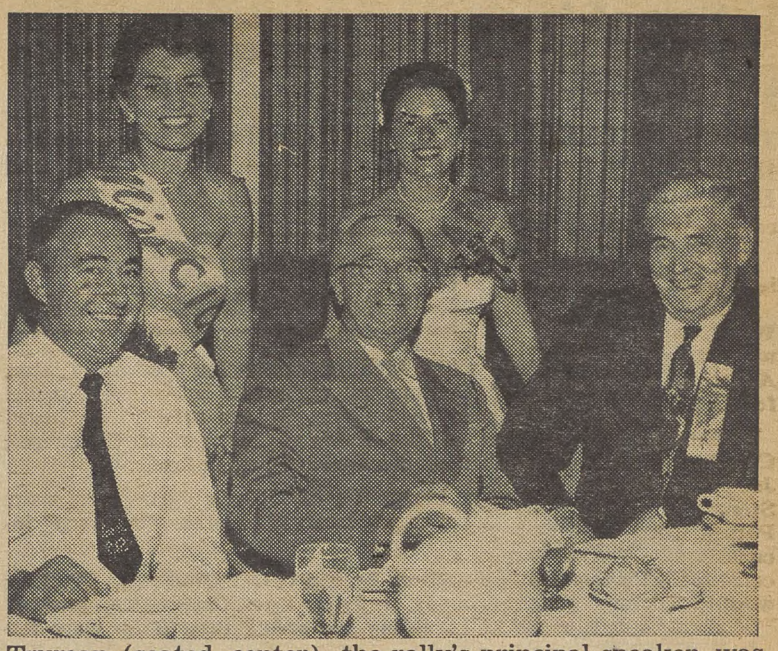
Truman recalled that an Administration spokesman admitted early this year that such cases are "almost impossible, certainly impractical, to prosecute."

"Nevertheless," he said, "they now come along and indict a union because it supported a Democratic candidate for the U. S. Senate. You can judge for yourself what caused this about-face. To me, it seems that certain Republicans are getting ready to play pretty rough.

"But I don't believe that the men and women of the free labor movement in the United States are going to be intimidated in the exercise of their constitutional rights."



SOLIDARITY of American and Canadian trade union bonds is demonstrated as float (left) from UAW-CIO Local 195, Windsor, Ont., wheels through historic Cadillac Square in Detroit during Labor Day parade. Right, former Pres.



Truman (seated, center), the rally's principal speaker, was feted at luncheon. Flanking him are UAW Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey (left) and Sen. McNamara (D. Mich.), parade marshal. Standing are Labor Day Queens.

Truman spoke in historic Cadillac Square to a crowd of 30,000 unionists following a joint AFL-CIO parade which drew 135,000 marchers and spectators.

Predicts Victory

Earlier, the veteran campaigner predicted a Democratic victory in 1956.

"In 1952 the people wanted a change," he said. "They had it. They are tired of it.

"Now they are going to go back to good government. It has done them good to find out what they have thrown away."

Truman picked up this theme in his formal address, urging his listeners to vote for the Democratic presidential nominee next year.

"I am not in a position to tell you who he will be," he said, "but I can assure you of this: he will be a good man and he will be a friend of labor.

"That's the way it ought to be, because the needs of those in the ranks of labor are the basic needs of all our people. And I can also tell you this: the Democratic candidate will be your friend during his whole term of office."

The occasion was an appropriate one. It was in 1948, when Truman kicked off his successful election campaign in the Motor City, that Detroit had its first joint AFL-CIO Labor Day parade with the two organizations marching on opposite sides of the street. This year, there was one, unified line of march.

"The fact that you have come so far along the road to unity is a great tribute to the statesmanship of George Meany and Walter Reuther," Truman said. "I know these men. They are wise, able and patriotic leaders. Your organizations are in good hands.

"When the unity movement is successfully completed, you will gain new strength for the tasks that lie ahead. And there will be some serious struggles ahead —you can be sure of that."

The Labor Day celebration, co-sponsored by the Wayne County CIO Council and the Detroit and Wayne County Federation of Labor, drew 60,000 marchers and 75,000 spectators. There were dozens of bands, floats and novel marching groups. Thousands of placards hailed unity and spelled out goals for the soon-to-be-merged organizations.

Sen. McNamara (D. Mich.) occupied his familiar role of grand marshal of the parade, a post he first held as president of Detroit's AFL Pipefitters.

UAW-CIO Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey told the cheering crowd that *"the AFL and the CIO are already together here—both in spirit and in action."*

More Organizing

The new merged federation, he said, will be able to make tremendous strides in organizing the unorganized. Touching on the political indictment of the auto union, Mazey pledged a vigorous court fight, declaring:

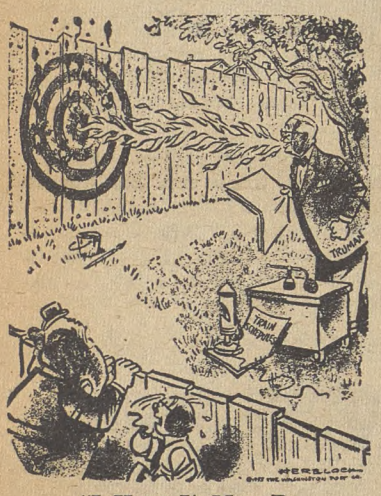
"We will not be intimidated, we will not be frightened; we will continue to vigorously exercise our right of free speech."

The rally paid tribute to Frank X. Martel, Detroit AFL president for 36 years, who died the previous week. Martel had been scheduled as the program's AFL spokesman.

Detroit Parade Upset Schedule

Michigan's Gov. Williams (D.) had to abandon a Detroit speech scheduled prior to his introduction of former Pres. Truman on radio and television.

The speaking program got off to a late start because the record Labor Day parade went a half hour longer than the estimated three hours.



"I Hear It May Be A Warm Autumn."

Carey Says GOP Administration Displays 'Most Hopeless Ineptitude'

REPLYING to the "very minor prophets" who foresee a new pressure group in the labor movement merger, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey told a CIO-AFL Labor Day rally in Akron, O., that "the pressures will be in the direction of building a better democracy for ourselves, our children and for all America."

JAMES B. CAREY

Carey reviewed labor's gain's over the past 20 years and saw as its greatest advance a steady growth "of true industrial democracy."

"It was in a sense a revolution almost as great as that fomented and fought by our forefathers at Bunker Hill, Valley Forge and Yorktown," he declared.

"We changed a way of life, we overturned the traditions of centuries and in doing it, we made America a land in which every man could hold his head a little higher — where every woman might look more tenderly on her children and plan for them a future with dignity that never existed before."

Carey warned that justice achieved across the bargaining table "can be swept away by the tide of oppression swelling from our legislative halls." He predicted success for labor's campaign to humanize Ohio's unemployment compensation laws.

America, he continued, needs the kind of inspiration and direction that organized labor can supply because in Washington "we have an Administration that displays the most hopeless ineptitude of any government in generations."

Carey, who is president of the CIO Electrical Workers, said the titular head of the party in power "administers as much by default as by conscious assumption of the powers vested in him."

"The gentleman has a charming and infectious smile—but he has an incredibly bad attendance record, so bad that he would be tossed out of any factory in Akron," Carey said.

"I like to think that if Pres. Eisenhower knew, or cared, what was going on around him he would put an instant stop to the increasing rape of our natural resources; to the financial policies that are making corporations richer at the expense of small businessmen; and to the attempts to shift tax burdens from the very rich to those who have fewer advantages."

Carey said that it is up to the trade union movement of America, "that great bulwark of democracy, 'to save our nation' from the tragic road down which this big business Administration has aimed its Cadillacs.."

ACWA Lends $100,000 To Cincinnati Employer

A COMPANY long on inventory and short on cash was back on solid financial footing last week as the result of a $100,000 loan from its employes, members of the CIO Clothing Workers.

The Hamilton Tailoring Co. of Cincinnati, O., which claims to be the largest made-to-measure clothing firm in the world, had expanded through recent acquisitions and found itself shy of cash.

Mgr. Jack Kroll of the ACWA-CIO Joint Board in Cincinnati, who is director of the CIO Political Action Committee, turned over a check for $100,000 to Pres. Alvin Heimann of the firm. Heimann thanked the union members for their vote to make the loan and their demonstration of loyalty.

Workers will have 10% deducted from their take-home pay as their share of the loan, receiving debenture bonds paying 3.5% interest. The firm will pay approximately $10,000 a month to the union until the debt is erased.

Kroll said he was at first reluctant to discuss the loan "because it might embarrass the company." He said it had been done a number of times before in Cincinnati and elsewhere.

Asked by reporters why the union would make a loan to management—a somewhat paradoxical situation—Kroll replied:

"Our members work in the place, it's their jobs. The union functions to protect people's jobs. We feel we're a part of the industry and an essential part of the community."

Townsend Denies Political Switch

The usually placid Pres. Willard Townsend of the CIO Transport Service Employes hit the roof recently when Newsweek magazine reported he had switched his political affiliation from Democrat to Republican.

Townsend, whose headquarters are in Chicago, indignantly denied the canard.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

THE CIO IS CONTINUING to organize workers all across this country, and in those situations where the Organization Dept. can be of help we do everything possible to assist in campaigns wherever needed.

We have just concluded campaigns that are of major importance in three different parts of the nation.

The Alaska Fishermen's Union, with headquarters in Seattle, Wash., recently finished a referendum vote among the membership which favored the CIO by an overwhelming vote of 1432 to 92. Field Assistant William J. Smith is to be congratulated for laying the foundation of this affiliation.

Another victory by the CIO Stone and Allied Workers in Carlsbad, N. M., was due in large part to the fine work of CIO Reps. Joe Kirk, Harold Ash and John Ramsay, along with the staff of the Stone & Allied Workers, in winning over the hardrock miners of the Potash Corp. of America from the Mine-Mill Union. This can be considered a major victory of the Stone Workers and reflects the constant effort applied by CIO in bringing trade unionism to the workers.

In Baltimore, Dir. Albert Attallah of the CIO Steelworkers reports a tremendous victory among the workers of the Crown Cork and Seal Co. Of 2290 eligible, the Steelworkers received 1381 votes with only 754 against. USWA Rep. Glea Smith, assisted by Rep. Arnold Hensley, are to be commended for this fine victory.

CIO REG. DIR. IRWIN DESHETLER reports that the CIO Auto Workers won an important election among workers of the Osbrink Mfg. Co., Los Angeles, Calif. by a vote of 190 to 68 against.

Sec. Treas. Al Hartnett of the CIO Electrical Workers reports the following victories: Westinghouse, Baltimore, Md.; DuBois Co., Cincinnati, O.; Ironrite Co., Mt. Clemens, Mich.; Intl. Resistance Corp., Asheville, N. C.

CIO Reg. Dir. Michael Mann reports the following CIO election victories in Reg. II: Advance Pressure Castings, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., UAW-CIO; Precision Gears & Products, Inc., Paterson, N. J., UAW-CIO; Electronic Tube Coil Co., Orange, N. J.; Friden Calculating Machine Co., Inc., New York, N. Y. and Acme Electric Co., Cuba, N. Y., all IUE-CIO; Queens Lithographing Corp., Long Island City, N. Y., Lithographers; Kentile, Inc., Brooklyn, Rubber Workers; U. S. Gypsum Co., Clark, N. J., Paperworkers.

CIO Reg. Dir. George DeNucci reports that the workers of the Posture Products Co., Massillon, O., in a recent election favored the CIO Steelworkers. In an election among maintenance employes of Borden Milk Products, Zanesville, O., the workers chose the CIO Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union. At the Champion Spark Plug Co., Cambridge, O., the CIO Auto Workers won the victory.

The CIO Furniture Workers won a fine victory at the Mullins Lumber Co., Mullins, S. C., where workers voted overwhelmingly in favor of the CIO.

Predicts Ike's Defeat—

Morse Gets Whoop-Te-Do At Los Angeles Labor Day Rally

By HENRY SANTIESTEVAN

SOME 20,000 CIO members, their wives, children and friends in Southern California celebrated Labor Day at a picnic, and heard strongly liberal talks by Sen. Morse (D. Ore.) and Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock of the CIO Auto Workers.

The crowd swarmed to the event, sponsored by the Greater Los Angeles CIO Council, despite a record-smashing 100-degree heat wave.

Political action was the main theme, and Council PAC workers roamed through the throng collecting voluntary PAC dollars, registering voters, and "talking up" coming campaign battles to be faced by organized labor.

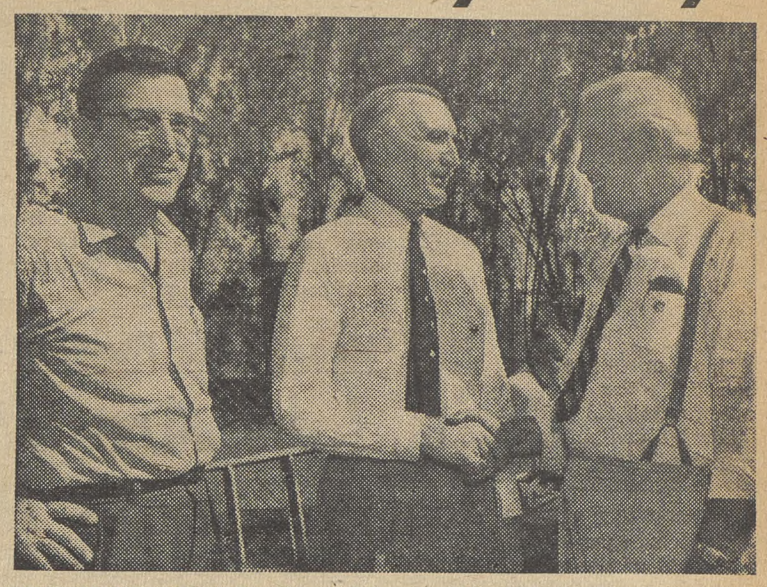
Morse brought the crowd to its feet twice in standing ovations with a talk that was punctuated with applause.

Loudest whoop-te-do came as he concluded with a prediction that Pres. Eisenhower would be defeated in 1956 by the Democratic candidate.

"I happen to be one Democrat," Morse said, "who will welcome the candidacy of Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1956, because we are going to defeat him with the Democratic candidate."

Woodcock, who was introduced by Charles Bioletti, director of UAW Reg. 6, predicted the coming merger of CIO and AFL would result in historic advances by organized labor, particularly in organizing the unorganized.

He described the outstanding success of the pact between the UAW-CIO and the AFL Machinists, adding that the UAW will continue to extend the hand of solidarity to the IAM.



VICTORY IN '56—Sen. Morse (D. Ore.) receives congratulations from Sec.-Treas. Albert T. Lunceford (right) of Greater Los Angeles CIO Council after predicting Pres. Eisenhower's defeat in '56 campaign. Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock (left) of CIO Auto Workers was another speaker at the Los Angeles CIO's Labor Day picnic attended by some 20,000 persons.

In reference to recent UAW collective bargaining gains, Woodcock predicted that within five years as much progress would be made in the guaranteed wage as had been made in a like period in pension improvements.

He also noted the importance of the aircraft industry, particularly in Southern California, and indicated the UAW would pay increasing attention to its problems.

MORSE sharply criticized Sen. Knowland (D. Calif.), whom he called a "reactionary Republican leader." He accused him of attempting to railroad a measure through the Senate which would have given away control of atomic energy to private enterprise interests.

He credited Rep. Holifield (D. Calif.) with the "single-handed organization" of a fight in Congress to preserve the people's rights in control of atomic power. Holifield, in whose congressional district the picnic was held, made a short talk.

The Oregon Senator firmly warned his audience to *"get every worker in America registered—and then vote in the great contest of 1956."*

How The Man Behind Joe DiMag Feels—

Leonard Woodcock, a CIO Auto Workers vice president who followed Sen. Morse on the speaker's stand at the Labor Day picnic in Los Angeles, ruefully observed that it was like "coming up to bat in the World Series right after Joe DiMaggio has hit a home run and cleared the bases."

Nevertheless, Woodcock held his appreciative audience with a resounding talk that was a distinct hit.

CIO Flood Relief Fund Grows

SIZABLE contributions to the CIO Emergency Flood Relief Committee last week brought the fund to a new high level and insured the effectiveness of assistance to thousands of CIO members in the northeastern states.

With agonizing slowness plants were resuming production in several areas or nearing the point when workers could be recalled to mills cleared of countless tons of silt and debris.

Thousands of homes were once more habitable, and transportation problems eased as military Bailey bridges were thrown across streams to replace spans washed away.

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, chairman of the Flood Relief Committee, reported contributions during the last few days included $1500 from the CIO Utility Workers, $1000 from the New York City CIO Council, $2000 from the CIO Glass Workers and $500 from the CIO Paperworkers as well as scores of gifts from other locals and councils.

Dir. Leo Perlis of the National CIO Community Services Committee toured flood-hit cities of Connecticut and paid tribute to the Red Cross and CIO-CSC staff members who worked closely in helping to aid flood victims.

CIO people, Perlis said, were on all strategic Red Cross committees. He likened the damage in cities such as Winsted, Conn., to that of Warsaw, which he visited after World War II.

He lauded the Red Cross flood relief work, pointing out that while CIO and Red Cross had frequently taken differing positions, their work in this field was "superb."

He said he was satisfied that gifts of clothing to the Red Cross were a waste of time, energy and money, since warehouses bulge with the items.

"Flood victims are dignified humans," Perlis said, "and there is no need for them to wear hand-me-downs when the Red Cross gives clothing checks.

"Cash gifts are what the Red Cross needs, but even then the need is glaring for a federal disaster insurance program. Even under its best policies, the Red Cross has what amounts to a means test and relief on the scale necessary after such a disaster can only be undertaken by the government."

THE SPIRIT of CIO people, officials and rank and file alike, was inspiring, Perlis added. He commended Carmen Romano and Kenneth Knott, of the CIO-CSC staff in Connecticut, and John Spadaccino in Lower Bucks County, Pa., for exceptional work.

All over the nation, from California to Michigan to Long Island, CIO affiliates were rallying to aid stricken union members.

Typical was the 9000-member Local 450 of the CIO Electrical Workers, which has adopted the town of Winsted in an ROW campaign—Relief of Winsted—to provide part of the help necessary to restore the almost-demolished town.

Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D. N. J.), said that he will introduce a bill when Congress reconvenes to provide a federal program of disaster insurance at "reasonable" cost to private homes and businesses.

USWA Aide Dies In Auto Collision

Mike Prohinsky, a CIO Steelworkers field representative for 12 years, was killed last week in an auto collision near Baltimore. He was 54.

He was returning to his home at Greenfield, Pa., near Pittsburgh, after visiting his son, Norman, in Baltimore. For the past four years, Prohinsky was on the staff of USWA-CIO Dist. 16, near Pittsburgh, and before that was assigned to Dist. 7, Philadelphia. He was a member of USWA-CIO Local 1843 at the Jones & Laughlin Pittsburgh plant.

200 Seamen's Jobs Saved

JOBS were saved for 200 American seamen when the way was cleared for the United States Lines to buy the South Atlantic Steamship Lines, the CIO Maritime Union said last week.

The ships have been operated under the American flag, but South American also has a number of runaway ships under foreign flags.

It had been seeking an operating differential subsidy for the four ships, but the Merchant Marine Act bars such grants to companies operating foreign-flag ships in competition with American ships. United States Lines is under contract to the NMU-CIO.

URW Wins 12c Increase At Goodrich

A NEW contract providing a 12c general hourly increase for 15,000 B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co. employes was approved last week by the CIO Rubber Workers 48 hours before a strike deadline.

Negotiations, which started Aug. 23, ended in New York City with announcement of terms similar to those reached a few days before with the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

The settlement on wages was in addition to terms agreed to earlier in the year improving pension and insurance benefits. The new pact provides an additional 2c hourly for workers in Los Angeles to correct inequities.

The URW-CIO negotiating team was headed by Special Rep. Rex Murray. New are a seventh paid holiday, wage adjustments for certain skilled workers, payment for jury duty, an improved vacation plan for those with 11 to 15 years' service, and free hospital and surgical insurance for retired workers and their dependents.

Negotiations with Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. will open Sept. 12 in Columbus, O., and with U. S. Rubber Co. on Sept. 20 in Cincinnati.

Employment Figures Up Again, Factory Jobs Lag

GOVERNMENT figures on employment and unemployment announced last week revealed a continued pattern of improvement in early August, but leave unexplained discrepencies that have persisted for months.

A joint report by the Census Bureau and Labor Dept. indicated a total of nearly 65.5 million were employed in early August.

The unemployment figure, however, although dropping to an estimated 2.3 million, is still higher by one million than the comparable figure for joblessness in August 1953.

GOVERNMENT officials attributed the increase in employment to absence of the usual seasonal decline in agricultural jobs.

Despite talk of "boom" and "unprecedented prosperity," the official statistics show that employment in manufacturing in August was 16.8 million—still some 700,000 less than in the all-time peak year of 1953.

Wage and salary employment in all non-agricultural establishments reached nearly 49.8 million—about 200,000 less than in August 1953, despite a presumptive increase in the labor force due to growing population.

The persistent discrepencies involve certain contradictions that appear on the face of Census Bureau and Labor Dept. statistics. According to Census, non-farm jobs jumped by 2.2 million between May and August, but according to Labor the increase was only 900,000.

In the face of disagreement between the two sets of government figures, the CIO Education and Research Dept. pointed out, there is general agreement that improvement is taking place but doubt as to whether jobs are at an all-time high, as the Administration claims.

CIO Query Supported On Job Figures

A BUSINESS newspaper, The New York Journal of Commerce, has joined the the CIO in calling for clarification of the discrepancies in recent employment figures released by two government agencies.

In an editorial entitled "Let's Get It Straight," the Journal declared: "As the CIO rightly says, the mathematical differences are much too big to be glossed over."

The CIO had charged that the confusion in statistics presented a distorted view of not only the number of unemployed workers but also of the entire economy.

The Journal editorial supports the contentions of Stanley Ruttenberg, CIO research director.

THE CIO had adjusted the June and July figures of the two agencies to take into account the different areas covered. It concluded that the BLS showed a decrease in nonfarm employment over the month at 600,000, while the Census Bureau found it to be a 900,000 increase.

While feeling that the July movement was a "bad" one to select The Journal of Commerce said:

"When all is said, however, it remains that the mathematical difference apparently cannot be rationalized away. It is still too big, and this is true when explanations of the divergent totals for July 1953 to July 1955 are taken into account."

—(PAI)

Economic Report—

Jobs Are Still Trailing As Boom Rolls On

THE NATION'S economy is speeding along at a record rate and building up to a still greater pace, according to the current Economic Newsletter of the CIO Dept. of Education and Research, but employment still lags behind the levels of two years ago among such groups as manufacturing, mining, construction, transportation and utilities.

EMPLOYMENT: Increased about one million from June to 65 million in July, according to the Census Bureau. The CIO report noted:

"We're not too impressed with this report, because Census Bureau figures do not jibe with those of the Labor Dept. For example, Labor Dept. reports that non-farm employment has dropped 600,000 in the last two years. Census says non-farm employment has gone up 900,000."

UNEMPLOYMENT: Dropped in July to 2.5 million, down 200,000 from June but one million more than in July 1953. The CIO report noted:

"But, if the Labor Dept statistics are more correct than Census figures . . . total unemployment is much higher than the reported 2.5 million."

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT: Reached a yearly rate of $348.8 billion in the second quarter, up $10 billion from the first quarter, $15 billion from the peak two years ago, $27 billion from last year's low mark. The jump from last year was caused by more consumer and business spending.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION: July index rose one point to a new high of 140. The CIO report noted:

"But production gains still outpace employment's increase. July production was 2% above the peak of two years ago, while manufacturing employment was down 4%."

PROFITS: National City Bank report on 500 manufacturing corporations for the first half of 1955 shows profits up 30% from the 1954 period. Federal Trade Commission's report on first quarter shows profits for all manufacturing corporations up 27% from the 1954 period. The FTC report shows large firms are better off, smaller ones not so well off.

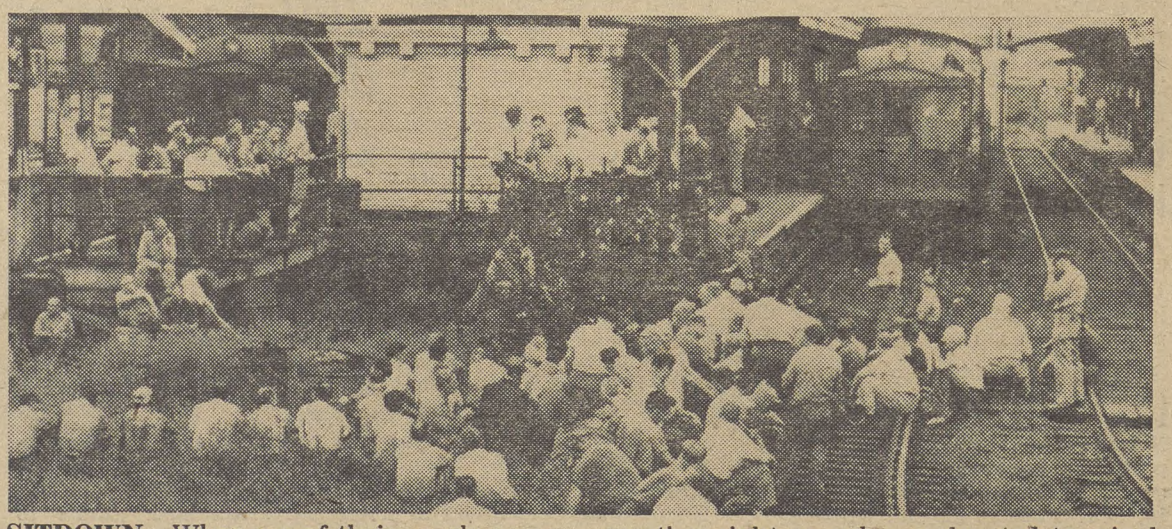
DIVIDENDS: An all-time high of $3.25 billion in payments for the first half of 1955, up 9.5% from the first half of 1954, was set for stocks on the New York Stock Exchange.

BUSINESS FAILURES: In the first half of this boom year, 5626 business failures were reported, an increase of 26% over the first half of 1953. Most were small businesses.

PRICES: The Consumer Price Index rose .3 of 1% to 114.7 in July, still .4 of 1% below July 1954.

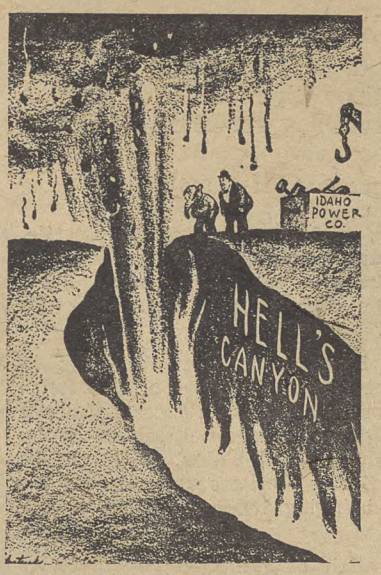
AUTO PRODUCTION: If production continues at its present rate, as expected, until 1956 models appear, at least 1.5 million new 1955 model cars will be in dealers' hands and must be sold before the new models go on the market.

FARM PROBLEMS: Prices are 3% below last year, 24% below 1951. Parity dropped from 88 in July 1954 to 84 in July 1955.



SITDOWN—When one of their number was suspended by the Philadelphia Transit Co., members of CIO Transport Workers Local 234 employed on maintenance jobs held a meeting right on subway-elevated terminal tracks at height of afternoon rush. They went back to work when the company agreed to reinstatement.

Hells Canyon Forces Plan 2-Front Fight



"It Sure Is, Isn't It?"

THE FIGHT to develop Hells Canyon through a federal multiple-purpose dam is being waged on two fronts despite a Federal Power Commission decision to turn over the area to piecemeal "development" by a high-cost private utility, the Idaho Power Co.

Sen. Magnuson (D. Wash.), joined by Sens. Morse and Neuberger (D. Ore.), served notice that Democrats would renew efforts in the next session of Congress to authorize a high-level federal dam.

ADVOCATES of the high-level dam formally requested a rehearing by the FPC, charging that the original decision misinterpreted and misapplied the Federal Power Act.

Mrs. Evelyn Cooper and Lucien Hilmer, counsel for the National Hells Canyon Association, eight Washington public utility districts and the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association also moved that the FPC grant a stay of execution of its pro-Idaho Power decision pending appeal to the courts.

Two other developments marked the intermediate stage of the fight:

- Magnuson said there were "good prospects" the courts would overrule the FPC and urged the people to prepare for "the same kind of prolonged battle" to save Hells Canyon that it took three decades ago to preserve the Columbia and Tennessee Rivers for public comprehensive development.

- Morse, author of the Senate bill to authorize a high-level dam, denounced Interior Sec. McKay for his continued "walk-out on the public interest."

The Hells Canyon fight got under way back in 1947, when the Army Engineers produced an engineering report on the benefits of a high-level federal dam to produce cheap electric power, flood control, irrigation and navigational benefits from the middle reaches of the Snake River.

THE SNAKE in this region separates Idaho and Oregon, and Hells Canyon is described as the "best remaining site" in the country for a major federal multiple-purpose dam. The dam would benefit both Western Idaho and Eastern Oregon, and would tie into the whole Columbia River complex of dams and generating facilities.

Idaho Power, a private utility controlled by eastern capital, responded to the Army Engineers report by asking the FPC for authority to build low-level dams of its own that would "preempt" the Hells Canyon site.

The Interior Dept. under former Pres. Truman and Sec. Chapman intervened before the FPC to oppose the applications. Truman recommended that a federal high-level dam be authorized by Congress.

Pres. Eisenhower dropped the Hells Canyon proposal from his first budget and McKay, within six months of taking office, abandoned the Interior Dept.'s opposition to Idaho Power's license requests.

In asking the FPC to grant a rehearing, counsel for the National Hells Canyon Association argued that there had been "gross and arbitrary abuse" in the decision.

GOP Hit On Jersey Jobless Pay

THE Republican-controlled New Jersey Senate was blamed by State CIO Council Pres. Paul Krebs for "unjustly denying unemployment compensation" to thousands of workers this summer.

Affected are workers employed in plants which close for vacation periods who do not have sufficient seniority to collect vacation pay. Such workers were eligible for benefits in the past, Krebs said, if they were able and available for work. In February, however, the State Supreme Court outlawed such payments.

The House last month passed a measure to give benefits to workers laid off without vacation pay who met all other requirements of the law. A GOP Senate caucus recently blocked passage of the bill.

"EVERY MEMBER of the State Senate," Krebs said, "has had several vacations — with pay — this year. In fact, every member of the State Legislature receives his full paycheck on the first day of the legislative year. They have a guaranteed annual wage.

"The generous manner in which they treat themselves makes even more cruel and callous the State Senate's action."

When will our Schools get Help? See Page 6

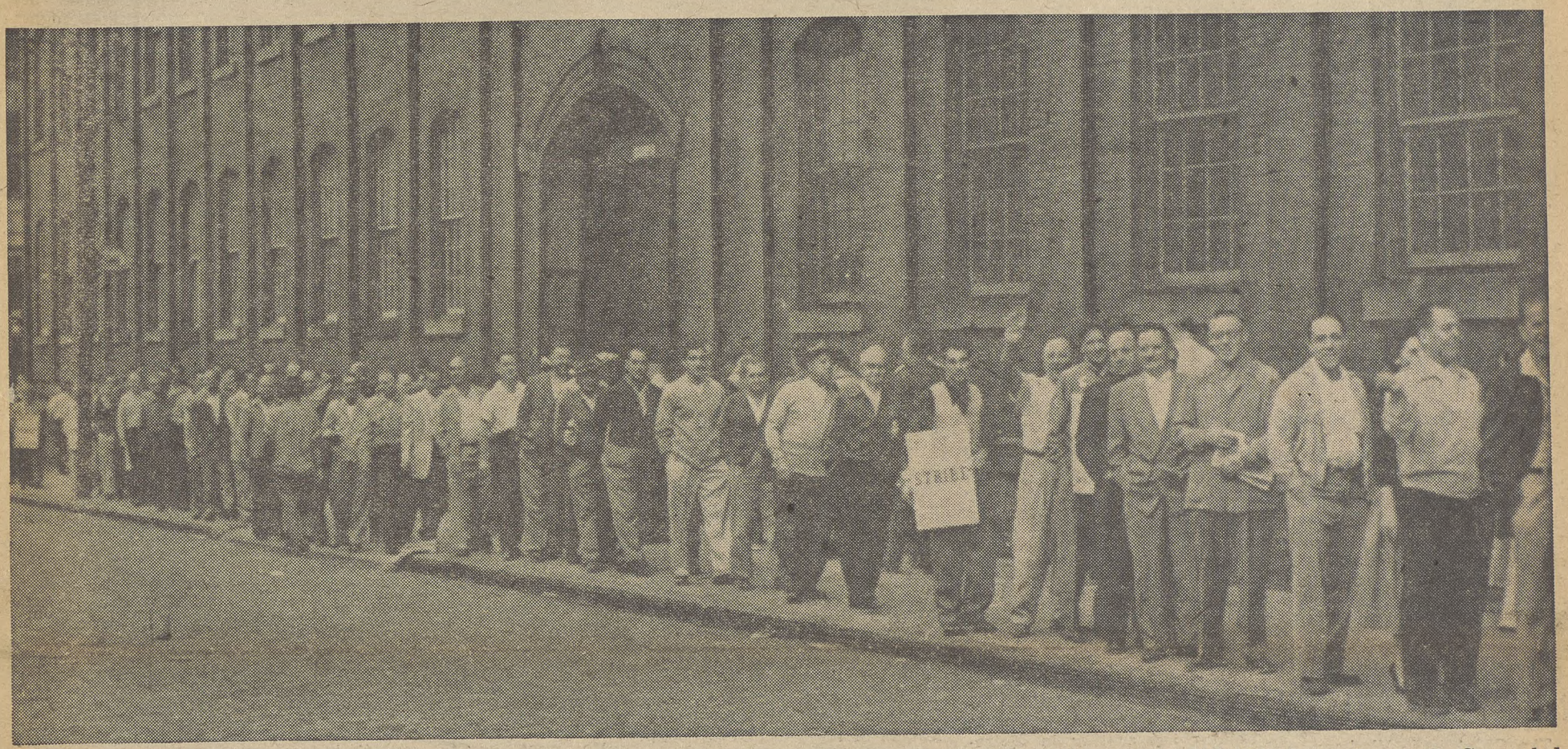
The CIO News

Official Weekly Publication, Congress of Industrial Organizations

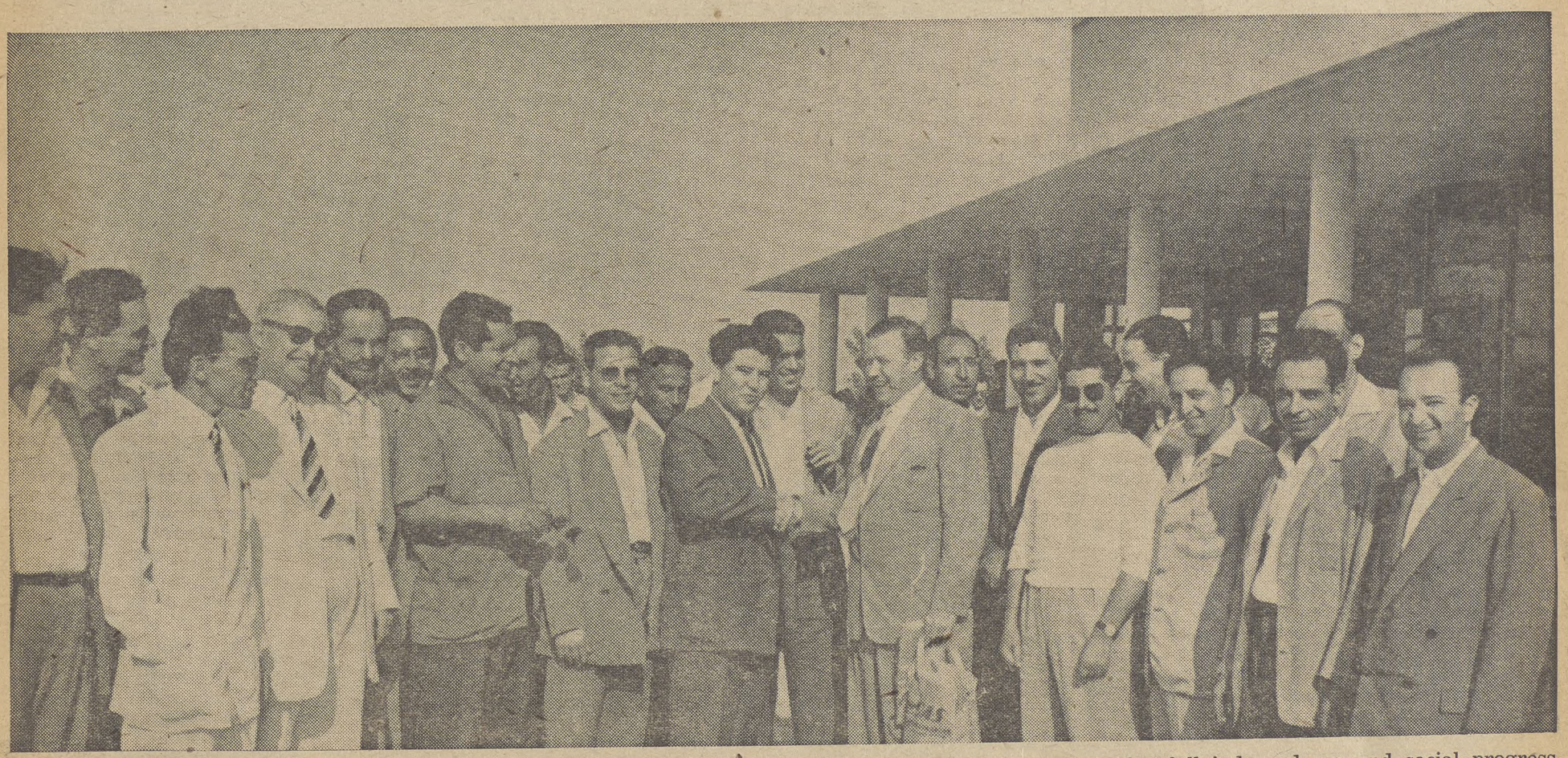
Washington, D. C., September 19, 1955 — Vol. 18, No. 38

CIO Challenges Dual Job Figures

—See Page 3



Walkout At Westinghouse— A long picket line of CIO Electrical Workers marches in front of the old Meter Div. plant of Westinghouse Electric Co. in Newark, N. J., during three-day walkout of some 60,000 IUE-CIO members at 27 Westinghouse plants across the nation. IUE-CIO Pres. James B. Carey led negotiations for the strike settlement. Negotiations for a "large" wage increase are under way. Carey said Westinghouse workers should be compensated for their higher productivity. (See Page 2.)



Welcome To Tunisia— Arriving at the airport in Tunis, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther was greeted by General Sec. Ahmed Ben Salah and executive board members of the Tunisian General Federation of Labor (UGTT). Reuther voiced sympathy for Tunisian labor's struggle for full independence and social progress. He returns to the U. S. this week. Reuther also called on the Bey of Tunis, that country's traditional ruler, a few minutes after historic home rule documents were signed. (Stories Page 2.)

TWU Gains 17c In N.Y. Transit Pact

AN IMPORTANT new contract settlement giving New York City's transit workers pay increases of 17c an hour over the next two and a half years was won last week by the CIO Transport Workers.

The agreement reached with the Transit Authority covers 37,000 employes of the city-owned subway and bus system.

TWU-CIO Pres. Michael J. Quill hailed the contract as ushering in "a new era of peaceful labor relations for those who ride the subways."

The pact gives a 7c an hour increase retroactive to last Mar. 15, when the existing agreement was reopened for wage talks. There will be two other wage hikes during the term of the new contract, one of 7c on July 1, 1956, and another of 3c on July 1, 1957.

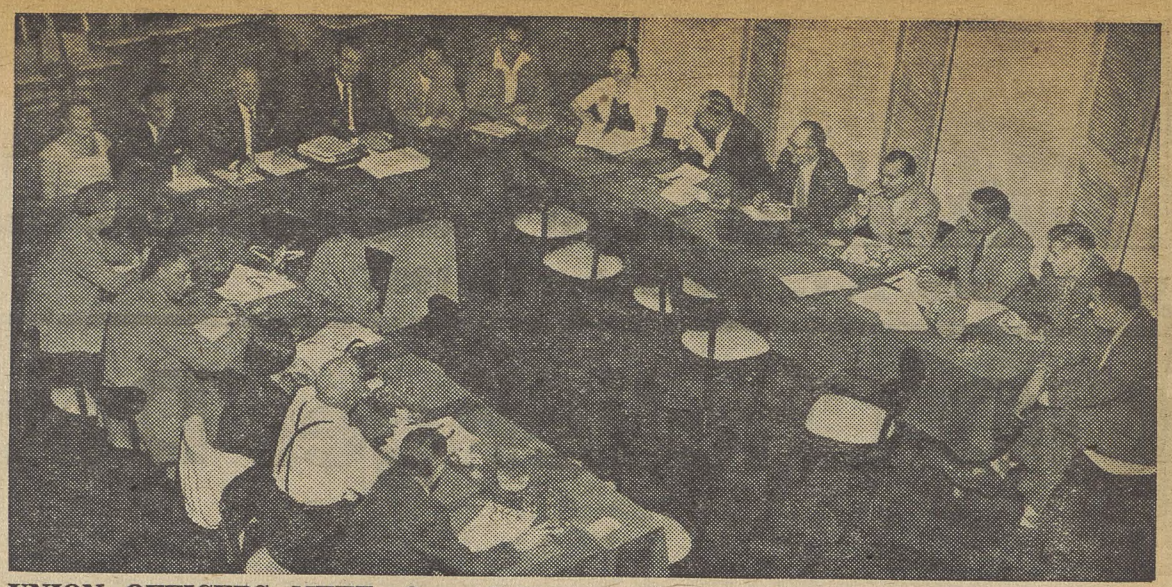
TWU-CIO called off plans for a demonstration of 11,000 non-operating personnel, which was scheduled to be held opposite New York City Hall. Plans for it had been made before the agreement was reached.

The agreement brought to the close a full day of negotiations at the Authority's office, at which the union was represented by Quill, Pres. Matthew Guinan of Local 100, other union officials and the local's 40-man executive board.

Quill said the negotiations "represented the first time in 20 years that the union has enjoyed genuine collective bargaining" with the agency operating the transit system.

Negotiations began last February with the old authority board, which refused to give more than a 5.3c an hour increase. The old board had been set up under the Administration of former Republican Gov. Dewey.

With the election of Democratic Gov. Harriman, a new authority board was set up which proved to be more interested in reaching a prompt settlement through collective bargaining.



UNION OFFICERS MEET—One of the regular conferences of CIO union secretary-treasurers was held last week in Washington. At the head table (center) are Emil Mazey of the UAW, William Pachler of the UWUA, and Al Hartnett of the IUE.

Tunisian Labor Hails Reuther's Promise Of U.S. Friendship

(By Radio To The CIO News)

TUNISIAN labor and government officials have applauded the declaration by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther of American labor's friendship and support for the Tunisian General Federation of Labor (UGTT) in leading its people on the road towards national freedom, social and economic progress.

Reuther stressed the fact that CIO is impressed with "UGTT's concrete achievements as the key example of effective free, democratic trade unionism in that whole area of the world from Morocco to the Middle East."

Reuther was greeted by the Executive Board of UGTT and leaders of regional and national unions on his arrival Sept. 7 for a 24-hour visit. Shortly after his arrival he addressed a meeting at UGTT headquarters which overflowed the hall and filled the square outside.

In addition to UGTT's local and national leaders, present were Prime Minister Tahar Ben Ammar, Minister of State Mongi Slim and other Cabinet members. Parties friendly to UGTT were represented by heads of the responsible Arab nationalist Neo Destour Party and by Socialist leader Hadrian Cohen.

He expressed assurance that other unions, such as the newly-formed Moroccan UMT, will be helped by the Tunisian example.

Commenting on the newly-achieved home rule status of Tunisia, Reuther said it *"points the way to a peaceful solution of tensions that have been upsetting relations between France and freedom-aspiring peoples of North Africa."*

He went on to say that achievement of home rule was an important first step and that he was "quite happy to see the UGTT following up with serious efforts to gain better living and working conditions for the people of Tunisia."

Reuther also made it clear, in answer to insinuations by die-hard French colonialists and Communists, that American labor is not interested in replacing French commercial influences in Tunisia by American businessmen but only in seeing the Tunisian people enjoy the benefits of their own country's resources.

Following Reuther's declaration Ahmen Ben Salah, energetic young general secretary of UGTT, conferred honorary membership in UGTT on him and on Daniel Benedict, associate director of the CIO Dept. for Intl. Affairs, who accompanied him.

The following day Reuther called on the widow of Ferhat Hached, former head of the UGTT, who was assassinated during his campaign against French colonialism.

Reuther also went to see the Bey, hereditary ruler of Tunisia, who thanked him for CIO's help in the peaceful achievement of progress toward freedom.

The exchange of French and Tunisian signatures on the home rule agreement had just taken place a few minutes earlier and Reuther was thus the first foreigner to be received by the Bey without him having to get French authorization.

Visits were also made to French High Commissioner Roger Seydoux and to the new and promising health clinic, complete with x-ray machine, of the UGTT.

Before leaving for Italy on his way back to the U. S., Reuther met with UGTT's Executive Committee for a discussion of trade union questions of interest to UGTT, the CIO and the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, to which they both belong.

Returning

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther visited Tunisia and Italy en route home after attending the dedication of the Philip Murray Memorial Center in Elath, Israel. He is scheduled to arrive in this country Sept. 20.

CIO Joins Insurance Workers In Metropolitan Life Protest

CIO UNION members have been urged to join the Insurance Workers in demonstrations outside Metropolitan Life Insurance offices in major cities on Sept. 22 to protest denial of a $5.50 weekly increase in car allowances to IWA-CIO members.

The company is paying the increase to non-union agents, bringing their total weekly car allowance to $10, while continuing to pay IWA-CIO agents only $4.50 a week.

Metropolitan refused to grant the $10 payment last year as sought by the CIO union when a two-year contract was negotiated.

"This sudden increase to its unorganized workers," said IWA-CIO Pres. William A. Gillen, "is nothing but another in Metropolitan's long history of attempts to destroy the union of its agents and keep working conditions at a sub-standard level."

The union represents 6000 Metropolitan agents in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

The demonstrators, who will not carry picket signs, will distribute to the public a leaflet calling attention to the injustice. Cities where demonstrations are slated to be held include New York, Los Angeles, Detroit, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis and Cleveland.

TWUA Wins At New Jersey Plant

The CIO Textile Workers recently won a NLRB representation election at a Celanese Corp. plant at Belvidere, N. J., where Dist. 50 of the Mine Workers formerly held bargaining rights. TWUA-CIO got 171 votes in favor of the CIO union, with only four opposed out of 194 eligible to vote.

TWUA-CIO Reg. Dir. Sol Stetin said that negotiations will get under way this week for a new agreement at the Belvidere plant and at the Newark, N. J., establishment of the same company, where TWUA-CIO represents 600 workers.

IUE Gains Settlement In First Westinghouse Strike

SOME 60,000 members of the CIO Electrical Workers started back to work in Westinghouse plants across the country late last week, after settlement of the IUE's first chain-wide strike against the big electrical manufacturer.

The three-day walkout in 27 plants was in protest against company efforts to institute a time study program for day workers without bargaining, in violation of the contract.

The strike settlement provided that the time study of day workers will be a subject of collective bargaining in Westinghouse contract reopening talks. These talks began in Pittsburgh on Sept. 15, day after the walkout ended, and the union has the right to strike on Oct. 15.

Westinghouse also agreed not to take disciplinary action against the strikers.

The settlement—reached after day-and-night sessions which continued through the three-day tieup—was hailed as a "great victory" by IUE Pres. James B. Carey. Carey, who is CIO secretary-treasurer, said:

"This agreement is a great victory for our Westinghouse members who demonstrated their determination to protect their standards."

The IUE Westinghouse Conference Board overwhelmingly approved the settlement, and the return to work started shortly thereafter at plants in nine states.

GREETINGS—On Tunisian visit, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther is presented at mass meeting by General Sec. Ben Salah of the UGTT, the Tunisian Federation of Labor. Salah was guest at the '54 CIO convention.

U. S. Defends Arms Aid For French In Reply To Reuther

THE U. S. State Dept. last week replied to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, rejecting his protest against American military assistance to French forces in North Africa.

Reuther had protested as "highly ambiguous" U. S. aid to the French in Africa while proclaiming "opposition to all forms of colonialism."

A reply from Robert Murphy, deputy undersecretary of state, upheld the loan of eight helicopters to the French. He also invited Reuther to a "full discussion" of the problem with the State Dept.

Murphy said the decision to loan the helicopters to the French involved "grave and difficult problems." His letter to Reuther added:

"It was taken only after the United States Government had carefully considered the question in the light of NATO requirements, our relations with our French ally, and our view of France's responsibilities and plans for Algeria.

"I share your belief in the importance of the United States attitude toward the aspirations of dependent peoples. I am convinced also that the advancement of the welfare of the people of North Africa can best be achieved through a process of orderly evolution and through the determination of all persons concerned to find realistic and constructive solutions to the outstanding differences between them."

GOOD NEIGHBORS — Members of CIO Packinghouse Workers Local 60, Omaha, Neb., load more than a ton and a half of canned food and thousands of new and used clothing items aboard a truck for use by striking locals in Gramercy and Reserve, La.

Colonial Settles In Long Sugar Strike

PARTIAL settlement of the CIO Packinghouse Workers strike against Louisiana sugar refineries was announced last week, two days before the walkout went into its sixth month.

Members of UPWA-CIO Local 1167 in Gramercy, La., voted to accept a proposal by Colonial Sugars Co. and return to work. The secret ballot vote was taken after the same offer had been rejected the day before.

The strike against Godchaux Sugars, Inc., by Local 1124 in Reserve, La., continues.

CIO Reg. VIII Dir. Frank Cronin, coordinator of the *"Don't Buy Colonial and Godchaux"* campaign, hailed the Colonial settlement as proof of the effectiveness of the campaign. He said that unions will be urged to continue the don't-buy policy until the Godchaux strike is ended. The response to the campaign, Cronin said, "demonstrates labor's power when it pulls together."

UNION OFFICIALS said the Colonial settlement will in no way affect the scheduled court appearance this week of UPWA Pres. Ralph Helstein and two of his top aides in Convent, La., on contempt charges.

Charles Fischer, Helstein's administrative assistant, and Dist. Dir. George Thomas will face Judge Walter B. Hamlin with Helstein in an action resulting from their visit to the strike.

Hamlin has promised that if found guilty, the trio will get "the limit"—a year in jail, a $1000 fine, or both.

The settlement with Colonial provides a 5c wage increase immediately and another 5c on Jan. 1, 1956.

All employes will receive vacation pay immediately on their return to work. Almost 30 strikers for whom no work will be available will have preference in any new hiring for the next nine months.

Auto Union Wins At Tractor Plant

The CIO Auto Workers last week won bargaining rights at the Caterpillar tractor plant at Decatur, Ill., a stronghold of the UAW-AFL. The vote was 309 for the UAW-CIO to 219 for the AFL group.

Night Riders Stalk ACW Organizers

"TERROR tactics" of night riders were used in an attempt to drive women organizers of the CIO Clothing Workers out of Brinkley, Ark.

That was the accusation lodged last week with Atty. Gen. Brownell and the FBI by James E. Youngdahl, the union's director of organization for the Southwestern states.

ACWA-CIO said it had organized a majority of the employes at the Phillips-Jones shirt plant in Brinkley.

The union charged activities of night riders and others violated the Civil Rights and the Taft-Hartley Acts.

Youngdahl said two ACWA-CIO organizers, Mrs. Rubie Daniel and Mrs. Frances Wigger, were in their Brinkley apartment when it was invaded late on the night of Sept. 7 by men who told them to get out of town in 20 minutes *"or else."*

CIO Renews Queries On Contrary U.S. Job Claims

MORE pointed queries on why the most favorable job statistics are being selected to support the Administration's "prosperity" theme have been addressed to the Census Bureau by the CIO.

Government press releases have stressed Census figures to chart rising employment across the nation, while the CIO for the second time within a month renewed its inquiry into the reasons little attention is given publicly to the contradictory figures of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Dir. Stanley H. Ruttenberg of the CIO Dept. of Research & Education made it clear he was not questioning the "professional competence and integrity" of the Census Bureau or BLS. He said, however, that a reply to his earlier letter by Census Dir. Robert W. Burgess does not explain the reasons for "wide discrepancies" in non-farm employment estimates between the two agencies. *(Note adjoining tables.)*

BURGESS said Census estimates were obtained from interviews with a national sample of households. BLS, he reported, uses payroll reports from a sample of establishments. The two samples are projected mathematically to give a national employment picture.

"Although the joint releases of the Commerce and Labor Depts. have reported a new record of jobs in each recent month," Ruttenberg wrote, "it seems that these claims are based on Census estimates, at least as regards non-farm employment, rather than on BLS estimates."

Ruttenberg pointed out that BLS figures indicate that despite improvements in the past year, non-farm employment is still below 1953's peak levels.

"IF THE JOINT releases of the Commerce and Labor Depts. were based on BLS estimates," he told Burgess, "it would be impossible to claim new peak employment levels in recent months. In contrast, however, the Census figures clearly indicate that non-farm employment has surpassed 1953 peaks."

In the light of these differences, Ruttenberg asked, "and in the absence of an analytical explanation, how is it possible for the Commerce and Labor Depts. to be so certain that employment has been at new record peaks in each of the past few months?"

Ruttenberg also asked Burgess to explain the reported high level of farm employment in recent months compared with a year ago when farm prices are declining and conditions are improving in industry and commerce.

"It certainly is strange," he said, "to find that farm employment estimates for recent months have been greater than the estimates for 1954, when industrial and commercial activity was still in the throes of an economic downturn."

Burgess promised a "comparative study" of month to month figures based on the two samplings. Ruttenberg replied that he hoped this study will make it possible "to reconcile the two series, because your letter, it seems to me, emphasizes, rather than explains, the difference between them."

Sharp Differences Cited

Sharp differences in non-farm employment estimates between the Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics have been pointed out for the second time in a month by Dir. Stanley H. Ruttenberg of the CIO Education and Research Dept. He has asked Census Dir. Robert W. Burgess to explain these discrepancies:

Non-Agricultural Employment

	Census Non-Farm Employment	BLS Non-Farm Employment
July 1954	46.5 Million	47.9 Million
July 1953	47.7 "	49.8 "
	−1.2 "	−1.9 "
July 1955	48.6 Million	49.4 Million
July 1954	46.5 "	47.9 "
	+2.1 "	+1.5 "
July 1955	48.6 Million	49.4 Million
July 1953	47.7 "	49.8 "
	+ .9 "	− .4 "

Why farm employment should be climbing when farm prices are skidding is another question Ruttenberg has asked the Census Bureau to explain. The comparative figures:

Agricultural Employment

	June	July	August
1955	7.7 Million	7.7 Million	7.5 Million
1954	7.6 "	7.5 "	6.9 "

CIO Gives $300,000 To Help Flood Victims

APPROXIMATELY $300,000 has been raised by the CIO Emergency Flood Committee from affiliated unions and their members to aid rehabilitation in the six northeastern states hit by disastrous floods last month.

Leo Perlis, national director of CIO Community Services Committee, said this amounted to more than 5% of the total raised nationally by the Red Cross in its emergency relief appeal.

CIO state council presidents from New England and Mid-Atlantic states conferred last week with CIO legislative representatives and technical advisers on flood control and flood relief measures.

A HOUSE Government Operations Subcommittee, headed by Rep. Jones (D. Ala.), will open a series of hearings in various affected communities on the Hoover Commission proposals on resources development, water and power policy.

Harry Boyer, president of the Pennsylvania CIO Council, and Paul Krebs, president of the New Jersey CIO Council, will testify this week before the Jones subcommittee to urge the CIO program for a coordinated resources program including power development, flood control and conservation.

The CIO Emergency Flood Relief Committee was established on Aug. 23 by Pres. Walter P. Reuther, who designated CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey as chairman.

CIO unions and members responded promptly to the appeal for assistance to flood victims in the devastated sections of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New England.

A number of CIO affiliates contributed directly to the Red Cross and others sent their checks to the CIO Flood Relief Committee. All committee funds will be turned over to the Red Cross shortly after the Emergency Committee closes its books on Sept. 30.

Major contributions by CIO unions included: Auto Workers, $100,000; Clothing Workers, $50,000; Steelworkers, $25,000; Rubber Workers, $25,000; Textile Workers, $25,000; Electrical Workers, $10,000; Glass Workers, $2000; Utility Workers, $1500; Shoe Workers, $1000; Transport Workers, $1000; Maritime Union, $1000.

'Ma Bell' Takes A Powder As CWA Member Gets AF Citation

A member of the CIO Communications Workers blacklisted by Southern Bell during the strike last spring has been honored by the U. S. Air Force for "exceptional bravery" in saving a pilot's life.

He is Terry L. Ganas, member of CWA-CIO Local 3223, Valdosta, Ga. While still employed by the company, he risked his life to rescue the pilot from the burning wreckage of a plane which crashed at Moody Air Force Base, near Valdosta.

In an elaborate ceremony at the base, Brig. Gen. Cecil C. Combs presented Ganas with a citation and the Exceptional Service Award for "exceptional bravery." Ganas was flown to the ceremonies in a special Air Force plane from Coldwater, Mich., where he is employed while his discharge and those of 237 other strikers are being arbitrated.

The entire Valdosta City Council and more than 500 persons were present for the award. But there wasn't anyone there from Southern Bell, one of the A.T.&T. companies which usually crow about the heroism of their employes.

Too Close A Parallel

Back in the happy hunting days of early September just three years ago, Candidate Eisenhower went out to the plowing contest at Kasson, Minn., to promise the sky to the nation's farmers.

"Without any ifs or buts," he said, he was for "a fair share" and "a fair share is not merely 90% of parity—it is full parity." A few weeks later, he spelled it out again—*"full parity, 100% of parity."*

Three years later, such Republican leaders as GOP National Chairman Leonard Hall (remembered for the tar bucket he tried to empty on CIO a few months ago) are trying to eat those words. Hall blandly tries to deny that Candidate Eisenhower said what he did say.

He has good reason for his cover-up efforts—for the big promises of Candidate Eisenhower to the farmers are in stark contrast to the economic decline which has pinched the farmers ever since the *"Cadillac crusade"* tooted its horns into Washington.

Last week, for example, the Agriculture Dept. issued still another familiar report. This time the drop in farmers' net income amounted to 4% in the first six months of this year, which is a year of *"record prosperity"* for everybody if we believe what the Republicans say. And a further drop is predicted in the next few months.

The farm situation, as Chairman Cooley of the House Agriculture Committee pointed out, is an *"exact parallel"* with the late 1920s. *Now, as then, there are signs of a boom in the cities. Now, as then, there are the grim facts of recession on the farm.*

CIO long has maintained that we can't have prosperity in the cities along side of recession in the countryside. They are interdependent. Union members have a direct interest in a healthy farm economy, able and willing to buy the goods from city factories. We have an even greater interest in a national economy that's strong in all its sectors. *It's past time for Congress and the Administration to act.*

The Legion Sounds Off

On the one hand, a committee of the American Legion recently issued a definitive study on how *"hate groups"* operate. The report on the war against UNESCO was a case history of irresponsible, inaccurate accusations.

On the other hand, the Legion's national commander, Seaborn P. Collins, last week attacked the Fund for the Republic, claimed it is "threatening . . . national security" because of its investigations of civil liberties.

The Collins charges, as officers of the Fund replied, are *"misleading and libelous."* An apology is in order.

Ernest Pugh

From the days of the blacklist and the organization of the steel mills, Ernest B. Pugh was a man of CIO—a union man, a churchman, a Virginian who helped build unions in the South. Last week, at 75, "Mike" Pugh died. He gave, as CIO's executive officers said, *"a lifetime of service."*

Victory In The South

The courage and determination of members of the CIO Packinghouse Workers—with the friendly help of union men and women throughout the nation—has brought a partial victory in the long sugar refinery strike in Louisiana. UPWA has gained a contract settlement at Colonial Sugars; the strike against Godchaux Sugars continues. The strike pact at Colonial is another measure of the growing strength of unionism in the South.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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President

JOHN V. RIFFE
Executive Vice President

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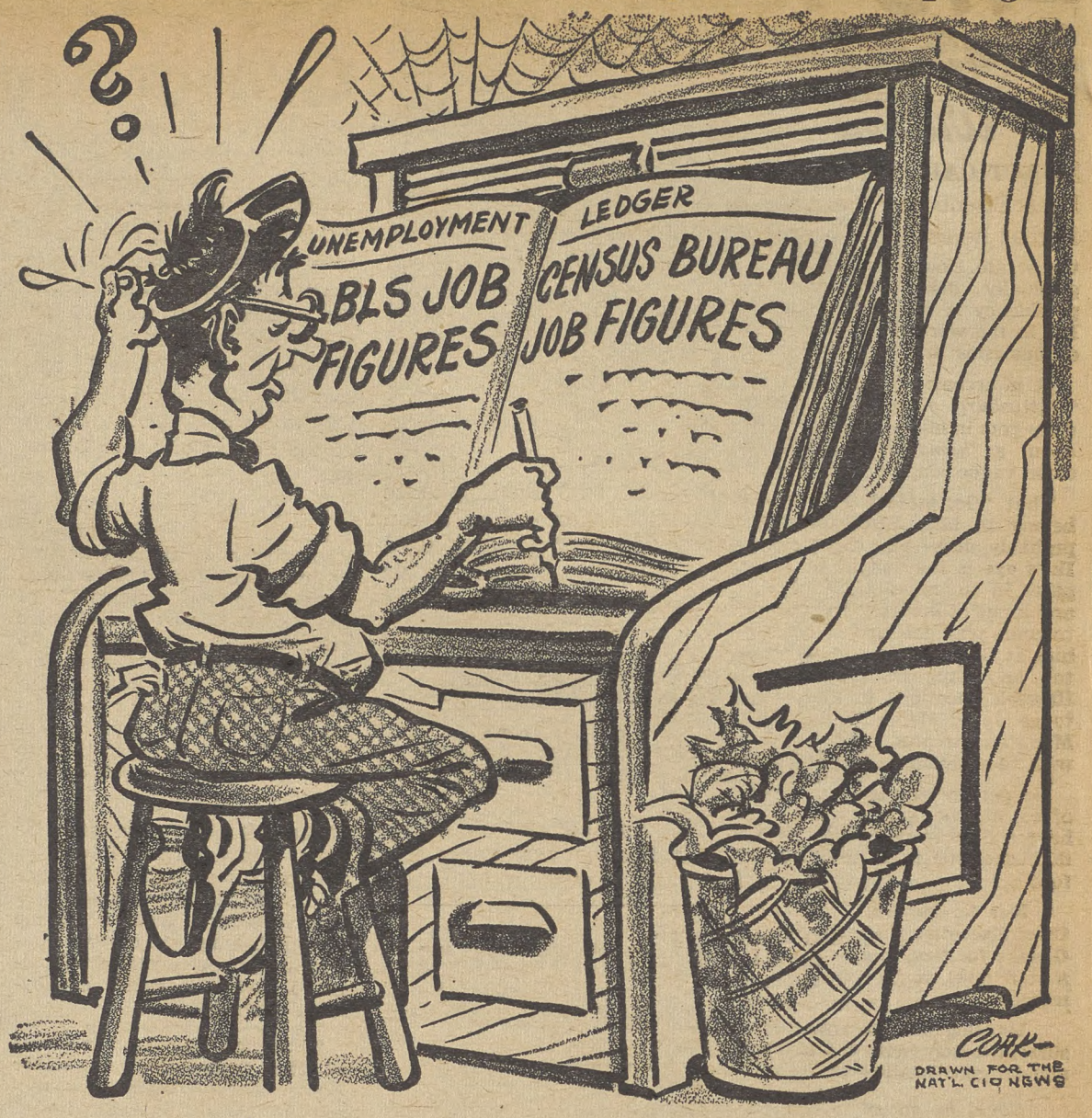
Looks Like Double-Entry Bookkeeping



In Other Words—

Three Big Issues Facing America

Three important domestic issues springing from big business domination of the Eisenhower Administration were presented by Sen. McNamara (D. Mich.) in a recent speech at Mackinac Island, Mich. A digest follows:

By PATRICK V. McNAMARA

THE FIRST of these issues, and probably the most important from its impact on the average voter, is the Republican grand policy that what is good for the rich is good for the people.

McNAMARA

This kind of thinking is what leads to tax laws favoring the largest and richest corporations. It leads to fiscal policies that raise interest rates so that the rich—who are the people with money to lend—can get a larger unearned share of the fruits of industry. It leads to crocodile tears shed for the poor farmer.

So far as they are concerned, it's tough for the farmer, but perhaps he shouldn't be a farmer anyway. As for doing anything constructive to help the farmer in his plight, the Republican Party just isn't going to do it.

The same philosophy applies to small and independent business. The Republican Party is interested in the welfare of big business. It cares about General Motors and General Electric. It cares a little less about mere hundred million dollar concerns. As for the little business man, the fellow with the family business, he is of slight or no importance.

The second issue is one that affects so large a proportion of the electorate that I am sure it can be highly effective if it is properly presented. It is the constant effort by the Administration to raise interest rates.

The excuse that is used for this attempt to rob the borrower is that it is to prevent inflation. That is a phony argument. The fact is that inflation is the inevitable result of a larger supply of money in the absence of a comparably larger supply of goods. In other words, if there is relatively more money in use, the price of goods goes up and the buying power of money goes down. This has some relationship to interest rates, but it is a limited relationship.

Don't forget that when the federal government raises interest rates, this will be reflected in every kind of borrowing, whether to buy a washing machine, an automobile, a home, or to finance a business expansion or purchase a farm on credit.

Treasury Sec. Humphrey and Joe Dodge, the Detroit banker who is special adviser to the President, have really got it made for the big banks and the big money lenders. I think you will agree that Pres. Eisenhower is really putty in their hands.

He knows something about foreign policy, but he knows nothing about fiscal policy. He likes his banker friends, and he trusts them. It is too bad for the American people.

Giantism Coming Issue

The third issue is one that is gradually coming to the front. It is the issue of giantism, in business and in banking. It is a question of the deepest concern to the American people as to whether the Administration of this country shall be in the hands of a group of men whose interests are with the biggest of big business.

The American people have always been suspicious of this sort of thing, and rightly so. Can we be properly governed by men who are the spokesmen for or the leaders of giant organizations which threaten as time goes on to surpass government itself in power?

The dilemma in which such men find themselves is illustrated by what happened to Air Force Sec. Talbott. He was forced to resign because he had used the prestige of his office to advance the business of a concern in which he was a partner. He still doesn't understand that what he did was completely wrong.

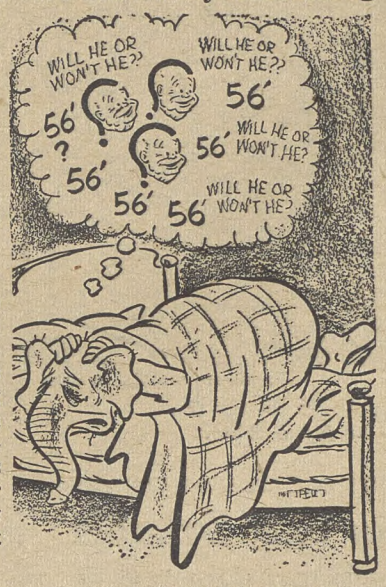
Giantism is an issue in which the GOP, because of its leadership and present-day philosophy, must be on the wrong side. It is an issue which the Democratic Party, closer to the people, can take and I hope will take effective leadership in seeking a solution to the kind of giantism that could lead us into socialism through the back door.

For at some point the American people will not permit corporation and holding company growth to proceed unchecked.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

PRACTICALLY EVERY political observer now thinks that Pres. Eisenhower is a sure shot to run again. My own theory is that he couldn't be prodded into voluntarily abandoning the White House, because he has gradually discovered that the presidency is the most wonderful life in the world for a man of his enthusiasms and predilections.



—Belland in The CWA News
"Who Cares"

It is archaic to talk about the *"Gettysburg gleam"* he theoretically gets in his eye when he talks about a *"home of his own"* and some vague longing to retire.

That *"Gettysburg gleam"* may belong to Mrs. Eisenhower—and probably does—but the gleam in Ike's eye is the delight he anticipates in summoning the captains and kings of industry and banking to come play golf and bridge with him at Burning Tree in Washington, or in Augusta, Ga., or in his 10-week vacations in Denver, or to go up to Maine or the Rocky Mountain streams for a little bout with the salmon and trout.

No person with respect for the office of the presidency—and I have a deep respect for it—would deprecate the burdens that Eisenhower, like his predecessors must feel.

But he handles the presidency in a different way from any Chief Executive since Harding. His emphasis, like Harding's and like Grant's for that matter, is to force the making of most decisions at a staff level, to give very wide powers to trusted staff and Cabinet members.

Harding used to sneak out of the White House to play poker, surreptitiously, with his pals. Eisenhower's stage for fun and frolic and all good healthy pastimes, too—is broader.

Could he go up to Gettysburg, as a retired President, and be assured the constant company of a shifting group of personally selected blue-chip executives who now accept an Eisenhower personal invitation as a command?

He has power, he has a sense of being on top of his job, he is nurtured and comforted by a large staff of personal assistants devoted to handling things as he wants them handled. He can give full play to his tastes for well-heeled associates in a variety of pleasant locations and luxurious playgrounds.

Give up this for vegetation in Gettysburg? Not if I read the signs and portents correctly. He doesn't like to campaign—but he'll run again. He doesn't even dislike politics—and politicians—as much as he used to dislike them. And if he doesn't exactly love the White House itself, there are worse places for him to use as a springboard for going elsewhere as often as he can.

A Handsome Apology

Army Sec. Brucker made a handsome apology the other day, to Alfred H. Kelly, head of the History Dept. at Wayne University, Detroit, for incorrectly calling him in a public record a "supporter" of American Youth for Democracy, a Communist front.

The fact was that Dr. Kelly and a colleague at Wayne University had investigated AYD in 1947, when it amounted to something instead of being a dead thing on the Attorney General's "list," and Kelly and colleague had decided that AYD was Communist controlled.

Kelly, in short, was a man with an active record of having investigated and opposed AYD. How was he then labeled, even temporarily, as a "supporter"? Sec. Brucker's explanation was that *"the abstraction of a source record of information was improperly and carelessly performed."*

What this means is that a slidshod Army *"security"* flatfoot looked up the "source record" on Kelly and AYD, got an index reference, and didn't bother to read the "source record" itself. The "security" flatfoot didn't take the trouble to find out what the record showed about Dr. Kelly's opinions and actions; he just "carelessly" performed an *"abstraction,"* and turned in a report calling Kelly a pro-Communist.

Brucker apologized. Possibly the apology was encouraged by the fact that Brucker is a former Republican governor of Michigan, that Kelly is widely known in Detroit and Michigan an an anti-Communist, that Kelly has even been mentioned as a political nominee of Democrats, that the Detroit newspapers made Brucker's life unbearable until he corrected the Kelly "record."

Brucker added that the Army "is taking steps to improve certain procedures with respect to investigations and allegations concerning personal security matters." I think this suggests that he has told his subordinates to make sure that the "security" boys read the records before they go around casting stones.

This is poor substitute for an honest, earnest effort by the Administration to clean up the entire security-program mess—a mess that has been highlighted recently by exposure of numerous cases of attacks on young men for "guilt by kinship," such as speaking courteously and lovingly to their mothers and fathers.

The Capitol Hill Scene—

AEC's Atomic Power Deal Hit In New Thrusts At Give-Aways

A RENEWED three-front attack on public power "give-away" policies of the Eisenhower Administration is under way by Democratic congressmen and by public power advocates.

The assaults include:

- Charges by Rep. Davidson (D. N. Y.) and Alex Radin, general manager of the American Public Power Association, that the Atomic Energy Commission is depriving preference customers, such as municipal plants and rural cooperatives, of the potential advantages of atom-produced electricity.
- Accusations by Rep. Chudoff (D. Pa.) and witnesses before the Chudoff House Subcommittee that Interior Sec. McKay is "withholding information" and acting in bad faith toward cooperatives in Southeastern states.
- A scheduled Senate subcommittee investigation of private-utility mergers to determine whether such mergers are improperly exempted from the general provisions of the anti-trust laws.

The AEC came under fire from Radin and Davidson as a result of its sale of nuclear power to the Niagara Mohawk Power Corp., a private utility.

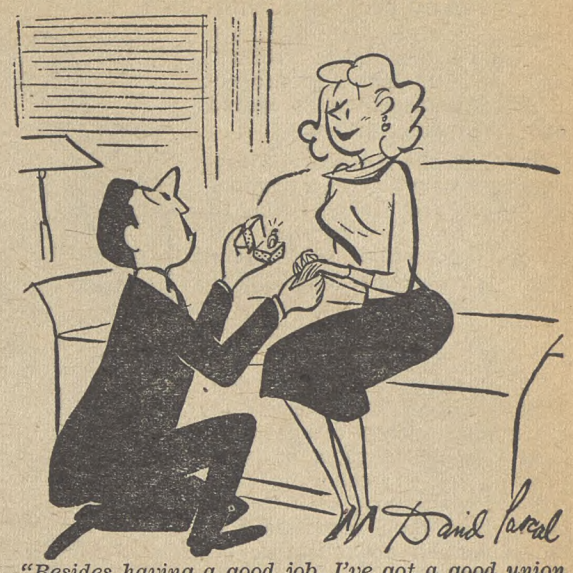
The power is produced from a reactor built in connection with a new atom-propelled submarine. The reactor can produce up to 8000 kilowatts.

'Preference' Clause Violated

The power is not "firm"; it moves into Niagara Mohawk's lines only when the AEC has no use for it. But Davidson charged that the intent of Congress, if not the AEC statute itself, was violated by sale of the electricity to a private utility without giving a chance to municipal and co-operative "preference" customers in upper New York.

Radin charged that although theoretically co-ops and municipalities can buy the AEC power at the same rate as Niagara Mohawk, the public agencies are wholly dependent on "wheeling" agreements with the private utility, and that Niagara Mohawk has *"shown no inclination"* to make such agreements.

Radin called for amendment of the basic AEC statute to compel the agency to assume responsibility for actual transmission of power to preference customers. Otherwise under the Niagara Mohawk precedent, he said, the government's atomic electricity will be "the captive of whatever private utility" happens to have lines near an AEC installation.



"Besides having a good job, I've got a good union contract to protect it."

The Chudoff Subcommittee, in hearings at Atlanta, Ga., heard testimony from rural co-ops of three states attacking Interior Dept. policies in selling power produced from three government dams—Kerr, Philpott and Clark Hill.

In defiance of laws granting preference, spokesmen for co-ops of Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia said, the bulk of power from these dams is going to private utilities.

McKay Is Criticized

Chudoff himself accused McKay of informing the Georgia Power Co. of a proposed new plan for distributing power from Clark Hill Dam without informing the co-ops or even the Interior Dept.'s own "liaison" man with the subcommittee.

"Whenever McKay can withhold information he does so," Chudoff said. "I don't think he is acting in good faith."

Investigation of private-utilities mergers was scheduled to open Sept. 19, with Sen. O'Mahoney (D. Wyo.) acting as chairman of a Senate Judiciary subcommittee. One immediate subject of study listed is the proposed merger of Washington Water Power Co., Spokane, and Puget Sound Light and Power Co.

America's Need For More Ships

"A REAL PUBLIC relations job to acquaint the American people with the importance of a merchant marine in peacetime as well as wartime" was urged by Pres. Joseph Curran of the CIO Maritime Union in a radio broadcast.

JOSEPH CURRAN

Curran was interviewed on the CIO program, "CIO Viewpoint," over the ABC network.

"For example," he continued, "the American people should know that when we don't have an American merchant marine in peacetime, it costs billions and billions of dollars to put a fleet together for wartime.

"We can't depend on our allies at such a time. Most of the fleets are devastated and gone then. To compete in any field—steel, coal and any other where foreign wages and costs are brought into the picture—there must be recognition of the need of stabilization in order to afford competition.

"We believe that the American people know that we need a merchant marine, and if some of the details were brought to their attention they would be all for it in order to put the American merchant marine where it belongs."

Curran said that all groups interested in the merchant marine, not just the seamen, should be called on to make the sacrifices to maintain an adequate fleet.

He included among those groups "those who profit today by the sale of products to the merchant marine, in the way of food—in the the way of steel and everything else should be brought into the discussions as to what is needed to have a strong merchant marine."

The NMU-CIO president, who is chairman of the CIO Maritime Committee, said that the merchant seaman traditionally has served as the "whipping boy."

He said that seamen's wages do not bar a strong merchant marine.

"Seamen today are getting less," Curran continued, "than comparative workers ashore in this country, are still not getting the complete living standard that workers get, although they are getting good—fairly good—wages today."

Low Wage Competition

"Foreign seamen's wages are low, but so are the wages of everybody in foreign countries. Their living standards are lower than American living standards. The cost of building a ship is much lower in other countries than it is here."

Curran blasted the Taft-Hartley Act for illegalizing union hiring halls for seamen.

"The shipowners and the seamen," he said, "have joined together to go to Washington to try to get the NLRB to stop attempting to destroy the hiring halls, because they are the one thing that brought the seaman and the industry out of a chaotic condition that existed before. Then seamen were hired out of all kinds of dives, shanghaied, and some of them were drugged.

"The hiring hall has made for a smooth operation, with no favoritism, no kickbacks, and is free from racketeering. The Taft-Hartley Act, in its provisions illegalizing the hiring halls, says that seamen should go back to the practices that existed before the unions were formed. In that respect we say that it not only has attacked good practices, but it actually has been a union-busting device."

Curran said that the NMU-CIO is "mighty proud" of the recently-won unemployment security plan in its contracts because the program helps to build stability in the industry.

Next Congress Faces School Aid Decision

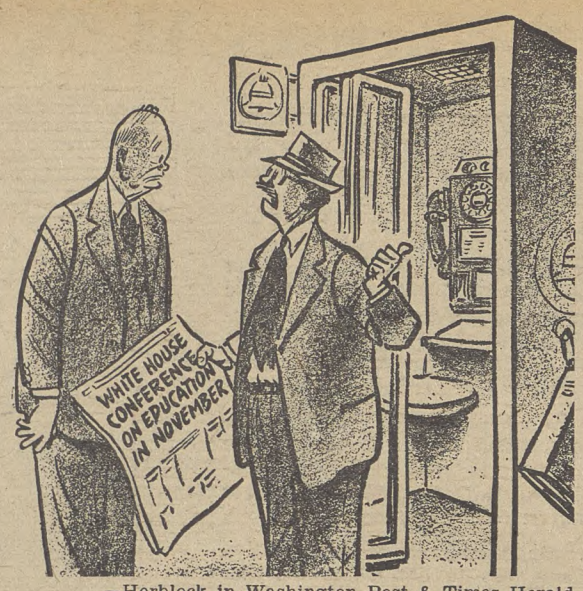
THE NATION'S youngsters are going back to school again—in overcrowded classrooms, in antiquated buildings, on double and triple "shifts," and under an increased proportion of inadequately prepared and underpaid teachers.

The school-and-teacher shortage is finally being recognized as *"so critical"* that Marion B. Folsom, new Secretary of the Health, Education & Welfare Dept., is reported to be giving it *"close study"* with the objective of coming up with new proposals to Congress.

The director of the upcoming White House Conference on Education, which is scheduled to meet Nov. 28-Dec. 1, announced that papers on school finances *"from four persons of differing views"* had been requested for the edification and guidance of the conference.

The one thing we don't have yet is a federal program for immediate emergency strengthening of the schools.

The second session of the 84th Congress will have to deal with the question of an emergency program for school construction, along lines of the bill sponsored by Sen. Hill (D. Ala.), to make direct federal grants in aid of $1 billion a year for two years.



—Herblock in Washington Post & Times Herald

"How About Holding It Here To Simulate School Conditions?"

—Haynie in Atlanta Journal

"Naturally, We'll Study This With An Open Mind."

Appointment

The relatively short tenure of Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby as secretary of the Health, Education & Welfare Dept. was marked by opposition to federal aid to education. Now Mrs. Hobby has been named by Pres. Eisenhower to the White House Conference on Education committee.

THE REMAINDER of the so-called $6 billion would have been put up by existing local school districts and new state "authorities," with the federal government's function being merely to buy bonds that would have to be paid off with interest.

The suggested interest rate, at which the federal government would intervene, was 3⅛%—a higher rate than many school districts are paying for the school expansion programs they already support with local taxation.

William C. Carr, executive secretary of the National Education Association, told the Senate Education Committee there were *"so many inadequacies"* in the Eisenhower program *"that it would have to be, for all practical purposes, rewritten."*

Edgar Fuller, executive director of the Council of Chief State School Officers, testified that the Eisenhower program, with its suggestion of 3⅛% interest rates, was *"written with the tone of a mortgage banker who is lending money to a pauper and is going to tie him down as solidly as he can to make sure he gets back every cent plus a good rate of interest."*

Said Samuel Brownell, Eisenhower's Commissioner of Education, *"We called on the bonding people more extensively than we did on the group from the field of education . . . we obviously relied upon bond consultants."*

GEORGE T. Guernsey, associate director of the CIO Education and Research Dept. in charge of education, testified in general support of the Hill Bill, as opposed to the Eisenhower program, in the recent session of Congress.

Guernsey pointed out that as long ago as 1949 the CIO convention recognized that the bumper crop of babies during and immediately after the war years would strain the facilities of the school systems as these babies grew up to school age.

The 1949 CIO convention, Guernsey reminded the Senate Education Committee, asked the 81st Congress to provide "at least $3 billion in federal funds over a period of five years for a comprehensive nation-wide school building program." This would have provided 100,000 additional classrooms, capable of housing three million pupils, by the end of 1955.

Now the CIO supports a bill patterned after the Hill Bill, Guernsey said, to spend at least $1 billion a year in federal funds "to meet the needs of the 700,000 children now in double or triple shift programs, the 18% who are attending schools that do not meet fire safety regulations and the 700,000 children who are attending schools in makeshift buildings, garages, churches and converted barracks."

Commissioner Brownell estimated an increase this year of 4.5% in elementary school attendance, a 3.4% increase in secondary schools—and a steady future increase that will jump total school population from 39.5 million this year to 51.5 million by 1964.

Carl J. Megel, president of the AFL American Federation of Teachers, said the "teacher shortage" is the "worst in history."

"Low salaries are the principal reason for the shortage," Megel said, *"but many dedicated teachers have quit simply because they feel they cannot work adequately under existing conditions."*

Facts, Figures On Our Schools

Each year the crisis in education grows worse. Facts and figures from various sources reveal this specific picture:

Education Commissioner S. M. Brownell estimates there are 29 million pupils in elementary schools and 7.7 million in secondary (high) schools—up about 1.6 million since the last school year.

The Office of Education further admits that 60,000 new classrooms built in the past year—most of them ready for occupancy—will leave at least 500,000 children attending school for only half a day for lack of space, and tens of thousands of others in converted churches, lodge halls, city auditorium and onetime Army barracks.

The shortage of teachers is officially estimated at 138,000—and tens of thousands of teachers hired are underequipped. Government officials say that 91,000 teachers fall short of meeting professional standards; AFL Teachers Pres. Carl J. Megel charges that 300,000 teachers "having less than college degree" have been pressed into service.

Teachers colleges graduated about 100,000 trained teachers last year, but only about 63,000 were willing to take actual teaching jobs considering the substandard salaries and inadequate facilities.

Classes will continue to be heavily overcrowded. The 60,000 classrooms built last year would be adequate for 900,000 pupils at 30 per class. The increase in elementary and secondary school population is nearly twice as large.

By ESTHER MURRAY
CIO-PAC Field Representative

"OUR SCHOOL system demands some prompt, effective help," said Pres. Eisenhower in February 1953, just after he assumed office.

"Yet, today, two and a half years later, when this need has become acutely critical, nothing has been done," Adlai Stevenson told the National Education Association in Chicago a few weeks ago.

"Instead of 'prompt, effective help'," the Democratic leader continued, "we await a conference on education to be held this fall. Now a conference is fine and it will dramatize the great significance of our educational system and its critical deficiencies. But it seems to me a pitifully inadequate excuse for years of doing nothing about America's Number One domestic need—schools and teachers."

No other single issue of domestic policy is more in need of clarification, public understanding, and bold action than education, Stevenson said. All of us with children will agree with him.

THERE IS HARDLY a community in our land today where we could honestly call the school facilities adequate. Stevenson noted that we are currently short at least 250,000 classrooms—which is room for seven and a half million children.

This situation will get worse, not better, unless some drastic action is taken. Every year a million and a half more children come of school age. There can be no excuse for further delay.

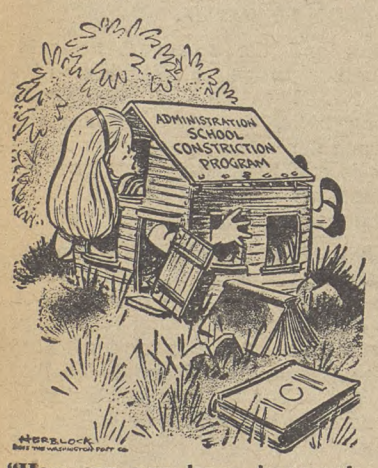
The need for teachers is in some ways even more ominous than the shortage of classrooms.

EISENHOWER'S answer to this staggering problem is utterly inadequate. The President acknowledged in his recommendation to Congress last February that we need $7 billion worth of new schools. But to get this amount, in the words of Stevenson, the President asked Conress to pass *"not a law but a miracle."*

Instead, Stevenson said, "we must start with immediate support of the proposal now before Congress for $400 million of Federal funds each year for the next four years for school construction to be matched by state funds." This is the proposal introduced by Sen. Hill (D. Ala.).

Have you written your congressman and senator about the school construction bill?

Time To Get Congress Out Of Stratosphere, Into Kindergarten



"How can you learn lessons in here? Why there's hardly room for you, and no room at all for any lesson books!"
—Alice In Wonderland

By RUBY McDONALD
(From The Auto Worker)

ALL OVER the country, groups of men and women have been waiting for the patter of little feet which this year will sound somewhat like a stampede of maddened elephants looking for a place to trumpet.

School starts in September and to school board members it will be sort of a housewives' nightmare where you have four overnight guests and only one bed in the joint.

They have been told that it is real good for local people to solve their own school housing problems but the government-issue pep circular was missing a page. The one that explains how.

The Administration has been so busy planning a Buck Rogers future based on home-packaged atoms and rocket-type footballs that they haven't had time to make reservations for the next generation, to say nothing of this one.

That leaves it up to school boards who are caught between the li'l devils and the deep blue sea of financial embarrassment.

Probably most of 'em haven't realized it yet, but GAW will be to them what back alimony is to a starving divorcee.

The reason is simple. *Trying to get more school tax from folks who had an unemployment ghost breathing down their necks, was like trying to lure a hobo with a cross-cut saw.*

You can't blame Mom and Pop for this attitude, either. It wasn't that they were reluctant to help build student shelters. They just wanted to be sure the kid had some place to sleep after school was out.

Assured of reasonable security for the future, they won't exactly hold street dances to celebrate new levies, but they undoubtedly will divvy up their share without dreaming of welfare benches.

It's a gold-plated cinch something has to be done. The stork brigade is the only production line in the world that doesn't operate on the law of supply and demand, and most parents have figured out that if they want Johnny to learn arithmetic, they have to help provide space so the kid next door can learn geography.

It's gonna be hard to get Congress out of the stratosphere and into the kindergarten. The top brass has gone hog-wild in the building of a push-button world, and it looks like it's up to us to make the next generation smart enough to push 'em.

And it helps a lot to know we can count today's chickens while next year's batch is hatching.

MILLION DOLLAR health center is housed on the fourth and fifth floors of this building, which is the headquarters of the Chicago Joint Board of the ACWA-CIO.

'Best In Modern Medicine' Offered At New ACW Center

"THE FINEST and best in modern medicine" now is available free to 12,000 CIO Clothing Workers at the Sidney Hillman Health Center of Chicago, which was dedicated last week by the union's Chicago Joint Board.

The center offers specialized medicine, physical therapy, minor surgery, and dental diagnosis with x-ray examinations. Private physicians of union members may have tests done at the center with no cost to the patients.

THE CENTER also has a well-stocked pharmacy where prescriptions will be filled at low cost for ACWA-CIO members. A neuro-psychiatry department is planned.

"We are determined that Amalgamated members in the Chicago area will have the finest and best in modern medicine," said Joint Board Manager Samuel Smith at the dedication ceremonies.

"The center will emphasize preventive medicine. We will recommend regular, yearly check-ups. By locating trouble in its earliest stages, the health center can treat it more easily and serious illness can be avoided."

Speakers paid tribute to Samuel Levin and Reuben Block, former joint board managers, for their vision and help in making the center possible.

Pattern

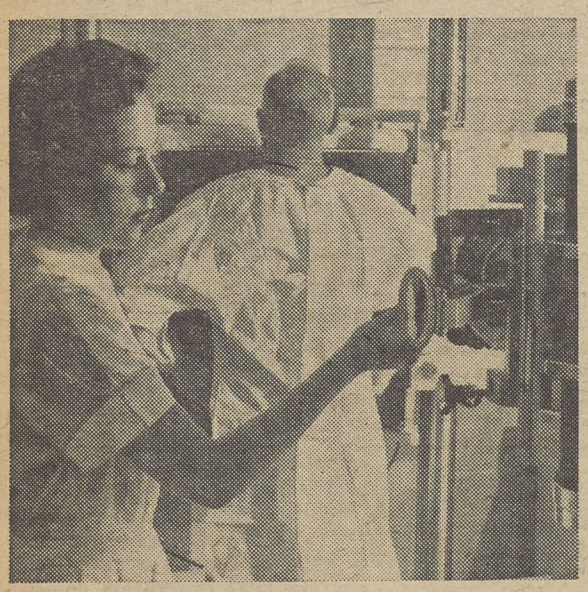
The Sidney Hillman Health Center of Chicago was the second facility recently opened by the CIO Clothing Workers. The other was the recreation and education center opened by the union's Pennsylvania Joint Board near Lebanon, Pa.

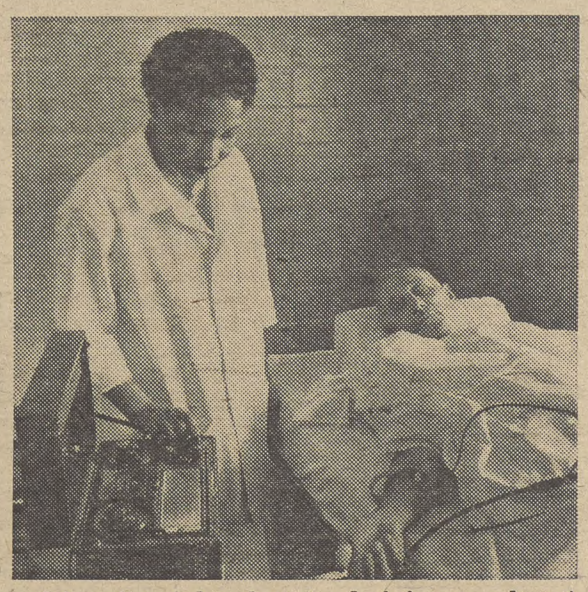
Some $750,000 was spent in establishing the center, which occupies 200,000 square feet in the joint board's building. An estimated $250,000 will be spent in free services during the first year of operation.

The center is maintained by contributions by employers and union members to a social benefits fund, which also provides disability and other benefits to the workers.

SPEAKERS included three top ACWA-CIO officers, Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum and Executive Vice Pres. Hyman Blumberg.

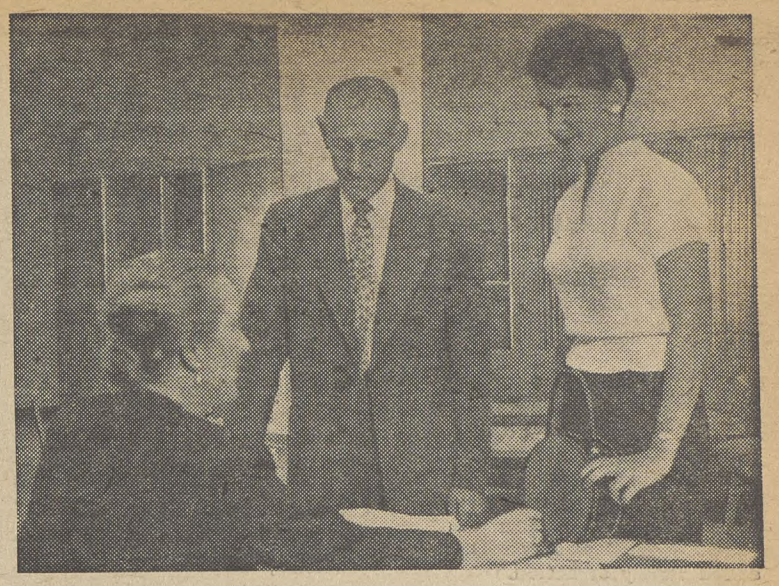
Other speakers were ACWA-CIO Vice Pres. Bessie Hillman, widow of the late Sidney Hillman, first ACWA-CIO president, for whom the center was named; Bishop Bernard J. Sheil, Mayor Richard Daley; Pres. Meyer Kestnbaum of Hart, Schaffner & Marx, and Pres. B. J. Cahn of B. Kuppenheimer & Co.

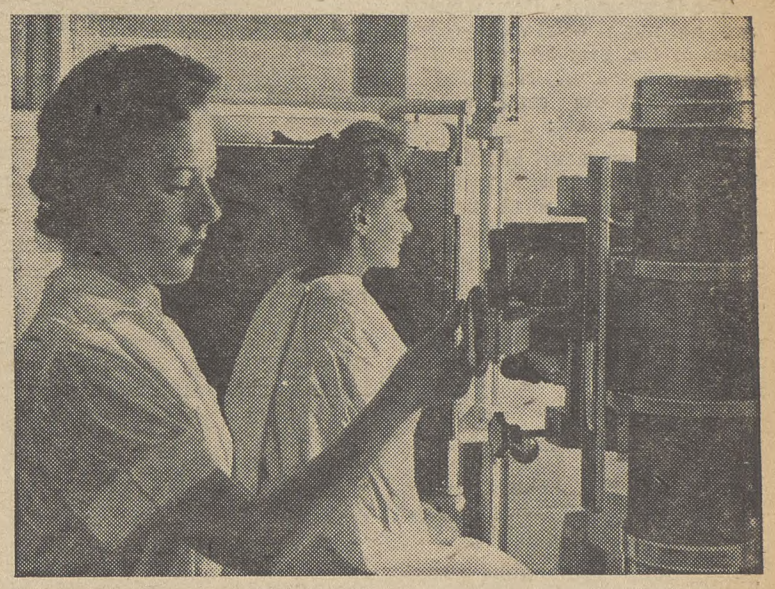


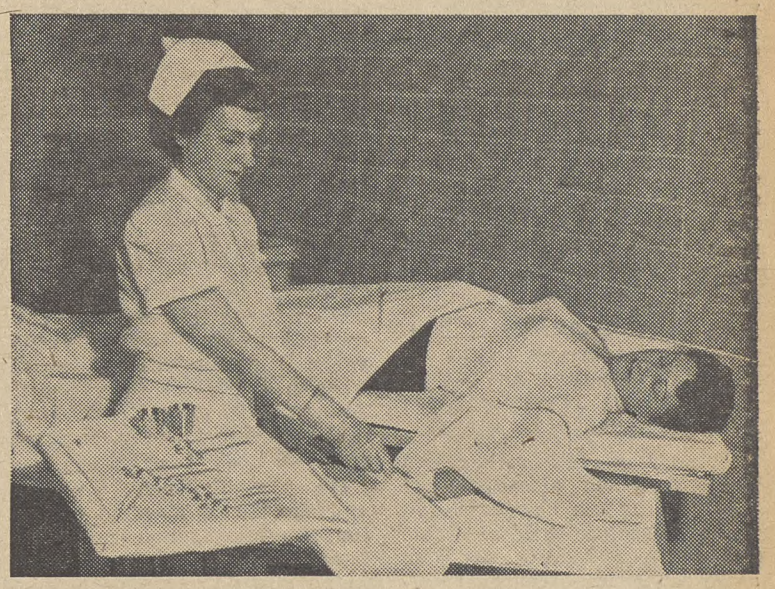


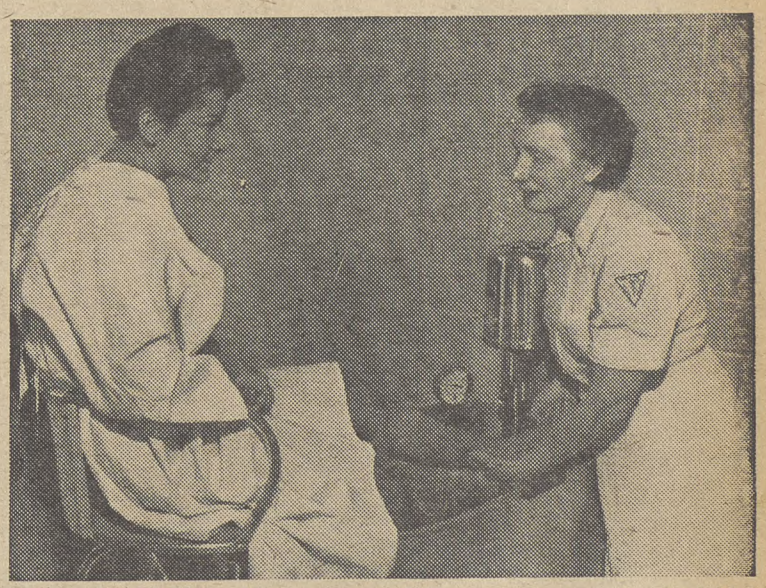
TYPICAL of the up-to-date and expensive equipment at the center is the X-ray machine being used (left) to examine another of the first patients, Joseph Pyzik. A technician (in right photo) administers a heart check-up to Pyzik. The Chicago Joint Board estimates that first year of operation of the new center will cost about $250,000.

First Patient Is Treated









STEP BY STEP—The camera follows a first patient at the center, Miss LaVerne Klostermann, from the time she makes appointment in top photo. Next, she is X-rayed. Then she is prepared for minor surgery. Finally, she receives physical therapy. Treatment afforded her illustrates free services available to 12,000 ACWA members in the Chicago center. Dr. W. W. Hoffman is medical director.

Labor's World—

Red 'Charm Tactics' Decried By ICFTU

A THREE-WAY denunciation of Communist "charm tactics" in the world labor movement and of recent developments in Franco Spain and Peronist Argentina has been voiced by officers of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

ICFTU Pres. Omer Becu said Communist-dominated labor groups, after years of attacking the free labor group, recently have started "to turn on the charm tactic" and proposed so-called "unity of action."

The Communists, Becu warned, are no more trustworthy now than in the past 30 years. Addressing the recent British Trades Union Congress sessions, the ICFTU officer said:

"The improvement of relations between Soviet Russia and the Western Powers must not be confused with the question of the Communists in our midst.

"I mean the disruptive elements who are under instructions from the Communist Party and who are bent on undermining the trade unions for political ends. There are times when for reasons best known to themselves, they think it smart to adopt the Popular Front type of tactics.

"The Communist elements are not interested in the long-term, constructive objective of trade unions. They must not be allowed to take advantage of the changed climate in international politics."

On other international labor problems, there were these developments:

• The ICFTU and ORIT, its Western Hemisphere regional organization, criticized an invitation to Franco Spain to participate in a meeting of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA). The session was held in Bogota, Colombia.

The two labor groups said "it is surprising . . . that a government which does not belong to the United Nations, which moreover has been censured by that body, and which has violated all international agreements and undertakings on human rights, should be invited to take part in such a meeting."

• The ICFTU said Argentina's dictator, Gen. Peron, adopted "the tactics of Hitler and his brown-shirted stormtroopers" in recent declaration of a state of siege "sweeping away the last vestiges of civil freedom."

The world free labor group emphasized that "the mass of workers of Argentina are not behind Peron in these gangster-like, dictatorial methods," despite the role of the state-controlled CGT labor front.

Britain

The recent TUC assembly at Southport, by a majority of one million votes, turned down a suggestion for discussions between British unions and Soviet labor organizations. Sir Vincent Tewson, TUC general secretary, said such discussions would be a waste of time.

On domestic policy, the TUC amended its constitution to give its General Council power to intervene in bargaining disputes in an effort to prevent strikes. Approval was by a margin of 1.8 million votes.

Ruttenberg Goes To Manila For Research Advice

STANLEY RUTTENBERG, director of the CIO Dept. of Education & Research, has left for Manila, where he will serve for three weeks as a consultant at the Labor Education Center of the University of the Philippines.

RUTTENBERG

The center is operated by the University of Connecticut under contract with the Manila University, and is financed by the Intl. Cooperation Administration.

Ruttenberg will meet with trade unionists attending the center, tell them how unions in the U. S. operate their education and research departments, and assist labor organizations in establishing such facilities in the islands.

TWO UNIONISTS HONORED—Reporter Carl T. Rowan (left) and CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey were presented the National Urban League's "American Teamwork Awards" for promoting better race relations. Rowan, a CIO Newspaper Guild member, works for the Minneapolis Tribune. Carey heads the CIO Civil Rights Committee.

A UNITED EUROPE—Guy Mollet (next to the left) chats with AFL Pres. George Meany at a joint labor luncheon in Washington. Mollet is president of the Council of Europe Consultative Assembly and a French Socialist leader. Others in group are Gen. William J. Donovan (left), chairman of American Committee on United Europe, and (to Meany's right) CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe, AFL Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, and R. J. Thomas, Riffe's assistant.

Chicago UPWA Rally Raps Slaying; Bias Groups Twist Economic Screws

PROTEST at the brutal slaying of 14-year-old Emmett Louis Till and a promise to "stand by" his mother until justice is done featured a meeting of more than 1000 officials, stewards and leaders of CIO Packinghouse Workers Dist. 1 in Chicago.

Two men, half brothers, go on trial this week in Sumner, Miss., for the murder of the boy whose body was found in the nearby Tallahatchie River after a "wolf-whistle" incident involving the wife of one of the men.

UPWA-CIO Dist. Dir. Charles Hayes told the meeting "the Negro people have had enough." He urged Pres. Eisenhower and Congress to enact anti-lynching and anti-poll tax laws.

The victim's mother expressed determination to fight for justice in her boy's case.

"I want you to stand by me," she told the meeting. *"If you will stand by me, I will stand by you. I shall fight to the end."*

The boy's father died in the armed forces overseas. His grandfather is a member of the CIO Steelworkers.

The killing was branded as "the logical and inevitable culmination of a reign of terror which has been generated in Mississippi throughout the year" by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

It cited the murders of Rev. George Lee on May 7 and Lamar Smith on Aug. 13 because they refused to surrender their right to vote. The NAACP also has affidavits of 19 Negro citizens turned away from the polls in the August primaries.

Bias Bars Drop In 8 Southern States

At least 362 counties and school districts in eight southern and border states have started integration in their classrooms.

Missouri leads with 114 districts, Oklahoma is next with 88 and South and West Texas have 60 school districts where segregation has been ended.

The Southern School News reports, however, that pro-segregation opinion is growing in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Virginia and North and South Carolina.

All of these states except Virginia started the school year with a constitutional provision of statutory requirement permitting abolition of the public school system.

N. C. University To Admit Negroes

The University of North Carolina will admit Negro students this fall, and will be the first state college in the South to end discrimination against Negro undergraduates.

CITIZENS Councils, mushrooming through the South to block integration of the school systems, have begun an economic squeeze play against foes of segregation.

In Selma, Ala., five of the 29 persons who signed a petition asking an end to segregation have withdrawn their names and support. The school superintendent said all gave "varied" reasons.

He did not say whether there was any connection between their withdrawal and the fact that other signers suddenly lost their jobs.

Chairman Alston Keith of the Dallas County White Citizens Council said his group "operated entirely within its legal rights in whatever action it may have taken in connection with the school petition."

THE NATIONAL Association for the Advancement of Colored People conceded that "some of the weaker and more vulnerable" petitioners in a number of places have disassociated themselves from the petitions.

In Clarendon County, S. C., site of one of the original school segregation cases that led to the Supreme Court's historic decision, a handful have asked to have their names removed. *Their letters, it was noted, were similar in text and in proper legal language although the signers are laymen of "limited formal training."*

'Unity Will Aid Civil Rights Gains'

A MERGED labor movement "can be the greatest single force in our society for the swift expansion of civil rights and liberties in every sphere of our national life," CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey told a conference of the National Urban League in Milwaukee.

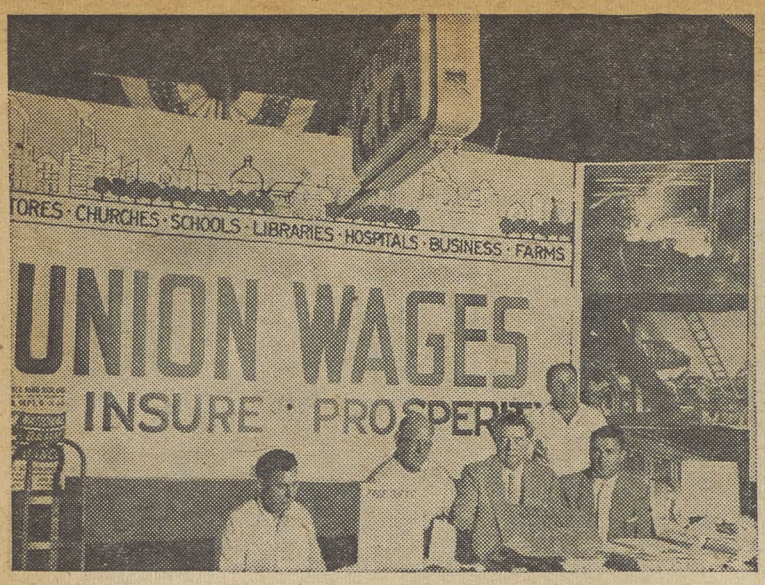
Carey, chairman of the CIO Civil Rights Committee and president of the CIO Electrical Workers, received the League's medallion for his services in the cause of civil rights.

Appearing with Carey at the affair was AFL Pres. George Meany who charged that both political parties had failed to keep campaign promises on civil rights. Both, he said, *"gave promises, but when they got to Capitol Hill, we did not get any action."*

Meany declared in particular that Pres. Eisenhower had failed in the civil rights program, charging that if the President "gave the same vigorous support to civil rights legislation as he did to put the tidelands oil fields in the hands of the states, we might have much more success."

Carey quoted from the civil rights section of the draft Constitution which will be presented to the CIO-AFL merger convention in December. This encourages all workers *"without regard to race, creed, color or national origin to share in the full benefits of union organization."*

He said he had two "strong, realistic expectations." The first is that all unions affiliated with CIO and AFL will adopt constitutional safeguards as strong or stronger. The second is that the civil rights clause will be strengthened as time goes on.



CONGRESSMAN AIDS CIO—Rep. Madden (D. Ind.), seated second from right, helps distribute literature and CIO souvenirs at Lake County, Ind., CIO Council booth at Lake County Central Fair at Crown Point. From left: Council Treas. L. V. Dillon, John McAllister, USWA-CIO Local 1066, Madden, Local 1066 Fin.-Sec. John Ricard (standing), and Council Pres. John Truchan.

Ohio Firms Raise Big Kitty To Fight Jobless Pay Initiative

EMPLOYERS in Ohio are raising a huge slush fund to fight the State CIO Council's effort to improve unemployment compensation legislation, according to a Cleveland Press report.

"A one-half to three-quarter million dollar 'kitty' is being raised by Ohio industrialists," wrote Political Editor Richard Maher, "to fight the CIO-sponsored initiated petition for an increase in Ohio's unemployment compensation benefits.

"Letters have gone to hundreds of Cuyahoga County (Cleveland) employers asking them to subscribe . . . Employers are asked to contribute on the basis of 75c per employe."

The employers contacted, Maher added, have more than one million workers. If all contributed on the proposed basis, the "kitty" would have "in excess of $750,000," he added.

THE STATE CIO thinks the estimate is conservative. With 2.5 million Ohio workers covered by the compensation law, a spokesman said, the fund could well be close to $2 million.

The membership of the Ohio Information Committee, one of the front organizations the employers have cooked up to fight the Council's campaign, was made public recently. The names are about those a union member would expect.

The list included the Ohio Manufacturers Association, the State organization of the National Manufacturers Association; Ohio Chamber of Commerce, Ohio Bankers Association, Ohio State Council of Retail Merchants, Ohio Petroleum Marketers Association, Ohio Savings & Loan League, Ohio Contractors Association and Ohio Hotels Association.

The top executives of groups such as these make up what is called an "Operating Committee." *The operating, of course, will be done on the unemployed.*

AND OPERATING, incidentally, was what the Ohio Secretary of State and some county election boards did on the 132,251 signatures the CIO obtained to its petition to put unemployment compensation improvements on the Nov. 8 ballot.

The State official ruled the petitions lacked 655 of the 77,934 signatures required to put the question to the voters.

Some 10,000 signatures were tossed out because they were on petitions that had names from several counties—although the names were withdrawn before the petitions were filed. Several county boards resorted to technicalities to throw out others.

Rather than become involved in a long legal tangle, the State CIO promptly went to work to round up the required signatures—and many more.

NAMED—CIO Rep. William B. Taylor will assume new post as labor adviser to Intl. Cooperation Administration in Djakarta, Indonesia. He formerly was CIO regional director in Louisville.

Unity Plans Hailed At Missouri CIO Parley

By ROLLIN EVERETT

MERGER of the CIO and AFL was hailed at the Missouri CIO Council convention last week as the way to effective economic and legislative action for working people.

The emphasis of the convention, held in Jefferson City, was on the bright promise for future progress offered by the forthcoming unification of CIO and AFL forces in the State.

John I. Rollings, president of the State AFL, pledged that his organization would do all in its power to assure that the merger was worked out in a way to satisfy the wishes of the CIO.

THE FIRST AFL leader in history to address a Missouri CIO convention, Rollings had high praise for the work of James A. Davis, secretary-treasurer of the Missouri CIO Council, in the legislative field. He declared that employment of Davis in the new state labor organization was a "must."

The convention adopted resolutions praising the work of both Davis and Rollings, who have cooperated in the past to foster programs advocated by both the CIO and AFL.

The two leaders are generally acknowledged as deserving much of the credit for blocking proposed "right-to-work" legislation in Missouri and for effectively presenting labor's needs and desires in other fields to the State's General Assembly.

The work and accomplishments to be achieved through the future merged organizations was repeated as a theme throughout the convention.

Richard Leonard, assistant to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, hailed the co-operation between Missouri CIO and AFL forces as evidence that the merger process would be completed smoothly.

Carl McPeak, assistant director of CIO Councils, warned the convention of the economic dangers that must be overcome in the face of Eisenhower "prosperity" claims.

The convention adopted a resolution supporting the CIO Packinghouse Workers strike at Louisiana sugar refineries.

Re-elected unanimously as officers were Hubert Dalton, Steelworkers, Kansas City, president; Marvin Collins, Communications Workers, St. Louis, first vice president; Vernon Hixon, Electrical Workers, St. Louis, second vice president. Davis' term has another year to run.

'Need More Letters,' Says Lawmaker

Rep. Sullivan (D. Mo.) praised the legislative efforts of the CIO in a speech to the annual banquet of the Missouri CIO convention, but said that "overall" there has not been "nearly enough letters" from rank-and-file citizens protesting such measures as the natural-gas gouge bill.

It is particularly important, Mrs. Sullivan said, that members of Congress hear from working people during an Administration dedicated to the "welfare of the wealthy."

"Do not write vindictive or scolding letters," she said. "Well-reasoned letters are the ones to which a member of Congress pays attention, and such letters do change votes."

TWU Aide Named To State Board

Pres. E. R. Burns of CIO Transport Workers Local 514, Tusla, Okla., has been appointed a member of the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission by Gov. Raymond Gary. His six-year term expires in 1961.

TWUA Pay Parleys Set

NEGOTIATIONS for new contracts were under way last week between the CIO Textile Workers and textile dyeing and finishing plants in the New England and Middle Atlantic states with 24,000 employes covered by the present agreements.

TWUA Vice Pres. William Gordon, the union's printing and dyeing division director, was participating in talks at Providence, R. I., covering 32 plants. He said wage increases and fringe benefits were sought

Some 8000 workers come under and present pact. Most of the plants are in New England and a few are in New Jersey. Negotiations are also in progress for a new agreement covering 16,000 employes in Middle Atlantic states.

Religious, Union Hatreds Charged In Firings Of 50

BITTER religious discrimination with overtones of anti-unionism has led to the discharge of more than 50 workers in two Dalton, Ga., textile plants, and may touch off a probe by a Senate subcommittee.

Dalton claims to be the "center of the chenille rug industry" and is also the headquarters for a religious group known as the Church of God of the Union Assembly.

Several weeks ago one of these firms, the Lawtex Corp., employing about 500, circulated a new "application form" to all employes, some of whom had considerable service. One question asked about the employe's religious affiliation. When the forms were collected, 28 who stated they belonged to the Church of God were fired forthwith.

Although the plant is unorganized, the 28 appealed to the CIO Textile Workers in getting their jobs back. The cases have been taken up with the NLRB.

Last week, a similar tactic was used by Belcraft Chenille, Inc., also with about 500 workers. Twenty-three workers here were fired for their religious affiliation.

One reason advanced for the attack on the group is its recent open endorsement of trade unionism for southern workers in its publications and by messages from the pulpit.

TWUA-CIO Washington Rep. John W. Edelman has asked Sen. Hennings (D. Mo.) to have his constitutional rights subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee investigate the firings.

'Mike' Pugh Is Mourned By CIO

A VETERAN CIO official, Ernest B. Pugh, was mourned last week by a host of friends for what CIO's national officers called "a lifetime of service" to the labor movement.

Pugh, who was 75, died in a Sanford, Fla., hospital. His illness began a few weeks after he retired from the CIO staff last April.

For "Mike" Pugh, as he was known to his friends, the trade union movement came "first and foremost."

Pugh served as CIO regional director in Chicago in the early days of the CIO and later was Virginia regional director before the areas were reorganized. Before his retirement, he was assistant director of Reg. 4.

The three top officers of the CIO, Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe wired condolences to Mrs. Pugh. They said, *"Mike Pugh was for more than half a century a faithful and dedicated leader of democratic trade unionism."*

ERNEST B. PUGH

It was his devotion to the labor movement that indirectly led to Pugh's participation in the CIO. A member of the AFL Machinists, he was blacklisted.

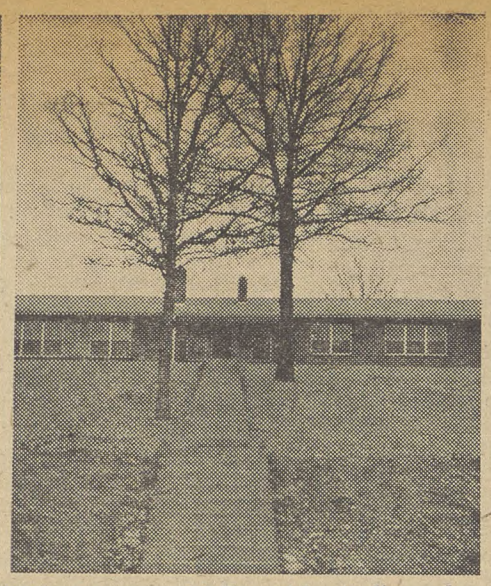
The late Van A. Bittner, former director of the CIO organizing Committee who was then organizing the miners in West Virginia, helped get him a position with the Works Progress Administration.

Later when Bittner was vice president of the Steelworkers Organizing Committee, he sent Pugh to Chicago to help organize the steel mills.

PUGH WAS a very religious man and was an active member of the Presbyterian Church. He frequently was assigned to speak for the CIO at various church conferences. Born in the Virginia Tidewater area, he was proud of the Old Dominion.

He recently sold his home in Richmond and bought a residence in DeBary, Fla., where he was residing when he was stricken and taken to the Sanford hospital.

Pugh is survived by his wife, who was taken ill and removed to the Sanford hospital a few days before her husband died, and by a son in Charleston, W. Va.



"LIVING MEMORIAL" to the late Philip Murray best describes the $25,000 brick and stone cottage at Boys Town, Mo., presented by the CIO Steelworkers to honor the memory of their former head. At left: USWA-CIO Pres. David J. McDonald studies plaque on cottage which is shown in detail in next photo. The building houses 18 boys and house parents, is one of four on site near St. James, Mo. Third photo shows USWA Dist. 34 Dir. A. F. Kojetinsky, his wife, McDonald and USWA Intl. Rep. John Doherty looking over television set in the Murray Cottage. Right photo shows McDonald and James Marriott, one of the cottage's residents, looking over the USWA president's miniature camera.

Unions Spearhead Detroit Program To Head Off Development Of Slums

UNION members are taking the lead in a Detroit experiment which if successful will provide an answer for cities faced with deteriorating areas bordering on present-day slums.

The project is one being carried out by the Detroit Committee for Neighborhood Conservation and Improved Housing. The pilot site has been selected, on Detroit's near east side.

Not far from the area are some of the Motor City's worst slums. *According to housing experts, the rehabilitation areas will fast become slums in their turn unless the proposed program is successful.*

The chairman of the pilot area's resident council is Genoa Sabbath, a member of the CIO Auto Workers' Ford Local 600. The council spearheaded the drive which won approval for the project in a majorty of the area's 38 block organizations.

Ironically enough, the plan Sabbath pushed calls for the tearing down of his own house to make room for a playground.

CIO's over-all interest in the project is represented by Sec.-Treas. Al Barbour of the Greater Detroit and Wayne County CIO Council on the blue ribbon committee. Serving with him is Mary Kastead of the Wayne County Federation of Labor.

The pilot area was picked from among 50 similar neighborhoods surveyed by the city planning commission. All are moderately blighted areas in which the majority of structures need major repairs.

Unless the repairs are made the area would soon become one needing total redevelopment. *Because redevelopment is costly, the city is stressing preventive action to save the constructive areas from becoming slums.*

Plans call for building recreational facilities, street changes, alley lighting, tot lots and removals of violations of zoning ordinances. Once underway the committee hopes to initiate work in at least five conservation areas annually.

Women Workers Gain, But Lag Far Behind On Wages

LATEST statistics show that the vast majority of American women are losing out to men in the battle for higher incomes.

Chief reason is that so many are concentrated in the unskilled, lower-paid and poorly organized areas of the economy.

On the other hand, the minority of women with skills, training and plenty of union protection have made phenomenal progress in climbing into the upper brackets.

Figures on the relative progress of men and women during the past 10 years were highlighted the other day by an announcement from the Commerce Dept. showing that the number of employed women in the United States had gone over the 20 million mark for the first time in history.

Yet, only a few weeks before the department had published figures showing that even if women are steadily entering the labor market, they are falling behind their brothers in money income.

The average income of men was estimated at $3200 a year for 1954. The average for women was about $1400. Compared with incomes in 1945, men had shot up the ladder by 75%, while women had increased their incomes only 80%.

Women still have to go in achieving income equality with men. Only 28% of men are in the lowest brackets under $1000 a year. More than 46% of women are in these same low brackets.

Less than half of the men in the country have incomes of $3000 and less. Almost 85% of women fall into this bracket.

While the great mass of women with incomes are in the lower brackets, women in the upper brackets have shown remarkable progress.

DESPITE the fact that most women still are paid less than men in comparable jobs, almost three times as many women have incomes up to $4000 as in 1945, ten times as many with incomes up to $6000 and nine times as many in the $6000-$10,000. In these brackets women have advanced even faster than men.

The fact remains, however, that women are still fighting the *"battle of the sexes"* on the working front, with the great majority still trailing. There is still the traditional unwillingness of employers to pay women as much as men even for the same jobs. Millions of women, with marriages as their main career, lack skills and training which would put them into better paying jobs. **—(PAI)**

Opposition To Federated Drives Rapped By Boyer

NATIONAL health organizations which discourage their local affiliates from joining once-a-year drives in federated giving were rapped by Pres. Harry Boyer of the Pennsylvania CIO Council.

Their position brings about a "mental tug of war" on the part of volunteers in the field of health and welfare who have worked with these organizations and are finding themselves in an awkward position, Boyer said.

"Federation makes sense to the majority of the citizens of our State," he continued. "I know that many CIO members are getting sick and tired of multiple appeals that go on and on in a never-ending line."

Brand Heads Health Plan Unit

Formation of a technical consultants group to assist unions in establishing or operating medical service plans has been announced by the Association of Labor Health Plan Administrators.

The association is headed by Dr. Morris Brand, medical director of the Sidney Hillman Health Center, New York City, run by the CIO Clothing Workers. Jerome Pollack of the CIO Auto Workers Social Security Dept. is a member of the executive committee.

By EUGENE A. KELLEY

HERE'S A QUESTION for the union quiz kid in your local union: What CIO union calls its label a "bug" and was organized as a secret fishing society?

The answer—in case you haven't already guessed—is the Amalgamated Lithographers of America, a CIO affiliate since May 1946.

The ALA-CIO has a proud lineage that it can trace to 1882 when New York City lithographers got together in the spring and their minds turned, not to thoughts of love, but to unionism. *They called their organization the Romar Fishing Club.*

It may have organized in secret but in a few months the fledgling group was strong enough to change its name to the Hudson Lithographic Association. Affiliation with the Knights of Labor came next and members of the craft were able to spread their organization throughout the country.

Today, the Lithographers' label is—or should be—on printed matter from letterheads to the billboards that line our highways. The "bug," as it is known among craftsmen in the graphic arts industry, is the insignia of the printing produced by the offset method.

Appropriately, for a union which had its start in New York, the ALA international headquarters are located there today. The union has about 30,000 members—about 90% of the craftsmen in the industry are organized—in nearly 80 locals throughout the United States and Canada. John Blackburn is president of ALA and Donald Stone is the secretary-treasurer.

THE ALA HAS COME FAR since its formation. Because the Knights of Labor had given insufficient support to the union's fight for shorter hours, it withdrew in 1886 and changed its name to the Lithographers International Protective and Benevolent Association. This group remained independent for more than 20 years.

Other segments of the craft developed in the industry and formed their own organizations. The Lithographers' group joined the AFL in 1906 and at the same time set up a trade council in New York City which included the various craft groups.

After several years of efforts towards amalgamation of the separate organizations, success came in 1915 when the ALA was formed with a membership of about 4000.

A basic jurisdictional dispute with the Printing Pressmen's Union came to a head in 1945 and by almost unanimous vote of the membership the ALA withdrew from the AFL and the following year affiliated with the CIO.

Pride in their craftsmanship has been coupled through the years with pride in their union. The ALA has made notable gains. All members receive two or three weeks paid vacations each year, enjoy from six to eleven paid holidays annually and more than 80% of the lithographic industry today works a 36¼-hour week.

At least 60% of the members are covered by pension funds which were first written into contracts in 1947 and an even higher percentage have the protection of welfare funds paid for by the employers and managed under a joint trusteeship arrangement.

The men who work at the craft have their own slogan for their label and its truth is recognized by all connected with the graphic arts industry. They call it *"the mark of finest craftsmanship."*

STRONGER UNION through vigorous organizing was urged by CIO Rep. William J. Smith at rally (left photo) of more than 1000 in Virgin Islands. At right: Mrs. Smith is presented with flowers on behalf of LIU 1812 by Mrs. Geraldine Williams.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

IN MEETING with CIO people across the country in recent weeks I have been deluged with questions concerning the forthcoming merger with the AFL. Many of the questions asked are of a specific nature and cannot possibly be answered at this time, however, I can answer some of the general questions that are in the minds of our readers.

I am looking forward to the merger convention in New York beginning Dec. 5, after the separate conventions of both the CIO and AFL.

I want to do all that I can to help create a united labor movement and continue the all-important task of organizing the unorganized workers throughout the country. I believe the job can be done more effectively with the combined staff and resources of the CIO and AFL. Our membership will receive greater servicing and our collective bargaining sessions with the companies will be greatly enhanced.

Our research and educational functions will be expanded to meet an ever-growing need, and the vital work on the legislative level will be more effective, on local, state and federal matters effecting the workers of America.

The aims and ideals of the CIO and AFL are spelled out in the proposed constitution for the merged organization. It is the duty of all members of both great organizations to contribute in every way in working out the mechanics of operation. *Let's all do our share in building a better America by creating a strong united labor movement.*

PRES. HARRY SAYRE of the CIO Paperworkers reports that the UPA-CIO has successfully concluded a campaign at the Robert Gair Co., Inc., Atlanta, Ga. The drive was conducted by UPA Rep. Adam Butler and CIO Reps. Ray Allen and W. E. Rasnake, under the direction of the CIO Joint Organizing Committee.

Pres. Morris Pizer of the CIO Furniture Workers reports an election victory at the E. S. Nash Furniture Co., Winston-Salem, N. C., where the workers favored the UFWA-CIO by a large majority.

Dir. Carey Haigler reports that the CIO Woodworkers won a tough election at the Alger-Sullivan Lumber Co., Century, Fla., under the capable direction of CIO Rep. W. M. Rowe.

Al Hartnett, secretary-treasurer of the Electrical Workers, reports another substantial election victory over the discredited UE. At the General Electric, Tiffin, O., plant, the workers overwhelmingly favored the IUE-CIO.

Sec. Treas. T. M. McCormick reports the following recent Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers election victories: Champlin Refining Co., Enid, Okla. (Pipeline Terminal); Columbia Southern Chemical, Corpus Christi, Tex.; Fletcher Oil Co., Wilmington, Calif.; Gulf Oil Corp., (Sales Div.), Houston, Tex.; Lane-Wells Co., (Oil Field Services), Bernon, Bakersfield and Ventura Calif.; Magnet Cove Barium Corp., Westlake, La.; Tube Kote, Inc., Houston, Tex.; Union Oil Co. of Calif. (Loading Terminal), Los Angeles, Calif.

Long Strike Won By NABET

VICTORY has been won by the CIO Broadcast Employees in their 29-week strike at radio station WSAM in Saginaw, Mich.

Only four strikers were involved, but the basic issue was recognition and maintenance of the NABET-CIO contract.

The small strike gained wide labor support, including the CIO Auto Workers, CIO Reg. Dir. Herbert McCreedy, the Michigan CIO Council, and CIO county councils in the Detroit, Flint, Saginaw and Jackson areas, and the Saginaw Federation of Labor (AFL).

The settlement calls for reinstatement of the four NABET-CIO members with approximately $11,500 in back pay, recognition of the union and a new contract with a $10.50 a week pay raise.

7 New GW Plans Set For UAW

NEW GAINS in the drive of the CIO Auto Workers to extend their guaranteed wage security program in the auto industry were reported last week, with seven such contracts supplied with auto supply and aviation firms.

New settlements—similar to the initial agreements with Ford and General Motors — were signed with Formed Tubes, Inc., Hancock Manufacturing Co., Ohio Chankshaft Co., Midland Steel Products Corp., Wood Bros., Inc. (a Ford subsidiary), the Budd Co. and Bendix Aviation.

Ratification of the recent agreement with Chrysler Corp. was recommended overwhelmingly by the UAW National Chrysler Conference, and membership ratification votes will start immediately in 32 Chrysler local unions.

In auto strike situations, some 9000 UAW members returned to work, under instructions from the international union, at the South Bend, Inc., Studebaker plant.

THE STRIKE of 40,000 International Harvester Co. workers at 18 plants was in its fourth week, with contract negotiations continuing in Chicago.

A statement by UAW Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock hailed the agreement reached earlier with Allis-Chalmers Corp. as providing 16 substantial guaranteed wage plan improvements over the first auto pacts. He said "the building process has gotten off to a substantial start with the Allis-Chalmers agreement."

A 10-YEAR organizing drive at R. H. Osbrink Manufacturing Co. of Los Angeles paid off when the CIO Auto Workers won a NLRB election by a vote of 190 to 68.

The UAW-CIO victory came after the firm had spent thousands of dollars, including four years in court, fighting the union. It was the third representation election since 1945.

The U. S. Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals recently ordered the company to comply with a NLRB "cease and desist" order. Earlier the U. S. Supreme Court denied a company appeal, and then the board ordered that the election be held.

Give A Buck To PAC —The Job You Save May Be Your Own

First-Class Status—

CIO In Virgin Isles Speeds Organizing

By AUDREY SMITH

HEARTENED by the fair-minded attitude of a new regime following the resignation of a reactionary governor, CIO Local Industrial Union 1812 in the Virgin Islands has begun an ambitious organizing drive.

Taking its name from the largest in the island chain, the St. Thomas Labor Union, as the LIU is known, will ask National CIO for permission to change its designation to the Virgin Islands Labor Union.

This is in line with a campaign to organize a large sugar refinery on St. Croix Island as well as hotel workers on St. Thomas, which is growing into a tourist mecca.

The Executive Board of the union has accepted a taxi drivers association into the LIU as a separate group. Stepped-up activity and a larger membership will assist the union in its drive to win first-class status for itself and first-class economic and political privileges for its members.

ACTING Gov. Charles K. Claunch, government secretary, met the local's officers and National CIO Reps. David Sternback and William J. Smith, field assistant to the CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe.

The parley was cordial in tone and offered real hope to the unionists weary of coping with the high-handed tactics of former Gov. Alexander, whose removal was demanded in a series of LIU 1812 demonstrations.

Claunch said his hands had been tied during Alexander's administration and assured the union delegates he regards well-managed unions as essential to the economy and development of the islands.

When Alexander's successor, Gov. Gordon, assumes office next month, Claunch is expected to handle labor relations in his government post.

Gordon will be asked to reinstate all labor laws passed by the Islands' Legislature, which the former Governor refused to recognize. These include activation of a labor board and enforcement of wage-hour laws.

THE GOVERNOR will also be asked to institute broad low-cost housing and school construction program as well as to implement the decision of a fact-finding commission to award union recognition, wage increases and job security to employes of the Virgin Islands Hotel.

Calypso music and labor songs were mingled as nearly 1000 people gathered in Charlotte Amalie, the Islands' largest community, for a labor rally. LIU Pres. Hugo Reese, onetime CIO Maritime Union member sailing out of New York, called for repeal of the Organic Act. This Republican-inspired legislation puts tyrannical power in the hands of the Governor who is a Presidential appointee.

Sternback said the LIU had demonstrated its responsibility.

Aid For Islands' $1 Wage Pledged

CIO's support in the fight to get a $1 minimum wage for Puerto Rican industries was pledged by CIO Rep. William J. Smith at meetings of CIO Packinghouse Workers in Guanica and Salinas, P.R.

Smith, field assistant to CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe, stressed the need for unity in the ranks and reliance on capable local leadership. He also declared that problems attendant upon automation can be solved. CIO Rep. David Sternback addressed the meetings in Spanish.

Memphis Foe Of Dixon-Yates Dies

Mayor Frank T. Tobey, who led the successful fight against the GOP Administration's Dixon-Yates power deal, died last week. He was 64.

Jobless Pay Ruling Due By Mitchell

LABOR Sec. Mitchell must soon face the decision of whether to overturn a precedent which might have adverse affects on unemployment compensation for maritime workers, those in the building trades and in other industries.

Mitchell is studying a Labor Dept. hearing examiner's recommendation that he okay California's unemployment compensation laws as in complete conformity with federal standards for internal revenue code purposes.

The State's Employment Stabilization Commission and a District Court of Appeals disqualified the claims of marine firemen for jobless pay during a 1947 West Coast maritime strike.

A year after the strike the then Labor Sec. Tobin ruled in the case of Washington State union members involved in the dispute that they were entitled to unemployment pay. It is this ruling that Mitchell has been asked to overturn.

Leonard Lesser, legal consultant for the CIO Auto Workers Social Security Dept., appeared before the courts in behalf of CIO and the California CIO Council.

Pal Of Right To Work Gets Some Of Own Medicine

The man who spearheaded the unsuccessful drive for a miscalled "Right to Work" law in Colorado, Don Keim, has been fired as secretary-manager of the Colorado State Chamber of Commerce.

"Far be it from us to gloat when a man loses his job—any kind of a job. But we can't help shaking an I-told-you-so finger at big, blustery Don Keim," the Colorado Labor Advocate commented. —(PAI)

CIO Reviews 84th Congress—

'The Record's Good, But Not Good Enough'

THE 84th Congress will be judged in history for what it accomplishes next year, after it reconvenes for its second session, the CIO Legislative Dept. declared in a new survey and review titled "Congress: '55."

Although "much of the work of the first session has been good, the record as a whole has not been good enough," the survey summarized.

"We appreciate and sympathize with the difficulties" leaders of Congress face in the "frequent shortcomings" of programs advocated by the Administration, the CIO declared, "but Congress alone must be held responsible if it fails to improve the legislative program.

"The American people will not excuse the failure of Congress if it fails to act in the next session on such urgent matters as highways, education, health and housing.

"Congress will be held accountable if it fails to take more constructive action to bring about full employment, check the growth of monopoly, check the full-scale depression on the farms, end the 'trickle-down' tax policies enacted by the 83rd Congress, and complete such important jobs as revision of Taft-Hartley, enactment of federal standards for unemployment compensation, improved social security, civil rights legislation, and federal aid to small business."

"It is to be hoped that the 84th Congress, during its second session, will enact a program responsive to the public good," CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther said in an introduction to the survey.

Robert Oliver, director of the CIO Legislative Dept., paid tribute to the work done by CIO departments and committees, CIO international unions, and rank and file members "in backing up the legislative program laid down at the last convention."

The record of the first session was set forth in an analysis of major actions in "Report on Congress: '55":

BIG BUSINESS: The first session did much to "expose and document the fact that the Eisenhower Administration is the captive of big-business interests." This was achieved both by use of investigatory powers and by constant fights against White House legislation to provide "bonanzas" to banking and big industry.

If the Administration claims that "unprecedented prosperity" is an answer to charges of "big business domination," the report asks, how does it explain the "hard-core of unemployed still with us, the continuing and worsening depression on the farms, and the fact that so much consumer purchasing power is based on future consumer income?"

"We cannot depend solely upon the early New Deal and Fair Deal legislation for protection against economic difficulties. Our social and economic legislation must always be brought up to date," the report said.

CONGRESS INVESTIGATES: The Dixon-Yates deal was "perhaps the most dramatic and revealing of the Eisenhower 'messes,'" and congressional investigation showed "how presidential appointees in the Budget Bureau, the Securities & Exchange Commission, and the White House itself played improper roles."

A "major victory for clean government was won" when the Senate permanent investigating subcommittee exposed the activities of former Air Force Sec. Talbott in drumming up business for his private management consultant firm. Although Talbott's resignation was accepted, "there were hundreds of Talbotts all over the Executive Branch," in the form of "without compensation" businessmen whose activities remained insufficiently restricted or exposed.

MINIMUM WAGES: Raising the statutory minimum wage from 75c to $1 an hour was "the outstanding legislative accomplishment," and this had to be achieved against "determined efforts of the Administration to limit the new minimum to 90c."

Success resulted from the "efforts of the Democratic leadership, sufficient numbers of rank-and-file Republicans and the tremendously effective work of organized labor."

Two remaining matters "must receive early attention"—coverage of millions of workers now exempted and raises for Puerto Rican workers, who were deprived of benefits this year by the refusal of the House of Representatives to concur.

TAXES: House Democrats passed a bill "to bring tax relief to the only group which got nothing from the 1954 law—the low- and middle-income taxpayers." The President "opposed the plan the moment it was unveiled," and with the help of Sens. Byrd (Va.) and George (Ga.) and three other Democrats, the proposal was beaten by a narrow margin in the Senate.

AGRICULTURE: Democrats, with CIO support, sought to "check the decline in farm income" by repealing the "flexible" price support law of 1954. The bill was passed in the House but stalled in the Senate.

NATURAL RESOURCES: The Dixon-Yates assault on the Tennessee Valley Authority was "stopped," but the Harris-Fulbright natural gas "grab" was passed by the House and the Administration is still trying to give away the Hells Canyon site.

LABOR: "Nothing" was done by Congress "to meet the problems brought about by the Taft-Hartley Act." Eisenhower appointees to administrative posts in the Labor Dept. and the National Labor Relations Board were confirmed despite labor opposition.

GENERAL WELFARE: Democrats in the House passed a bill to liberalize social security benefits but it was opposed by the Administration and stalled in the Senate. The health program bogged down without any provision for adequate medical care and the Salk vaccine program was bungled.

No bill was passed by either house on aid to the schools and the Administration "must take a large part of the blame."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS: There was "strong bipartisan cooperation between the Democratic Congress and the Republican President," but foreign aid programs were cut too sharply.

NATIONAL DEFENSE: Administration proposals for defense cuts deemed too sharp were "challenged successfully," and the Administration itself had to reverse some requests and announce new policies. But the ground forces were cut despite protests by former Army Chief of Staff Ridgway.

CIVIL RIGHTS: The record of the 84th "is totally blank." But steps were taken to strengthen civil liberties in "significant ways."

(A limited number of copies of "Report on Congress: '55" can be obtained on request from the CIO Legislative Dept., 718 Jackson Pl., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.)

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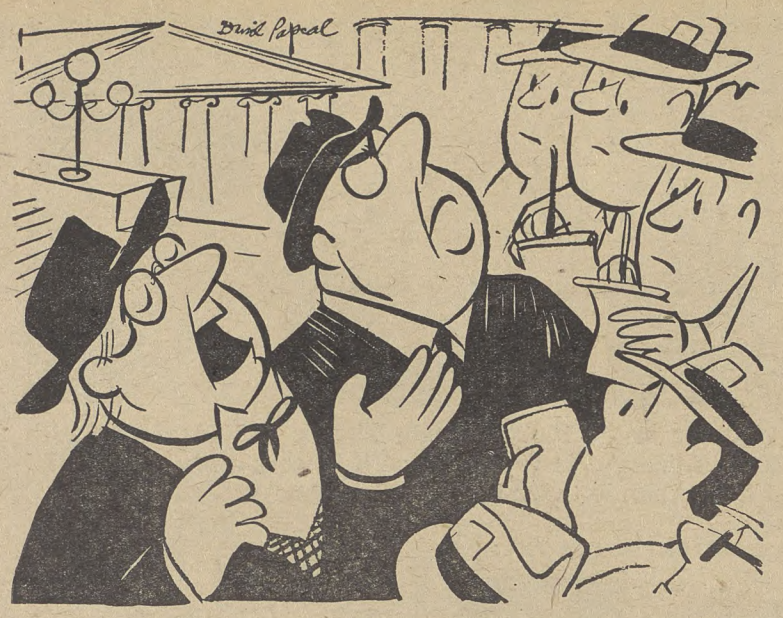


"As a Republican lawmaker, I'm as much for a higher minimum wage as the next man. The next man here is an official of the NAM."

Benson Promises Again As Farm Income Dips

AGRICULTURE Sec. Benson last week announced that he will recommend something "very specific" to bolster sagging farm prices—a "sag" that has dropped farmers' net income 4% in the first six months of this year and smashed down the index of farm prices 16% since Eisenhower in the 1952 campaign pledged farmers *"full parity."*

SEN. DOUGLAS

Benson's statement came just after the Cabinet member returned from two weeks in Europe and in the midst of warnings of a potential farmers' revolt against the GOP in the 1956 election.

The warnings poured in on Benson from many sources:

● **Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.)** documented the charges of a sharp continuing decline in farm prices and farmers' net income and declared that the Republican party *"will be brought to a just accounting."*

● **Sen. Jenner (R. Ind.)** predicted that Republican members of Congress will be *"in trouble"* in some districts regardless of whether Eisenhower runs again.

● **Chairman Cooley** (D., N. C.) of the House Agriculture Committee called the farm recession an "exact parallel" to the late 1920s. He recalled "there was boomtime then in the rest of the economy, and the farmers' cries were scarcely heard."

● **The National Farmers Union,** credited by the Wall Street Journal with effective opposition to the Eisenhower - Benson farm program, frankly told its members they must expect a Republican "smear campaign" against the organization.

● Seventy-five farmers who heard Candidates Eisenhower and Adlai Stevenson make conflicting speeches at the 1952 National Plowing Contest at Kasson (Minn.) telegraphed the President requesting him to "carry out your promise" on farm prices.

One "gimmick" under intense study in Benson's Agriculture Dept., despite loud and persistent talk about "free enterprise" and "lifting the harsh hand of government controls," is a plain old subsidy plan to pay farmers government money in return for taking marginal acreage out of production.

Under this program the Agriculture Dept. would spend half a billion dollars a year to pay farmers $10 an acre to stop producing.

To get the $10 an acre subsidy, farmers would not only have to accept controls on their actual acreage of price-supported crops but also accept additional controls compelling them to shift their "abandoned" marginal lands to grass and cover crops.

Benson's official statement on this projected plan was confined to a declaration that "real difficulties" were involved but that they were not "insurmountable."

The Farmers Union sent out a warning that another "gimmick" under consideration might be "disposal of surpluses" abroad, just as "full parity" was the campaign gimmick for 1952.

Democratic party leaders from nine midwestern states charged the Eisenhower Administration with a "brazen and ruthless betrayal" of the nation's farmers. They demanded a new national program restoring 90% price supports and a production-payment (Brannan Plan) program for attacking chronic surpluses.

The Occasion, It Seems, Was Labor Day

PRES. EISENHOWER celebrated the Labor Day week end by issuing a statement which, for the second successive year, omitted all reference to the contributions of unions to America and then by golfing and dining at Denver's Cherry Hills Country Club with well-heeled businessmen.

To join the President on the glad holiday occasion, 13 fellow members of the Augusta (Ga.) National Golf Club flew out to Denver at Eisenhower's personal invitation.

The Labor Day week end golf-and-supper special guests included the following:

W. Alton Jones, president, Cities Service Oil Co.

Robert W. Woodruff, Coca-Cola board chairman.

L. F. McCollum, president, Continental Oil Co.

William Reid, General Electric board chairman.

William E. Robinson, Coca-Cola president.

E. D. Slater, Frankfort Distillers president.

Cliff Roberts, New York investment banker and president of the Augusta club.

Charles Jones, Richfield Oil Co. president.

Sigurd Larmon, Young & Rubicam chairman and president.

Barry Leithead, Cluett-Peabody president.

Clarence J. Schoo, Springfield (Mass.) box manufacturer.

Freeman Gosden *("Amos" of "Amos and Andy").*

John Hay Whitney, New York capitalist.

900,000 Covered By UAW GW Contracts

—See Page 2

Give a Buck to PAC

The CIO News

Official Weekly Publication, Congress of Industrial Organizations

Washington, D. C., September 26, 1955 — Vol. 18, No. 39

Reuther Warns On New Red Tactics

—See Page 3

'New Era' On The Subways— As 17c an hour wage contract was reached for 37,000 New York transit workers, officials of the CIO Transport Workers (on right) shook hands with New York City Transit Authority executives. In right foreground are TWU Sec.-Treas. Gustav Faber, Pres. Michael Quill and Local 100 Pres. Matthew Guinan. Transit Authority members (on left) are E. Vincent Curtayne, Charles L. Patterson and Joseph O'Grady. Quill hailed peaceful "new era" on subways. Ratification vote is under way.

A Warning For Ezra— What many farmers think of Sec. of Agriculture Benson and the Eisenhower Administration's farm policies is indicated by this photo of a farmer's protest rally at auction shed in Corning, Ia. Jay Loghry, a feed salesman, urged formation of a State farm price protest group. He drew applause for suggestion that "everyone here write a letter to Agriculture Sec. Benson and ask him to resign." And in Washington the farm price debate between Democrats and Republicans was getting warmer. (See Page 6.)

900,000 Gain UAW Pay Plans

NEARLY 900,000 MEMBERS of the CIO Auto Workers, or close to 60% of those on the rolls, are now protected by guaranteed wage plans which the union has negotiated with 71 firms.

"Thousands of other UAW-CIO members," the union predicted in making the announcement last week, "will also be able to enjoy the protection of GAW in the near future, as scores of additional contracts are being settled."

Nearly 260,000 members went under guaranteed wage protection during the first 17 days of September, the union said, the last addition to the list being 40,000 employes of the International Harvester Co.

Larger firms with which guaranteed wage contracts have been negotiated, and the number of employes protected, are:

General Motors, 375,000; Ford, 140,000; Chrysler, 140,000; International Harvester, 40,000; American Motors, 24,000; Caterpillar Tractor, 18,000; Allis-Chalmers, 17,500; Bendix Aviation, 17,000; Budd, 16,000, and John Deere, 12,500.

In Canada, 17,000 UAW-CIO members employed in five General Motors plants in Ontario went on strike last week after six months of general negotiations, six days of intensive bargaining and a fruitless hearing before a provincial conciliation board. Negotiations were continuing.

★

34c Package Gained In Harvester Pact

A NEW contract yielding economic benefits estimated at 34c an hour last week ended a 26-day strike by 40,000 members of the CIO Auto Workers which closed 18 International Harvester Co. plants in all parts of the country.

In addition to a series of wage increases on top of a general raise of 11c an hour, the union won a guaranteed wage plan similar to those negotiated with Ford and General Motors, the full union shop in place of the modified form, a better vacation set-up and other improvements.

Besides the general wage increase, agreement was reached on an annual "improvement increase" of 2.5% for the last two years of the three-year agreement, or 6c to 8c an hour in 1956 and 1957; 18c an hour for skilled journeymen, and a special hike of 5c to 8c for other employes in five top labor grades.

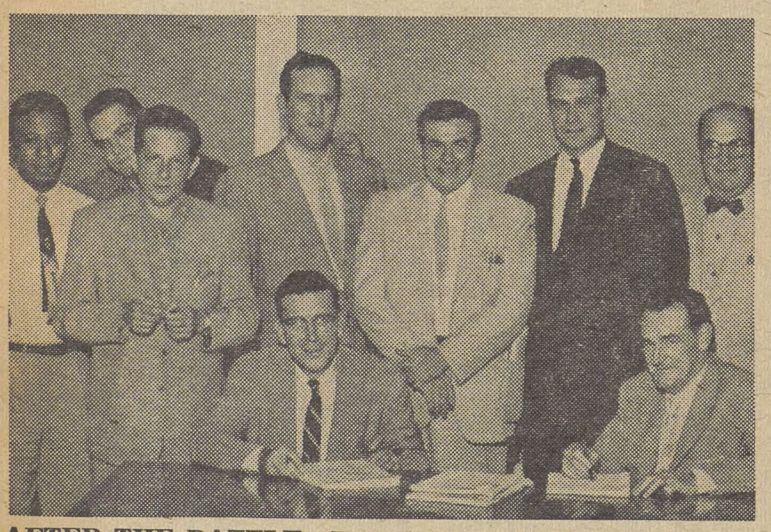
THE ESTIMATE of 34c in economic benefits was made by UAW-CIO Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock, director of the union's Harvester Dept. William J. Reilly, the company's labor relations manager, said the agreement would cost the firm $30 million a year.

"This settlement includes the 1953 economic gains not granted at that time by this company, as well as the 1955 economic package," Woodcock said. "It is an honorable settlement and is the climax of the unity achieved among Harvester workers and aptly demonstrated by them on picket line.

"We also have been able to negotiate substantial improvements in contract language which we feel will guard against the severe in-plant controversies which plagued Harvester workers during the past few years."

The settlement was worked out with the aid of David L. Cole, who was called in as special mediator when the parties reached an impasse in negotiations.

In Detroit, UAW-CIO Vice Pres. Norman Matthews, head of the Chrysler Dept., announced that 33 Chrysler locals with 110,000 members have ratified the recent contract settlement by a vote of more than 97%. UAW-CIO Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey, director of the Chrysler Auto Body Divisions, reported the 30,000 workers had approved the agreement by a vote of well over 99%.



AFTER THE BATTLE—Everybody looked happy when a new contract ending a 26-day walkout of 40,000 CIO Auto Workers at 18 International Harvester plants was signed in Chicago by UAW Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock (seated, left) and William Reilly, company labor relations director.

'Any More, PAA?' Consider Example Of Flickerville, Drop Firing Demand

THREE PAA STEWARDESSES
Too old to work at 32?

BETTY GRABLE
She's still a star at 45 . . .

MARLENE DIETRICH
. . . And she's going strong at 51.

TAKE A TIP from the Transport Workers: age 32 is a little young for management to put into effect the import of the old union saying about *"too old to work and too young to die."*

The question of compulsory retirement has come up in new form, shall we say, in negotiations of the TWU-CIO Air Transport Div. with Pan American World Airways. TWU is bargaining for 6000 Pan American workers in various jobs—mechanics, port stewards, ground service and flight service personnel, working in 10 cities in the U. S. and overseas.

Among issues which have deadlocked negotiations is a company demand for a contract provision requiring discharge of all stewardesses (like those in the first photo above) once they reach 32 years of age.

TWU doesn't think very much of the idea. In fact, the current issue of The TWU Express suggests that *"perhaps PAA officials ought to check with their own wives before deciding that 32-year-old women are too unattractive to work as stewardesses."*

Just to make its point clearer, the TWU paper then suggested PAA might consider the case of several over-32 and still mighty attractive actresses. The Express suggested to PAA officials:

"Of course, they might also check the ages of such glamorous actresses as Greta Garbo (50), Marlene Dietrich (51), Hedy Lamarr (40), Greer Garson (47), Joan Crawford (47), Mae West (63), Rosalind Russell (43), Lucille Ball (44), Jean Arthur (47), Mary Astor (49), Anne Baxter (32), Ingrid Bergman (38), Cyd Charisse (33), Arlene Dahl (38), Bette Davis (47), Faye Emerson (38), Jinx Falkenberg (36), Judy Garland (32), Paulette Goddard (44), Betty Grable (45), Susan Hayward (37), Rita Hayworth (37), Katharine Hepburn (46), Judy Holliday (32), Betty Hutton (34), Jennifer Jones (36), Dorothy Lamour (41), Vivien Leigh (42), Virginia Mayo (35), Merle Oberon (44), Maureen O'Hara (33), Jane Russell (34), Barbara Stanwyck (48), Gladys Swarthout (51), Esther Wiliams (32), Jane Wyman (41), and Loretta Young (42).

And to conclude the matter, the TWU asked:

"Any more, PAA? Or do you want to admit your mistake before the ladies tell you what they think of your ideas?"

URW Gains 12c Boost At Goodyear

AFTER less than a week of bargaining, the CIO Rubber Workers and the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. signed a new contract giving 28,000 employes in 10 plants a general wage increase of 12c an hour.

The settlement followed generally the pattern set in previous agreements the union had reached with the B. F. Goodrich Co. and the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

In addition to the general increase, the skilled trades groups got an 8c increase. Employes of Goodyear plants at Topeka, Kan., and New Bedford, Mass., receive a further 2c, while those at all other plants get a special adjustment of .0105c an hour.

ANOTHER paid holiday was agreed upon, the choice to be made locally. Workers at the company's big Akron, O., plant promptly decided upon Christmas Eve. Vacations for workers with from 11 to 15 years' seniority were improved, and the company agreed to make up the difference between pay for jury duty and average company rates.

Pensioned employes and their dependents received a major benefit when the union persuaded the company to cover them with company-paid hospitalization and surgical insurance. Workers who retired from 1949 are protected.

In addition to the plants already mentioned, the agreement covers Goodyear operations at St. Mary's, O.; Los Angeles; Gadsden, Ala.; Jackson, Mich.; Muncie, Ind.; Lincoln, Neb., and Windsor, Vt.

Special Rep. Rex C. Murray headed the URW-CIO negotiators. Last week the union went into sessions with the U. S. Rubber Co. at Cincinnati. the General Tire Co. at Cleveland, and the Seiberling Tire Co.

The union also signed a new pension and insurance contract covering 2300 employes of the Mansfield Tire & Rubber Co., Mansfield, O.

Pensions were increased from $1.75 to $2.25 per month for each year of service, disability pensions for workers with 15 years' seniority to $80 a month, and life insurance, hospitalization and sick and accident benefits were improved.

3 Strike Pacts Signed By IUE

THREE important strikes were won by the CIO Electrical Workers as negotiations continued for some 60,000 workers of the Westinghouse Electric Corp. in 29 plants.

Local 1102 at the Emerson Electric Co. plant in St. Louis, Mo., won a three-year contract providing an immediate 5c wage increase for straight-time and new guarantees for incentive workers. Automatic increases over the next two years will be linked to profits.

A guaranteed wage plan, similar to that of Ford and General Motors, was negotiated by Local 945 with the Vickers firm in Detroit. The contract package is worth 21c and includes a 6c general wage increase at once and another 2.5% in 1956 and 1957. The pension plan was made non-contributory.

A two-week strike by Local 913 at the Roach-Appleton Co., South Bend, Ind., ended the firm's try at chiseling on incentive rates.

The parties had agreed to drop temporary rates and set up an experimental rate 29% above base rates.

Reuther Warns On Reds' 'Tactical Switch'

"When I told you to type up our offer to the union, Miss Mapes, I said we'd let our employees become STOCK holders — not bag holders!"

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

AMERICA and the free world must develop "common denominators" to promote peace and economic security, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther declared last week.

Describing the Soviet Union's *"new policies"* since the Geneva Big Four Conference as an *"abrupt tactical switch,"* the CIO president said that there has been no change in the Communists' long-range strategy.

The free world, he said, must recognize these Communist tactics and remain militarily strong while at the same time strengthen its cooperation on worldwide economic and social programs, through the United Nations, to help raise living standards and security.

Reuther made these comments after arriving in New York after a one-month trip abroad which included visits to Israel, Tunisia, Italy, Switzerland and France. He had headed a CIO delegation which dedicated the Philip Murray Memorial Center at Elath, Israel, on Labor Day.

Accompanied by Mrs. Reuther, the CIO president met with labor, government and industrial figures in the countries which he visited.

He voiced praise for the tremendous economic progress being made by the State of Israel. He stressed the *"importance of Israel as a symbol of the ability of democratic people to build a better life despite adverse conditions."*

"Israel's future success will be a worldwide symbol," he said, "for the basic economic and spiritual freedoms of the democracies.

"Israel has long-range plans for the development of the barren Negev Desert but it needs power for its industrial development — just as other underdeveloped nations throughout the world are hungry for power.

"ATOMIC energy is the answer as a source of power for the development of natural resources of these countries."

He will urge the United States government to develop a program of providing atomic reactors for peaceful civilian use to the various underdeveloped nations.

"Unless we do so quickly, the Russians will do it first," he said. "The psychological import of the first possible economic use of atomic energy as an aid to the underdeveloped nations will have a tremendous impact.

"If we fail, and allow the Russians to fill the economic breach for these countries, world Communism will profit and will move into areas where it, so far, has had little attraction for the people."

Reuther voiced the opinion that the *"McCarthyist hysteria"* in this country had led to overclassification of *"atomic secrets"* —many of which apparently were not secrets at all. As a result, he said, *"science had been placed in a straitjacket"* and the hysteria delayed the industrial exploitation of atomic power.

THE CIO president stressed the theme that the Geneva Big Four Conference marked an important turning point in the cold war. He voiced the view that the Soviet leaders felt their cold war tactics were solidifying the forces of the free world and that they are trying now a new set of tactics to make it appear that the USSR is not a threat.

"The free world faces even more difficult challenges now than the hatreds that arose from the cold war," he added. "The Russians are counting on the inability of the free world to rise above the absence of a direct and immediate threat in order to develop positive economic goals."

Recent statements by Sen. Malone (R. Nev.) that Russia offers no threat to the world and that we should promptly disarm were described as *"wishful thinking"* by the CIO head.

"Sen. Malone's statements are an indication of a tendency toward new forms of isolationism —isolationism by those who only reluctantly went along with the principle of international cooperation and who now seem to be reverting to type," he asserted.

Reuther stressed that the U. S., in developing new international mutual help programs for the new era, should work closely with the United Nations and should seek to share abundance *"by rising above the economics of scarcity."*

HE REPORTED that everywhere he went, he found tremendous interest among all groups in the population about two recent developments in this country: The AFL and CIO merger, slated for Dec. 5, and the signing of guaranteed annual wage contracts in a number of industries.

Reuther was queried by shipboard reporters about his reaction to recent critical statements concerning the AFL and CIO merger by Pres. Michael J. Quill of the CIO Transport Workers. Quill has called, on a number of occasions, for a referendum among the rank-and-file on the merger.

Reuther said he felt Quill represents only a "small minority" in his criticism of the merger plans and that the rank-and-file "will get the greatest gain from the merger."

Before leaving France to return home, Reuther described to newspapermen in Paris his impression of the vigor of the General Federation of Tunisian Workers (UGTT), the Tunisian free trade union movement.

He suggested that the UGTT is *"a guaranty of the national and social emancipation of the Tunisian people"* and said he was happy to learn that trade union rights are being extended in Morocco.

THE Philip Murray Center at Elath, Reuther said, is a handsome building that will serve as a focal point for the people of this young and growing town at the southern tip of the Negev Desert.

He described the edifice as *"a handsome memorial to Murray"* and said that it symbolized the late CIO leader's *"faith in human dignity and the ability of democratic peoples to meet their problems."*

CIO Executive Unit To Meet

CIO President Walter P. Reuther has called a meeting of the CIO Executive Committee in Washington on Thursday, Sept. 29. The meeting will be held at CIO headquarters.

UAW Protests Ford's New Price Gouge

THE CIO Auto Workers renewed their plea for a congressional investigation of steel and auto price increases when the Ford Motor Co. announced higher prices for its 1956 models last week.

A union spokesman said the company "cannot justify" the hikes, asserting that economic concessions granted the union in the recently negotiated contract "could be absorbed out of the extremely favorable profit position" of the firm. The company cited "increased manufacturing costs."

"Any increase in the price of automobiles attributed to the new UAW agreements," the union spokesman said, "is totally unjustified and represents a gouging of consumers."

R. J. Thomas Gains In Hospital

R. J. Thomas, assistant to Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe, is resting comfortably in a Washington hospital after a high blood pressure attack last week.

Doctors have indicated that the CIO official will need a period of rest and recuperation.

CWA Picks Smallwood To Succeed Werkau

A NEW secretary-treasurer to succeed Carlton W. Werkau, who died July 5, has been selected by the Executive Board of the CIO Communications Workers.

He is William A. Smallwood, 48, former director of Dist. 3, which embraces the nine southeastern states.

Once a plant craftsman for Southern Bell, Smallwood has led communications workers in his area since 1943. He headed CWA forces in the 72-day Southern Bell strike last spring.

The 14-member Executive Board also directed CWA-CIO Pres. Joseph A. Beirne to establish a committee to study the relative merits of "public as opposed to private ownership" of telephone factilities in this country and Canada.

THE UNION noted it has membership in all states but Vermont and New Hampshire. Most of it is in the telephone field, which is dominated by the Bell System. It holds only one contract with a government-owned phone system, Saskatchewan Government Telephones, serving subscribers in that Canadian province.

Telephone facilities in the U. S., the CWA said, are almost entirely under private ownership. However, in countries outside the U. S., most phone systems are government-owned and operated.

Beirne said the union "wants to get all the facts on this very important subject." What action —if any—was left to a future executive board or convention, he indicated. The CWA head said he personally had always favored private ownership of telephone facilities.

WILLIAM A. SMALLWOOD

He added that the committee he will name would be drawn partly from within the union, but would also contain persons outside the industry "with contributions to make" toward solution of the problem.

SMALLWOOD will move immediately to Washington from Atlanta, Ga., to take up his new duties. Succeeding him as director will be George E. Gill, formerly his assistant in Atlanta.

Werkau had been re-elected to a two-year term only three weeks before his death from a heart attack. Since CWA conventions are held annually in June, Smallwood and Gill will serve until June 1956, when an election will be held to fill the remaining year of the two-year term.

(Ohio Bell pact set, Page 11.)

'Big Bonanza' For 'Ma Bell' On Radar Charged

HOUSE Appropriations Committee staff members last week began intensive study of an Air Force deal with two Bell System companies ruled illegal by Controller Gen. Campbell and denounced as a *"bonanza"* by Democratic Floor Leader McCormack (Mass.).

The deal with Western Electric Co. and its parent firm, American Tel. & Tel. Co., would provide some 25,000 new telephone circuits to link up and improve an existing radar warning system.

The terms would require payment of as much as $240 million a year for 10 years, at the end of which the cost would have been amortized and the Bell companies would still own the installations.

The deal was worked out with Bell while Harold E. Talbott was Air Force secretary, but Talbott's successor, Sec. Quarles, received the notice from Controller Gen. Campbell that the project was illegal for lack of specific authorization by Congress.

Quarles is a former Western Electric vice president and receives an "irrevocable" $10,000 annual pension from the company. The Air Force has asked Campbell to reconsider his ruling.

The Air Force contends that it "informed" the appropriate congressional committees of its intention to make the deal. Campbell's ruling was that "informing" Congress was not sufficient to legalize a $2.4 billion expenditure, in the absence of specific legislative authorization.

McCormack said he was not questioning the need for improving the radar warning network—labeled with the code name, Sage System.

He attacked the property of leasing the communications links from private companies on terms by which the government paid all costs and the companies, with no risk, retained eventual ownership.

The Massachusetts Democrat charged the Air Force with a "secret attempt to bypass Congress" in a deal giving "big business" the "bonanza."

He compared the project with the abortive "Dixon-Yates deal" —the now-cancelled contract under which a proposed Dixon-Yates generating plant would hem in the Tennessee Valley Authority, the government would pay most of the costs, and the company would own the facilities.

A. T. & T. said that the rates chargeable to the government would be "the same charged any other customer and are regulated by state and other supervisors."

Some observers asked whether mention of "state regulation" implied that A. T. & T. planned to charge for service under local rates instead of at federally-regulated long-distance rates, which are lower.

TWUA Wins Virginia Unit

Laboratory technicians and others at the Merck & Co. chemical plant in Elkin, Va., have voted for representation by the CIO Textile Workers. The AFL Chemical Workers represent production workers.

Benson's Nonsense

Sec. of Agriculture Benson, who sounds more and more like a frightened little boy whistling past the cemetery at midnight, is now trying to blame workers for the plight of America's farmers.

Evidently top Republican strategists have ordered Benson to *"do something"* about the farm problem, which Vice Pres. Nixon, in a rare burst of candor, admitted was a GOP political soft spot. With Benson, "doing something" seems to mean *blaming somebody else for his own mistakes.*

Higher wages to city workers, the Secretary says, are a cause of the farm problem. *The Secretary is talking economic nonsense.*

First of all, when workers get more money they spend a large proportion of it for farm products. Any schoolboy knows that, and he also knows that the city worker is the farmer's best customer.

Secondly, there was no economic necessity for farm equipment firms to raise their prices. If Benson is honest in his concern about these higher prices, he will join with the CIO Auto Workers' demand of a few weeks ago that Congress investigate this new wave of price-profiteering.

What the American farmer needs is prompt, enlightened action—not partisan speeches or alibis from a politically-minded Secretary of Agriculture.

Farm-City Week

Talking about the farmers, we see by the papers that the National Grange is sponsoring a Farm-City Week, from Oct. 23 to 29, in order that the farmer can tell his problem to his city cousin.

It seems to us that this is a good idea. We hope CIO folks will be asked to participate and we trust they will.

Such sessions will help us understand the farmer's real headache, and the CIO people will be able to set the record straight on phony ideas and smear stories about labor unions and their role in our society.

Mutual understanding will make it impossible for the Bensons of this world to drive the wedge of false propaganda between the farmer and the city worker, who rely on each other so greatly for their common well-being.

A 'Tactical Switch'

In this post-Geneva era of *"everything is wonderful"* pronouncements from Washington, two world free labor spokesmen have issued important warnings on the continuing long-term goals of Soviet Russia and her Communist party adjuncts.

CIO Pres. Walter Reuther, on his return to the U. S. from a month in Europe, Israel and North Africa, described Russia's "new policies" as an *"abrupt tactical switch"*—not a fundamental change in her policies. The free world, he said, must remain militarily strong. Even more important, he added, is building for worldwide economic and social progress through the United Nations.

A warning against Communist "charm tactics" within the labor movement was voiced at the recent British Trades Union Congress conference by Pres. Omer Becu of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. The Communists, he said, are seeking to revive their "popular front" tactics—for the same destructive purposes.

Smiles at "summit" meetings and "charm tactics" in union halls both deserve a second look—*to see precisely what the Communists have in mind.*

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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JOHN V. RIFFE
Executive Vice President

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'See How His Garden Grows'

In Other Words—

Complacency Along The Potomac

Here are excerpts from the address of Rep. Sullivan (D. Mo.) at the recent Missouri CIO Council convention:

By LEONOR K. SULLIVAN

THE CIO IN MISSOURI has been in the forefront of progress in our State—not just on labor issues, on wages and hours and working conditions, but on all issues which are important to the individual and to the family—to people in all walks of life and not just to labor. Those of you whom I know personally—and I hope that circle of friendship keeps expanding—have always struck me as *good citizens.*

MRS. SULLIVAN

It's exactly a month since I left Washington after the end of the first session of this Congress. Nothing much has changed. The things I saw while I was there still hold true.

The Commerce Dept. is still putting out reports on how prosperous *everybody* is, while the Agriculture Dept. keeps telling us how the farmers' income continues to go down and the Labor Dept. continues listing many major cities as labor surplus—or distress—areas. *There are soft spots in our economy and some danger spots—and therefore no reason for official complacency.*

Yet it is there. Complacency was there last year during the height of the recession. While small businesses were going under at a rate very much like the bankruptcy rate of the late 1930's, the Administration's attention seemed to be focused not on this problem but on how to assure higher profits for the oil industry through higher natural gas rates.

It was worried about making sure the rubber industry could buy up the government-owned synthetic rubber plants at bargain rates. It was concerned about the fabulously prosperous private power industry, to which it wanted to hand over TVA and Hells Canyon. It worked so hard at making sure that big business was getting everything it asked for that it had no time to be concerned about the small businesses going broke or the workers who were subjected to long layoffs until many used up their unemployment compensation.

The people running this Administration have made it pretty clear they are of the school that believes that what's good for big business is good for everyone, and we know it is the wrong philosophy for this day and age; and we also know we're not going to get them to change that philosophy. It's up to us who feel it is wrong philosophy to do something about it that really counts—and that is at the polls, through the ballot box.

When there is a disaster, such as floods, we never stop to look at the cost. We move instantly. We do what has to be done. But after the catastrophe, then we find the clammy ropes of red tape, of timidity, of reluctance, wrapping themselves once again about the humanitarian programs of government.

A Reluctance To Help People

The reluctance to spend money to help people—to protect them from the less spectacular but equally deadly or even more deadly dangers of day-to-day living—is almost pathological.

I am particularly aware of this attitude in the field of food and drug inspection, an area of activity which I have made a specialty.

The first thing the Republican Administration did was to cut appropriations for the Food and Drug Administration. Then it appointed a citizens' advsory committee to determine whether the agency was doing a good job or if it was persecuting business.

The advisory committee spent many months on the job—a committee which included some top businessmen—and then reported that the Food and Drug Administration was doing a remarkably fine job with too little money—that it needed at least three or four times as much money.

I immediately introduced an appropriation bill for additional funds. But up to the time Congress adjourned, there was not so much as a peep out of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, or out of any other part of the Administration, endorsing the idea of carrying out their own advisory committee's recommendations.

Unless we take the right steps in national policy, when things appear so good, we will be in trouble at the first sign of a downturn. It is too late then to get action on anti-recession measures.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

I HAVE A FEELING that Labor Sec. Mitchell, an able and honorable man, finds himself rather lonely in Eisenhower's Cabinet.

I wouldn't pretend to argue that the demands on him for laudatory comments on Eisenhower himself—Ike has done this, Ike has done that—jar his inner conscience. There is an area in which a man of conscience, as a member of a group, can legitimately support the group's leader—until he may decide, at last, that he is fed up.

Still, the things that Mitchell's fellow Cabinet members do to him must be occasionally depressing to the man who, a couple of years ago, was told by Ike that as Secretary of Labor he would have "staff" status as principal adviser on all labor issues.

Mitchell has had to endure the embarrassment of a sudden speech by Agriculture Sec. Benson denouncing wage increases for industrial workers.

Benson isn't satisfied with having a good many farmers and midwestern Republican leaders sore at him. He went down to New Orleans for a convention of farm machinery manufacturers and lectured them for having granted wage increases to workers. He said city workers were *"siphoning off"* benefits from the economy at the expense of farmers.

Example?

There's a new slogan: "Don't be like Ike; register and vote."

Murray Snyder, acting press secretary, claimed in Denver that state law required Eisenhower to be a Gettysburg (Pa.) resident for one year before being eligible to register.

Said John H. Bashmore, Republican county chairman in the Gettysburg district: The county solicitor ruled last Dec. 9 that Eisenhower didn't have to "sleep here a whole year."

Ike could have registered any time before the Sept. 17 deadline for other citizens, Bashore said.

Mitchell carefully corrected this extraordinary speech. At a news conference, he said "no comment" about Benson himself, but he pointed out that the cost-of-living index showed that wage increases in 1954 had been *"absorbed through increased productivity,"* and that it was "too early" to say whether price increases this year were justified by wage increases.

A Trip To The Woodshed

The important point is that Benson didn't bother to clear the issues with Mitchell before he appointed himself as an expert in collective bargaining and wage patterns and tried to blame the troubles of farmers, under his own Agriculture Dept. policies, on city workers.

Mitchell has another Cabinet colleague whom he ought to be empowered to take to the woodshed—Interior Sec. McKay.

McKay owns a Cadillac-Chevrolet agency in Salem, Ore., which is struck by the AFL Machinists, who struck only when they were served with demands that they abandon seniority, overtime pay, and the union shop—and take a pay cut as well.

There isn't a reporter in Washington who can get McKay to hold a press conference and subject himself to questions about this.

The man simply claims he no longer has active control of the business, but gave authority to his son-in-law. But in Louisville (Ky.) last week, when he was picketed by machinists, he blew his top.

He said he was negotiating the sale of his interests to his son-in-law—and the General Motors Holding Corp. was financing the son-in-law in "buying him out." He claimed that the strike was *"against a Cabinet member,"* not a strike for a fair contract from the McKay agency.

He said "of course I'm for labor. It just happens I don't go along with some of the goons they've got running things."

Who's a "goon"? Pres. Al Hayes of the Machinsts? The veteran employes of 15 or 20 years with the McKay agency who are on strike against pay cuts and union-busting? *Or Douglas McKay?*

Mitchell apparently has no capacity, as Eisenhower's "staff" man for "labor," to tell McKay to sign off the oratory and settle with his union as a decent employer.

Claiming The Sky

It was rather sad to observe Mitchell, making a free-time Republican "reply" to Harry S. Truman's Labor Day attack on the GOP, claim credit for the Eisenhower Administration for the new minimum wage of $1 an hour.

Sure, Eisenhower "signed the bill," as Mitchell said, but the President and Mitchell himself never publicly recommended more than 90c, and Ike repudiated publicly the belated report that Sherman Adams was "spreading the word" that $1 an hour was "okay."

The country got $1 an hour in spite of Eisenhower, not because of him, and no Mitchell speech can change the fact.

★ Ike has about four weeks to go before returning to Washington after what is laughingly called a "work-and-play" 10-week vacation in Colorado. There are two nicknames for the Fraser (Colo.) ranch where bulldozers are changing the stream flow to give Ike more trout. One, acknowledging the altitude, is *"Summit No. Two."* The other is *"Autumn White House."*

Looking To 1956—

'All We Have Is A Heart,' Says Leader, Scoring Ike's Record

The case for the Democrats was presented by Gov. Leader (D. Pa.) at a party dinner in Los Angeles where he substituted for former Pres. Truman. Excerpts from his speech follow:

By GEORGE H. LEADER

THE OTHER FELLOWS have most of the money, almost all of the newspapers, all of the slick magazines, all the respectability, and an odor of sanctity they spray about themselves.

LEADER

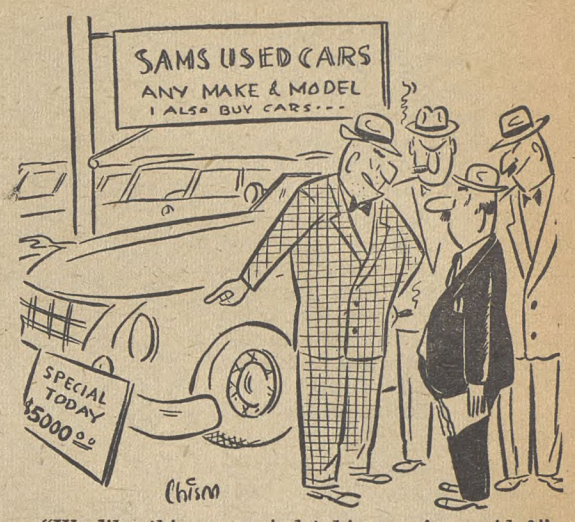
All we have is heart—and about 20 million more Americans who think of themselves as Democrats, rather than Republicans. We also have the habit of producing great men—great-hearted men—the Franklin Roosevelts, the Harry Trumans, the Adlai Stevensons. *And we have the habit of winning elections, as we have been steadily doing before and since the abnormal election in 1952.*

That election of 1952 was abnormal because the minority party—the conservative party—despairing of its own dull creatures, went Hollywood and got itself a box office name. It nominated a military hero with a folksy nickname and a wide smile. *The country did not vote Republican. It voted Eisenhower.*

The Republicans, being human and reacting to victory, will nominate him again. It is reasonable to expect that Eisenhower, being human, will accept the nomination. Consequently, the next presidential election will be the Democratic party and the Democratic nominee against Dwight D. Eisenhower.

In almost three years in office, the President has enjoyed a tenderness of approach that is unique. Even George Washington, who became President by acclamation, before the days of political parties, enjoyed no such protection.

Eisenhower has not chosen to put himself above party. He campaigned as hard and as shabbily as he knew how for a Republican Congress in 1954—and was rebuffed by the people. He has enlisted no genuine Democrats in such supposedly nonpartisan areas as national defense and foreign policy. He repaid the Democratic leadership in the 84th Congress for its numerous rescues of Administration measures with words of churlish ingratitude.



"We like this one; mind taking us for a ride?"

Dwight Eisenhower is a Republican partisan President, and except where the best interests of America and of world peace are involved, he should be so recognized and treated.

He is the responsible executive of our national government, and the policies of his department heads are his policies.

There is no Benson farm policy that is creating an agricultural depression. It is an Eisenhower policy.

There is no Brownell security policy that has built us a shocking crew of government-paid informers and perjurers. It is an Eisenhower policy.

There was no Hobby snafu on the polio vaccine. It was the Eisenhower Administration's snafu.

The Humphrey blooper that cost the Treasury a billion dollars in corporate taxes, the Humphrey hard money policy that gave us a quickie recession, are misnamed. They were Eisenhower's responsibilities, Eisenhower's blooper, Eisenhower's handout to the banks.

If Mr. Eisenhower is a candidate, he will be running on a record he himself will point to. Our duty will be to review that record as we see it.

Today's Republican party, this Eisenhower Administration, is building something that is really unique—a millionaires' party. Every influence that counts in this national Administration is the influence of wealth, of corporate power.

New Rightist Group Is Blooming

REACTIONARY businessmen launched a new "nationwide" organization in Memphis (Tenn.) on Sept. 17 with the avowed objective of raising $3.65 million a year to put over five proposed constitutional amendments that would practically put the federal government out of business.

The outfit, calling itself the "Campaign for the 48 States," plans a "letter writing" campaign seeking to raise "penny-a-day" contributions from at least a million members across the next five years. Total desired war chest: $18 million for the five years leading up the 1960 presidential election.

Trustees of the group were announced as including: former Sen. Hawkes (R. N.J.), dropped by the New Jersey GOP after one term as too reactionary; Brig. Gen. Bonner Fellers (ret.), former aide to Gen. MacArthur and the Republican National Committee; Robert B. Snowden, Memphis feed manufacturer.

Snowden was chairman for the Memphis meeting and was reported as having offered to devote full time to the project if the *"campaign"* proved acceptable to *"conservative businessmen."*

Snowden was an Eisenhower booster in 1952, and West Tennessee campaign manager for Pat Sutton in the 1954 Democratic primary when reactionaries tried to knock Sen. Kefauver out of office. Snowden was a Dixiecrat in 1948, when then Gov. Thurmond of South Carolina ran against Harry S. Truman for the presidency.

The Memphis meeting was described as a "pilot operation" testing procedures for "nationwide" expansion, and 150 local spokesmen planned 50,000 letters to businessmen in the Memphis "trade territory."

Rep. Gwinn (R. N.Y.), long regarded as a spokesman for the ideas of the Committee for Constitutional Government, was taken to Memphis for radio and television speeches denouncing the federal government for "socializing instead of protecting our lives and property" and denouncing the election system.

Campaign for the 48 States has a timetable for action: Raise its first $3.65 million in 1956; present its proposed constitutional amendments to state legislatures in 1957; demand them of Congress in 1958; get them ratified by the states in 1959; have them in effect in 1960.

Proposals Are Familiar

The five proposed constitutional amendments advocated by the reactionary group are familiar warhorses never officially endorsed by either a Republican or Democratic Administration:

- The Bricker Amendment, to cripple the President's power to conduct foreign policy, which has been repudiated by Eisenhower and Sec. Dulles.
- The Reed-Dirksen Amendment to limit federal income taxes to a 25% maximum rate unless Congress votes otherwise by a three-fourths margin. (This was for years the basic objective of Gwinn's Committee for Constitutional Government, which apparently has flopped as a propaganda instrument.)
- The Byrd-Bridges Amendment which would require a balanced budget each year—unless Congress votes otherwise by three-fourths vote of each house—regardless of economic conditions or need.
- The Mundt-Coudert Amendment to rob city voters of proportionate election power by re-establishing the Electoral College in line with congressional districts. *(This would augment the influence of citizens in sparsely settled or otherwise gerrymandered districts.)*
- The Reed-Walter Amendment to give states the power to amend the federal constitution without intervention by Congress.

'Gloom And Doom'—

Benson Tosses Adjectives At Farm Critics

CRITICS of the Administration's farm program are *"prophets of gloom and doom"* interested primarily in making political capital out of the "economic squeeze" on farmers, Agriculture Sec. Benson charged last week.

Besides, a "considerable part" of higher wages for labor and higher profits for industry have "been siphoned from the economic bloodstream of the nation at the expense of agriculture," Benson told an audience in New Orleans in his first speech of a heavy fall schedule of political addresses.

A CIO spokesman promptly retorted "obviously, Mr. Benson's knowledge of the economic facts of life is as limited as his appreciation of the real problems of farmers."

"When workers get more money," he added, "it is promptly pumped into the bloodstream of the nation—not siphoned off. They spend it for more food and other farm products, among other things.

Profits Cited

"Benson didn't dare spell out the details of the unconscionable profits of some agricultural equipment firms and processors —and if he dares to mention them, even, he'll hear from some of his fellow Cabinet members."

Labor Sec. Mitchell refused direct comment on the Benson speech but said it was not "cleared" with him in advance. He said it is "too early to tell" whether 1955 wage increases will raise living costs and pointed out that cost-of-living figures indicated that 1954 wage boosts *"had been absorbed by industry through higher productivity."*

Benson returned from a two-week European trip to confess that farm prices had become a "political issue," and next moved along to a pledge that something "very specific" would be added to the farm program he will recommend to Congress next January.

GOP Shows Concern

His third maneuver was the *"gloom and doom"* phrase—*identical with the Republican denunciations of those who attacked the Eisenhower Administration's do-nothing policy toward jobless workers during the 1953-54 recession.*

Fourth step was the New Orleans speech, in which he tried to incite farmers against adequate wages for workers who buy the farmers' products.

Benson said he had always "believed in good wages, good farm prices and just profits"—but he suggested that actual wage levels are too high. The "constantly expanding (profit) margins" of industry, he said, have been "forced by higher wage, transportation and handling costs."

The sharp concern felt by Republicans about the farm issue was highlighted when Vice Pres. Nixon was suddenly delegated to speak at the National Plowing Contest at Wabash, Ind., and insisted that Eisenhower still meant what he said at the similar 1952 Kasson (Minn.) Plowing Contest when he pledged "full parity" to farmers.

Like Benson, however, Nixon also said that Republicans merely inherited a farm problem created by "surpluses," and that the Benson "flexible" price-support program did not cause lower prices.

The Vice President added that "parity was not the only indication of financial well-being for farmers," and that the other factors must be considered.

Issue In Congress

On the Democratic side, Sen. Johnson (Tex.), majority floor leader, listed revision of the Eisenhower-Benson program as one of the "first orders of business" in the next session.

A Democratic Agricultural Advisory Committee, meeting in Chicago to work out party programs, reported "substantial progress" toward agreement on "constructive" alternatives to the Eisenhower-Benson policy.

This committee, headed by former Agriculture Sec. Wickard and including former Sec. Brannan, listed the possible "alternatives" as proposals for an "acreage reserve" or "soil bank" program, which would remove marginal land from production but supplement farm income by government payments in rental or leases.

Wickard reminded reporters that such a program was put into effect shortly before World War II in conjunction with specific price supports, so that the government could guarantee adequate income levels to farmers without producing the "surpluses" Benson says are now "unmanageable."

'Hop, Skip And Jump'

Despite unofficial hints that Benson himself may be considering such a plan, Wickard charged that the Eisenhower Administration is on record as opposing it, and would have to reverse itself to adopt it.

Sen. Kerr (D. Okla.) charged that Benson is simply trying to "hypnotize the farmers" and is "playing hop, skip and jump with their welfare." Benson didn't have to wait until last week, Kerr said, to "admit" that the farmers were in trouble—and then treat the whole thing as merely a "political football."

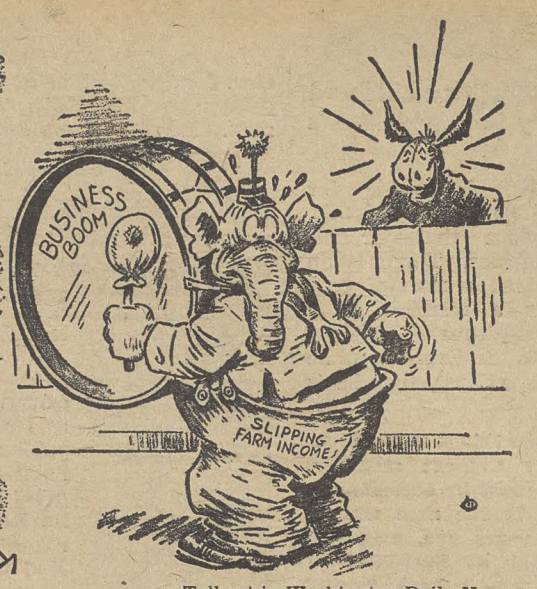
Paul M. Butler, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, warned that *"farm bankruptcy ultimately threatens the whole economy."* He accused Republicans of spreading "false propaganda" by telling farmers "they cannot have both peace and prosperity."

That is the implication, he said, in their charge that only wartime production resulted in high prices and the statement that in their profitable 1947-49 period they were living in a "dream world."

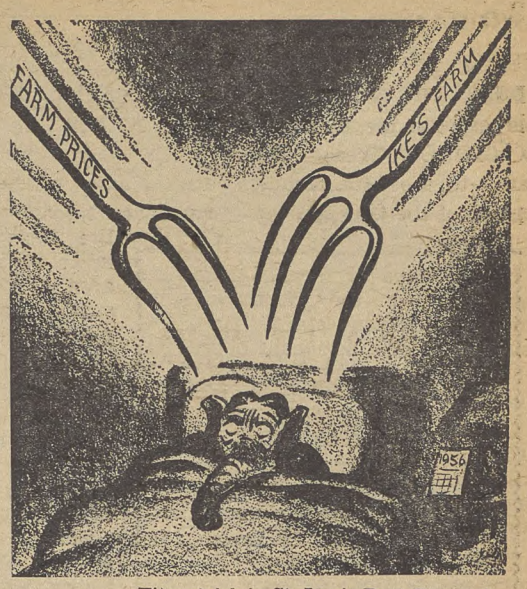
CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther testified before the House Agriculture Committee last Feb. 25 that *"we in the CIO resent very much the efforts of Sec. Benson to advance his concept of a farm program by attempting to use that program to divide the American people."* He added:

"He would have people believe that city workers are in a state of rebellion against a farm price support program. Nothing could be farther from the truth. They know that they cannot make progress unless American farmers get justice."

—Herblock in Washington Post & Times Herald
"I'll Help You Paste 'Em Up On The Barns"



—Talburt in Washington Daily News
"Quick! Anybody Got A Safety Pin"



—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch
Disturbing Nightmares

What's Happening To Farmers

Here is what's happened to farm prices—and what seems likely to happen under the "flexible" (that means "lower") Benson supports that are in effect on this year's crops:

Total realized net income of farmers was $16.8 billion at the all-time peak of 1947. By 1952 it had dropped to $13.6 billion.

In 1953, first year of the Eisenhower Administration, realized net farm income slipped to $12.9 billion, in 1954 to $11.6 billion. In the first six months of 1955 it dropped another 4% to annual rate of $11.1 billion, with another 2% drop predicted for the third quarter.

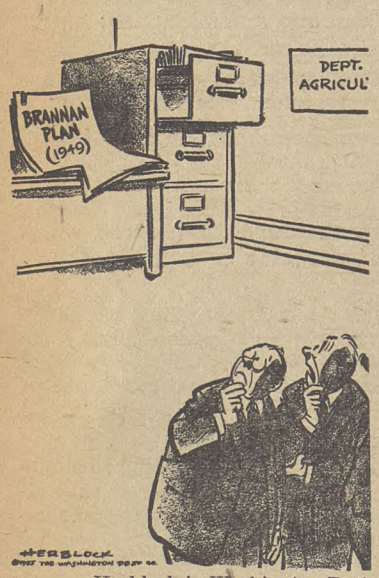
Farmers' realized net income is now running about 18% below the 1952 level.

Fire Benson, Says GOP Ex-Governor

Agriculture Sec. Benson should be fired, a former Republican governor of Iowa said.

Former Gov. Dan Turner, a strong Eisenhower supporter before the Chicago convention in 1952, said "Eisenhower is a great President but he isn't getting intelligent cooperation from the Agriculture Dept." He added:

"A federal floor based on parity should be placed under farm prices. The interests of the people are much more important than retaining in office a man who does not understand the problems of midwestern agriculture."



—Herblock in Washington Post & Times Herald
"Couldn't We Call It The Benson Plan Or Something?"

'Hard Money' Policy Called Key To Farm Dip

DEMOCRATIC members of Congress, spearheaded by Sen. Morse (D. Ore.), last week blasted the Eisenhower-Benson farm program as a "bust" and charged that farmers are being "victimized" in favor of the "hard money" policy preferred by bankers.

Sen. Symington (D. Mo.), and Rep. Patman (D. Tex.) joined Morse in statements warning that the steady decline in farm income is a menace to the economy and a violation of Republican campaign pledges of 1952.

Morse denounced Benson's promise of some "very specific" new farm plan next January as a "belated confession" that the "flexible" price upports the Agriculture Secretary has advocated were insufficient and inadequate.

The Oregon Senator quoted Candidate Eisenhower's Oct. 4, 1952, pledge of 90%-of-parity price supports in a campaign speech at Brookings, S. D., and said: *"It was obvious before his Administration took office that these words were mere vote bait."*

He cited an "elaborate and expensive study" of farm programs by the New York Clearing House Association, listing abandonment of price supports as one of the seven "musts" needed to "achieve the policy" of making "farmers, and not corporations, bear the burden of Pres. Eisenhower's so-called sound dollar."

Morse charged that Benson's department had issued an unfavorable report on a proposed two-price plan for wheat, advocated both by himself and Sen. Carlson (R. Kan.), which "would not cost the government anything" and would still "permit disposal of surpluses for foreign and non-food use and help the price-depressed wheat farmers."

Patman said that the difficulties of farmers arose "in large measure" from the New York bankers who established both the "hard money" and farm policies of the Administration.

The Texas lawmaker warned that the farm recession "constitutes a serious threat to our entire economy," but that the Administration is aggravating—instead of easing—the situation by its fiscal policies. He added:

"It is not my contention that the hard money policy has been the major cause of the farm price decline or that easy credit alone can solve the farmers' difficulties.

"However, no reasonable man will deny that a monetary policy whose aim is general economic restraint can only aggravate any underlying weakness in the farmers' economic position."

Symington said that Benson had ignored the steady decline in farm prices until GOP *"politicians forced him to come out and say we are going to do something about it."*

ALA Hears Carey's Small Union Pledge

By EUGENE A. KELLEY

ASSURANCE that the integrity of smaller unions would be safeguarded in merger with the AFL was given by CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey to the 13th biennial convention of the CIO Lithographers in Boston.

In five days of down-to-business sessions, the 73-year-old union—which that started as a fishing club of a dozen members,—surveyed its present and future and liked what it saw.

Grown to a membership of 30,000, most of them highly skilled craftsmen, the ALA-CIO reported its rolls and finances were never in better shape.

"When the architects of labor unity met to hammer out a proposed constitution for the new federation," Carey said, "the protection of small unions' integrity was one of the considerations in their minds.

"I want to make this clear just as CIO Pres. Walter Reuther and every other speaker on the subject has made it clear. We in the CIO are not going back to the 'House of Labor.' Nor is the AFL coming over to our house either.

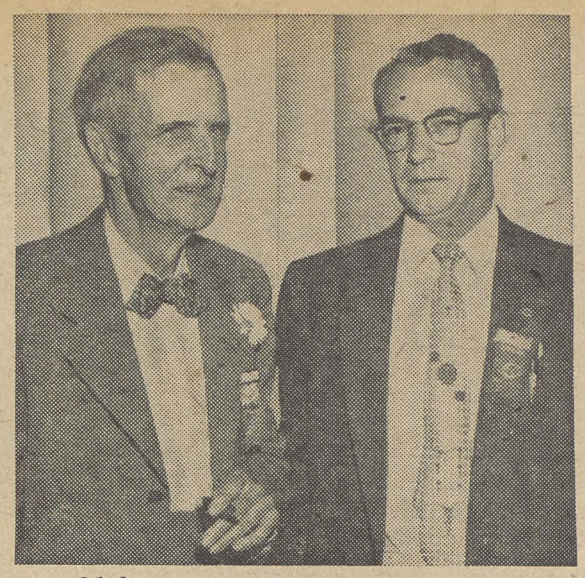
"TOGETHER, the AFL and the CIO are building a new 'House of Labor' big enough for all the clean, democratic unions which seek admission to it. We are going to live together in this house in as much peace and harmony as patient, intelligent men and women can contrive. *The big kids are not going to be allowed to bully the smaller members of the family just because they're smaller."*

Carey recalled that he promised the Lithographers union protection of its integrity when it became a CIO affiliate in 1946.

He predicted phenomenal growth for the new merged federation, saying that it was possible to add another five million members to the 15 million who will be members of the AFL-CIO after December.

"Ten years from now, it is not at all inconceivable that we will have added 10 million working men and women to the rosters of our unions," Carey declared.

ALA Pres. John Blackburn in his opening address alluded to the sign over the rostrum which spelled out *"Action-Leadership-Achievement"* as the story of the union's growth since it was affiliated with the Knights of Labor.



CORDIAL WELCOME to biennial convention of the CIO Lithographers in Boston is extended by Pres. John Blackburn (right, in first photo) to CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey who promised small unions' integrity would be protected in merger. At right: ALA-CIO Sec.-Treas. Donald W. Stone chats with Edwin H. Papke, 75, treasurer of the ALA's local union in Milwaukee for the past 47 years.

He said employment had continued high in the lithographic industry for several years and that is why negotiators put stress on a shortened work-week rather than a form of guaranteed wage. Blackburn noted with pride that about 92% of the industry is organized.

UNION finances were never more sound and the mortuary fund for members is one of the organization's best features, reported ALA Sec.-Treas. Donald W. Stone.

He urged greater interest in political action, warning that "politicians can take away the gains we make across the conference table."

Delegates were greeted by Massachusetts' Gov. Christian A. Herter (R.), who proclaimed Lithographic Week thoughout the State, and by Boston's Mayor John B. Hynes. The Boston City Hall was decorated with bunting and a sign welcoming the ALA-CIO.

Resolutions dealing with the union business were interspersed with highly technical discussions by representatives of the craft and lithographic industry.

Industrial relations was the topic of Pres. Arthur Snapper of the Union-Employer Section, Printing Industry of America, a graphic arts group with 5000 member plants.

ALA Delegates Get A Yule Reminder

Gusty rain from Hurricane Ione lashed Boston while delegates to the CIO Lithographers convention were being reminded of Christmas.

Gifts to the delegates from printing houses (offset printing, that is, where ALA-CIO members are employed) included Christmas cards, birthday cards and even playing cards as well as shopping bags for the ladies decorated with the union label.

Helstein Case Is Dismissed

CONTEMPT charges against three officials of the CIO Packinghouse Workers were dismissed last week by a Louisiana judge who earlier had promised to give them "the limit" if he found them guilty.

UPWA-CIO Pres. Ralph Helstein, Charles Fischer, his administrative assistant, and Dist. Dir. George Thomas submitted sworn statements to Judge Walter B. Hamlin in Convent, La., denying any intent to violate his restraining order against picketing.

THE TRIO was charged after they walked along a public highway parallel to the Colonial Sugar Co. refinery in Gramercy, La., where UPWA members were on strike almost six months.

Their affidavits, prepared in advance of the time set for trial, were given to the judge who then ruled there was no necessity for a hearing.

N. J. CIO Welcomes German Auto Firm, Not 6-Day Week

ANY NOTIONS a West German industrialist may have about a six-day work week when he starts to build Volkswagen cars in New Brunswick, N. J., should be dispelled by an open letter from Pres. Paul Krebs of the State's CIO Council.

Krebs welcomed Volkswagen to New Jersey and suggested its president, Heinz Nordhoff, use the former Studebaker plant where the German "people's auto" will be assembled for the U. S. market "as an opportunity to spur a still shorter work-week in America."

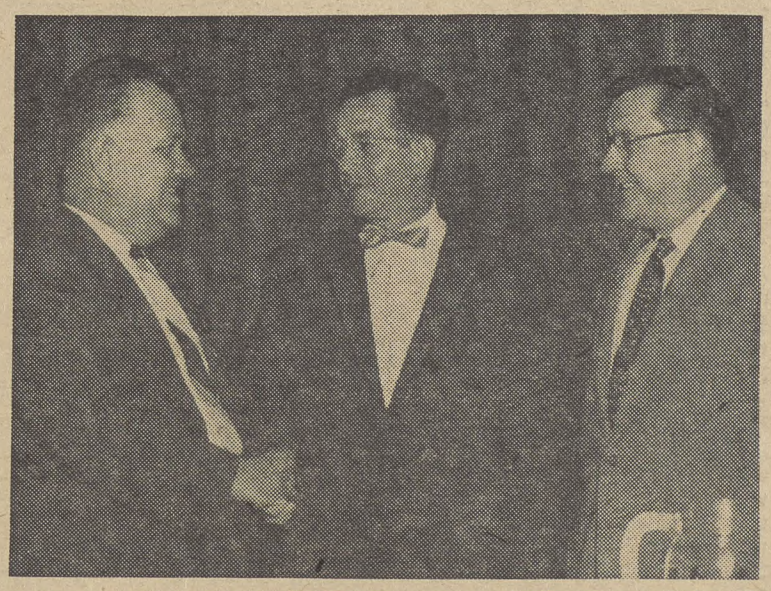
Nordhoff recently said that work is more satisfying than idleness. Most people, he declared *"live only to escape themselves"* and for them, another weekday without work would only increase their *"emptiness and disconsolateness caused by idling away spare time."*

KREBS couldn't have agreed less. He recalled U. S. employers used the same arguments in favor of a 14-hour day, a six-day week and employment of children at 10 years of age. Scoffing at Nordhoff's claims of virtue for a six-day week, he said a seven-day week would be 16% more virtuous.

"If all industrial workers were cooped up in industrial plants seven days a week, when would they find time to buy and ride and enjoy Volkswagens, not to mention Fords, Chevrolets, Chryslers, etc.?" Krebs asked.

He assured the auto magnate that U. S. workers are not troubled by the "emptiness and disconsolateness" of a two-day weekend. Instead, they demonstrate Saturday and Sunday—more than on other days of the week—that Americans place human values and rights above property values and rights.

Give A Buck To PAC —The Job You Save May Be Your Own



UNITY WAS THE THEME—State AFL Pres. John I. Rollings (center) was congratulated by State CIO Pres. Hubert Dalton (left) at Missouri CIO Council convention in Jefferson City. At right is Sec.-Treas. James A. Davis of CIO Council. Merger was the convention keynote.

Ebasco Figures In New Power Inquiry

THE NAME of Ebasco Services, Inc., popped up as a Senate subcommittee headed by Sen. O'Mahoney (D. Wyo.) opened hearings last week on charges that a new "monopoly" is being organized in the private utility field.

O'MAHONEY

Ebasco draws its name from the old Electric Bond and Share Co., holding company theoretically broken up under the "death sentence" clause of the Public Utility Act. It was most recently in the news as proposed construction agent for Dixon-Yates power facilities.

SUBCOMMITTEE Counsel Joseph W. Burns said Ebasco seemed to have a *"substantial interest"* in promoting the proposed merger of Puget Sound Light & Power Co. of Seattle, Wash., and Washington Water Power Co. of Spokane, Wash., the latter a former Electric Bond and Share affiliate.

Burns said there was evidence that a "small and powerful group of managers" was seeking to organize local private utilities as "satellites." He said evidence also "seemed to identify" Ebasco with the Idaho Power Co.'s effort to get the Hells Canyon site on the Snake River, where a high federal dam has been proposed.

Two New York bankers told the subcommittee that they allowed use of their names and their companies' names on the letterhead of a so-called "Stockholders Committee" urging the Puget Sound merger although they were not, in fact, stockholders.

The bankers were Chandler Hovey, Jr., partner in White, Weld & Co., Walter J. Gruber of Union Securities Corp., another New York investment firm.

The letter urging actual stockholders of Puget Sound to accept the merger proposal was protested by the firm's management. The Securities and Exchange Commission ordered the letter "withdrawn" on the ground that it was in effect a solicitation of stockholders' proxies but did not conform to SEC rules on proxy solicitations.

Give-Away Artist Gets Give-Away Job

The lame-duck former congressman who fought hardest to give away the public domain has been rewarded with a high Administration job—in charge of the public domain.

He is former Rep. D'Ewart (R. Mont.), who was licked last year when he ran for the Senate against Sen. Murray (D.).

In the 83rd Congress D'Ewart fought to open up public lands to private grazing interests, mining interests, and lumbering interests. He advocated withdrawal from the public lands of Alaska. He fought to take lands from the Indians—particularly land that might contain valuable resources.

Now by presidential appointment he is assistant Interior Dept. secretary for public land management.

UNITED LABOR AT THE FAIR—The Greater Syracuse CIO Council, the Syracuse Federation of Labor and the Railroad Brotherhoods sponsored first joint labor booths at the State Fair at the New York city. At left: Gov. Harriman (center) shakes hands with Council Sec. John Ewaniszyk (left) and Intl. Rep. Walter J. Butler of AFL Building Service Employees. Center photo: visitors at the booth were eager for literature. At right: Chairman Angela Parisi of the State Workmen's Compensation Board cuts a CIO-AFL cake. CIO Asst. Reg. Dir. John J. Maurillo is second from left. The labor booth got a good reception, particularly from farmers, and program may be expanded.

CIO Goes Over Top In Ohio Pay Drive

THE OHIO CIO Council has gone well over the top in its cleanup petition drive to place an improved unemployment compensation bill on the Nov. 8 election ballot.

With only 655 more qualified signatures needed for the initiative, Council officials filed supplementary petitions containing almost 7500 more names.

The additional petitions were necessary after the Secretary of State had ruled valid only 77,279 of the 132,000 signatures filed last month.

SUCCESS of the petition drive—in the face of a number of legal difficulties—was hailed by Ohio CIO Council Pres. James P. Griffin. He said it "indicates that the people of the Ohio recognize the need for 'humanizing' the present law." He added:

"Now that this bill is going before the voters, I feel certain that the people of Ohio will recognize the merits of the bill and will give it their overwhelming approval despite the huge sums of money being raised by employer groups to distort the facts and confuse the voters."

Recent press reports have indicated that Ohio business groups are raising a "kitty" of from $500,000 to $750,000 for a campaign against the jobless pay bill. The Ohio Manufacturers Association, State Chamber of Commerce, and oil, bank, contractors and other groups are involved in the drive.

Support for the unemployment compensation bill from outside labor groups was indicated with the formation of the "Committee to Protect Standards of Living." Chairman is Elizabeth S. Magee of Cleveland, Consumers League of Ohio secretary, and an expert in the unemployment compensation-social security field.

Impartial?

The employers' drive against Ohio CIO's jobless pay bill is being led by a group titled the "Ohio Information Committee."

Newly-named active members of the committee are Editor Wright Bryan of the Cleveland Plain Dealer and Editor Roger H. Ferger of the Cincinnati Enquirer, two of the State's biggest and staunchest Republican dailies.

N. Y. Parley Held On Delinquency

The New York City CIO Council on Sept. 24 held a special conference on juvenile delinquency, with 500 local union stewards and delegates scheduled to attend. Speakers included State CIO Council Pres. Louis Hollander and State Atty.-Gen. Jacob K. Javits.

Rep. Dingell Is Mourned As 'One Of Our Best Friends'

"ONE OF OUR best friends" in Congress, veteran Rep. John D. Dingell of Detroit, died in Washington early last week after a short illness.

The Michigan lawmaker's name was associated, during 11 terms in the House, with many socially progressive measures. Most notable was the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Fair Deal Bill for national health insurance.

Dingell, who was 61, was the first member of the 84th Congress to die. He was first elected to the House in 1932, when FDR took office, and had been re-elected ever since. He was the second-ranking Democrat on the important House Ways & Means Committee.

His death was mourned by the CIO's executive officers. In a message to his widow, Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe praised Dingell as *"a great and good friend of the trade union movement."*

"All of us in the CIO knew and admired him," they said. "His record of service to the people of Michigan and of the United States will stand forever as a memorial to a man who truly believed in social and economic justice."

Labor Links Drive Against Runaways

JOINT action was taken by the CIO, the AFL, and the Arkansas State Council of the AFL Machinists to condemn efforts of the officials of many southern communities to lure industry *"with promises of cheap labor, no unions and no labor trouble."*

"The people of Arkansas want new industrial plants to locate here," said CIO Field Rep. Ed Stone, "but they don't want runaway plants to come down and work them for peanuts."

Stone and Pres. Odell Smith of the Arkansas State Federation of Labor, AFL, spoke at a meeting of the Machinists' Council at Little Rock.

MEANTIME, striking members of the CIO Clothing Workers at Rainfair, Inc., pants factory at Wynne, Ark., found support from an unexpected source—the non-striking workers.

The union has obtained signed application cards from a majority of non-strikers, who had been crossing the picket lines. Armed with the new cards, ACWA-CIO again requested recognition and bargaining rights.

The answer of Rainfair, a runaway from Wisconsin, again was "no."

Jersey CIO In Vote Drive

"BIGGER THAN the $64,000 Question" is the catchy title of a new leaflet issued by the New Jersey State CIO Council in a drive to increase registration of voters.

The Council has issued 100,000 copies of the leaflet to CIO members and their families. Registration deadline is Sept. 29 for the State and local election on Nov. 8.

With 60 State assemblymen and 11 senators and a number of local officials to be elected, the CIO leaflet says "these men and women you elect will decide what kind of schools, homes, jobs we have in New Jersey and the future of our families." It added:

"That's why the question 'Are you registered to vote?' is bigger than the $64,000 one—because the future of our families and our freedom is worth much more."

Independent Operation Of GW Plans UAW Goal

A PREVIEW of what the CIO Auto Workers will seek in the way of guaranteed wage improvements in future bargaining was given the State Bar of Michigan by UAW Research Dir. Nat Weinberg at its annual meeting in Detroit.

"Some further progress will be made in the months immediately ahead," he predicted after citing the Allis-Chalmers improvements over the original pattern plans.

"We shall strive, in particular, to see to it that the plans negotiated hereafter provide for a larger degree of independent administration — determination of the workers rights to benefits under the plans independently of certain determinations made under state unemployment compensation plans."

In addition, he continued, the union will seek some form of security against short work weeks.

Independent administration, Weinberg said, will counteract state laws that "have been perverted into measures to provide tax benefits to employers rather than reasonable unemployment compensation to jobless workers."

In explanation he cited "inexcusable restrictive eligibility requirements and barbaric disqualification provisions;" needless delays in authorizing payments because of employer protests "on the flimsiest of grounds or even no grounds at all," and "outrageously improper and restrictive interpretations" of the law under employer pressure in some states.

He conceded that not all employers are guilty of these practices, and added:

"Continued abuse by employers in protesting state benefit payments, and continuance of employer efforts to add more restrictions to state laws that are already too restrictive, will only add to the urgency with which the demand for independent administration is pressed."

More Housing Urged For N. Y. Middle-Income Families

CONSTRUCTION of housing for middle-income families lags in New York City, while commercial building is continuing to boom.

That warning was reported last week to Mayor Robert F. Wagner by the Subcommittee on Urban Development of his Committee for Better Housing.

The subcommittee pointed out that under Title I slum clearance and development programs in New York City, some 27,000 new dwelling units will replace some 24,000 units of "slum dwellings built in central areas many years ago."

The report said, "this will be enlarged to some 35,000 family units upon completion of the program provided for in 1955 federal legislation."

It called for "implementing" a long-term Title I program through amending the federal slum clearance legislation "to permit planning advances to be made for the preliminary surveys and planning of future projects." This, the subcommittee said, would be "in addition to those projects which can be financed out of federal capital grants currently available."

It said the Federal Housing Administration "has leaned so far backwards to avoid doing anything that might possibly result in criticism that many of its procedures and requirements appear to be unworkable."

"The time has come," it said, "to stop 'picking' on FHA. It needs a few pats on the back for the strong and constructive force it used to be, and, with courage, can and must be once again."

Meantime, the United Housing Foundation reported that member organizations are undertaking new non-profit cooperative housing developments for 2750 middle-income families in New York City.

The foundation also reported the opening of the foundation-sponsored Mutual Houses in the Bronx, and the near-completion of the East River Houses of the AFL Ladies Garment Workers and the beginning of construction of Kingview Homes in Brooklyn.

EXCHANGE VIEWS—Labor journalists from NATO countries hear an explanation of the operations of the CIO Publicity Dept. from Fred Ross of department staff (left). Assistant Dir. Harry Pollak of the CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs is standing at right. The newsmen, who are from Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain and the Netherlands, will spend three weeks in this country studying the economy.

Cole's Report For ILO Study Urges Steps To Better Industrial Relations

A PROGRAM for easing labor-management relations past some of the "growing pains" stage in the underdeveloped countries of the world was presented last week in Washington at a joint press conference by Director-Gen. David A. Morse of the Intl. Labor Organization and David L. Cole, former director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

DAVID MORSE

A 38-page report was submitted by Cole to the ILO official. Based on his studies at the Geneva ILO meetings in June and later observations, Cole urged the ILO to proceed with its plans for promoting better labor-management relations and human understanding among the 70 member countries.

Morse pointed out that the function of the ILO is not sufficiently understood in the U. S., advancing as one reason that many consider it to be far removed from U. S. problems. Nothing, he said, could be further from the truth.

He excepted, however, the U. S. trade union movement which, he said, has been "steadfast" in its support of ILO and its aims.

Cole also reported that he was surprised at the high prestige of ILO everywhere but in this country. A well known arbitrator and mediator, he is the impartial umpire under the CIO-AFL No-Raiding Agreement.

His report referred to the 1944 Declaration of Philadelphia which reaffirmed some of the ILO principles. One section of this declaration says: *"All human beings have the right to pursue their well-being and spiritual development in conditions of security and equal opportunity."*

Asked how this might affect countries within the Soviet orbit, Morse replied that if the "new look" in Soviet diplomacy has any meaning, "this is an excellent chance for them to demonstrate it."

He suggested that if the Big Four meeting at Geneva had been held before the ILO sessions in the same city, the attitude of Russian and satellite delegates toward many might have been different.

COLE'S program for developing sound labor-management relations should not be initiated by legislation, he urged, but by formulation of a set of principles.

The ILO, he recommended, should establish a Geneva center with courses and seminars and collect and disseminate information, bargaining contracts, literature and the status of work in progress elsewhere.

Field activities would be the most vital part of the program and should include, Cole said, training within the countries, joint meetings of labor and management, discussions and training courses. He said that the ILO, a specialized agency of the United Nations, should establish a new division for this purpose.

Atoms-for-Peace Plan Urged By Potofsky

A PROPOSAL that the United States and other countries which have solved the mysteries of nuclear fission reduce their atmoic war budgets by 5% and allocate the savings to a United Nations agency to develop peaceful uses of atomic energy was advanced last week by Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the CIO Clothing Workers and chairman of the CIO Intl. Affairs Committee.

JACOB POTOFSKY

Potofsky voiced his suggestion on the eve of the opening of the UN General Assembly session.

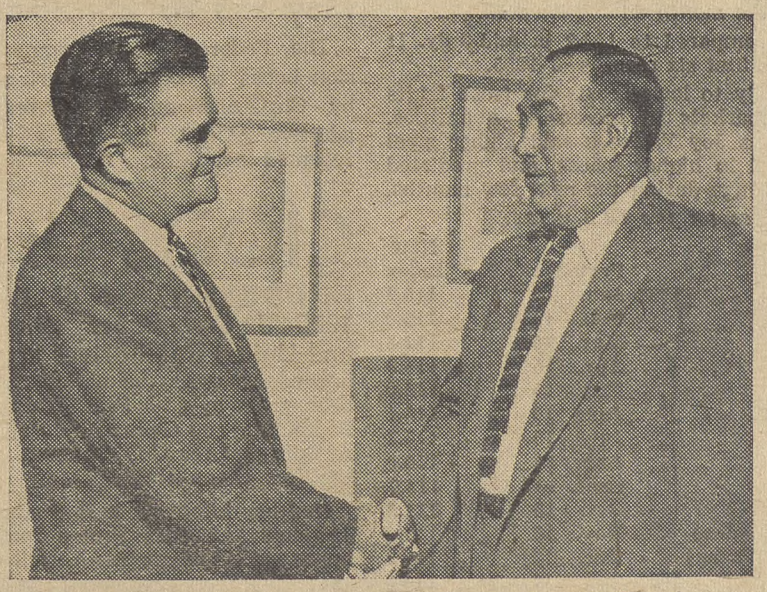
"Such a proposal by our government," he said, "would dramatize the sincerity of the U. S. both in its advocacy of disarmament and the rapid advancement of atomic energy for peacetime uses.

"It would give heart to the people of the world that the U. S., with its gigantic powers for atomic destruction, will lend its resources generously to other peaceful nations by providing the sinews of peace."

No one can pretend, he said, that the "dramatic development" of peaceful atomic energy will, in itself, "mitigate the deep-rooted political, economic and ideological conflicts that afflict the world."

"In the interests of human survival," he continued, "it is opportune to seize the initiative in diffusing the uses of atomic energy for beneficient purposes. The transformation of our modern scientific genius into the health, happiness and welfare of all people can become a fruitful, major alternative to the waging of atomic war."

Potofsky called for implementation of proposals adopted at the recent Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy held by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions in Brussels.



CONGRATULATIONS—William B. Taylor (left), former CIO regional director in Louisville, is congratulated by R. J. Thomas, assistant to CIO Executive Vice Pres. Riffe. Taylor has been named labor adviser to the Intl. Cooperation Administration in Djakarta, Indonesia.

Labor's World—

Canadian Merger Convention Is Set

THE MERGER convention at which the Canadian Congress of Labor and the Canadian Trades & Labor Congress expect to create a one-million-member Canadian Labor Congress will begin Apr. 23 in Toronto, the federation's Unity Committee announced last week.

Locals of CIO unions in Canada are affiliated with the CCL, those of the AFL with the TLC.

As with the parent groups in the U. S., the Canadian organizations have been working out details of amalgamation for many months.

The CCL Executive Board has approved the merger, and final action is expected at the CCL convention in Toronto opening Oct. 10. The TLC approved unification at its convention last May.

Merger sessions will be held in the huge Coliseum on the grounds of the Canadian National Exhibition, along the shore of Lake Ontario. The building is one of the few in Canada which can accommodate the 1500 delegates expected.

Sweden

Swedish workers lost fewer working days because of labor-management disputes in 1954 than in any year since the General Federation of Swedish Trade Unions (LO) was organized in 1898, a government statistical study shows. Only 348 workers were involved in strikes, with 4533 working days lost. There were no lockouts.

ITF

The CIO Maritime Union will be represented at an Intl. Transportworkers Federation meeting for the first time when Vice Pres. Dave Ramos and St. Clair Parris, dock port committeeman, attend a conference of the ITF Seafarers' Sect. in Ostend, Belgium, Oct. 3 and 4.

Burma

A pilot social security system, limited to 55,000 workers, will become effective in Burma next month. Drawn up with the aid of Intl. Labor Organization experts, it will be controlled by a Social Security Board composed of worker, employer and government representatives, and will provide benefits for sickness, maternity, injury on the job and death.

CCCL Endorses Merger Principle

The principle of unity with other labor bodies was approved by 450 delegates to the recent convention of the 100,000-member Canadian & Catholic Confederation of Labor in Quebec, Que.

Delaying a decision on merger with the Canadian Congress of Labor and the Canadian Trades & Labor Congress, due to unite next year, the CCCL parley named a committee to study all aspects of the problem and report back to the next convention. —(PAI)

Workers will contribute 1% of wages and employers 3% of payrolls, with the government paying a subsidy. If successful, it will be extended to additional workers.

Britain

Wilfred B. Beard, general secretary of the United Patternmakers' Association since 1941, was elected chairman of the General Council of the British Trades Union Congress at a meeting immediately after the recent TUC convention.

A member of the TUC Council since 1947, he is chairman of the TUC Education Committee, represents the TUC on many educational bodies, and was awarded the Order of the British Empire in 1948. —G.N.L.

Immigration Policy Rapped By Kilgore

A BLAST at the Eisenhower Administration's "failure to formulate" an immigration and naturalization policy was sounded by Chairman Kilgore (D. W. Va.) of the Senate Judiciary Committee as he announced subcommittee hearings on proposed basic changes in the law for late in November.

"The Eisenhower Administration has ducked every invitation to testify," he said. "The reason is that the Administration has failed to come to grips with this vital issue.

"Efforts have been made since April to get top Administration policy-spokesmen before the Senate committee, but the Administration has failed to cooperate."

Late in August, he said, Sec. of State Dulles expressed regret that he would be unable to testify until a "study" has been completed "and the views of the Administration have been coordinated."

Kilgore left last week for a trip to Europe and the Near East to obtain first hand knowledge of how the immigration laws have been working. He said he would interview consular service personnel to obtain their views, informally as well as officially, on present fundamental policy.

You And Your Money—

Cheese It! Justice Dept. Is Asked To Check $2.5 Million Cheese Deal

ONE OF THE "SMELLIER" deals by which the Eisenhower Administration has channeled public funds into the vaults of corporations has been referred to the Justice Dept. for whatever action, if any, it may take.

Involved are 90 million pounds of cheese, nearly $2.5 million of the Commodity Credit Corp.'s funds, and about 100 firms which deal in the product, some of them subsidiaries of large food corporations.

The companies sold the cheese to the CCC at 37c a pound when the support rate was 90% of parity. A few days later they bought it back at 34.5c when Sec. of Agriculture Benson's slash of the support rate to 75% became effective. The $2.5 million represents the profit. *The cheese never left the warehouses.*

THE DEAL was referred to the Justice Dept. by a House Government Operations Subcommittee headed by Rep. Fountain (D. N. C.), which spent several months investigating the transaction. This was done, he said, to determine *"what legal action should be taken to recover the unauthorized payments."*

The Justice Dept. will have before it a ruling handed down last month by Comptroller-Gen. Joseph Campbell that the payments were *"unauthorized and improper."*

Fountain pointed out in a letter to Benson that Campbell's ruling is binding and that he "could have reached no other decision" on the basis of the record. Noting that Benson does not agree, he suggested that the firms involved be given a chance to "voluntarily refund the improper payments."

The Agriculture Dept. staunchly defended the give-away. It maintained the deal saved money for the taxpayers and kept the cheese readily available to consumers. The fact that the government never actually took possession, it contended, meant a saving in transportation costs.

Campbell pointed out that the so-called purchase "gave the department no right to move the cheese, no right to transfer it to another, no right to retain the cheese, no right to change its form and no right even to look at it without permission of the purported 'seller' . . . (and) at the same time the alleged 'sellers' could sell cheese supposedly owned by the government to a third party."

THE LARGER beneficiaries of the GOP's corporate largesse included the Kraft Foods Co., Chicago, which was paid $725,797; Lakeshire Marty Co., Plymouth, Wis., a Borden Co. affiliate, $301,649; C. J. Berst & Co., Portage, Wis., $93,692; Tillamook County Creamery, Tillamook, Ore., $79,233; Superior Cheese Co., Green Bay, Wis., affiliated with the Safeway Stores, $74,264; and Pauly Cheese Co., Green Bay, $53,950.

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

ALL LAST SPRING this writer warned that prices would be higher this fall. Now we're really being socked by the new round of inflation. Many items you have to buy for your family have already jumped in price or are about to. Food, clothing, housing and television sets have all joined the march of widespread price increases.

Another Round Of Inflation—

Many of the price boosts can be traced to the exaggerated price increases laid down by steel manufacturers last summer, and by the booming price of copper and other metals. The boost in steel and other metals is directly affecting prices of houses, has started to push up the tags on cars and indirectly affects many other prices because it is forcing up costs of industrial equipment too.

It's interesting, if a little painful, to see how the steel industry's financial policies affect your family's living costs. *The industry had plenty of room to absorb last summer's wage hike in its own record profits, but instead, raised the price of steel, not just by the amount of the wage increase, but approximately twice as much.*

It was able to use the wage increase as an occasion for a double price increase because of the present heavy demand for steel from auto and other industries.

ACCORDING TO FINANCIAL authorities, the real reason for steel's double increase, is that the industry is seeking to "capitalize" its expansion program out of current earnings. That is, it aims to finance new plants and equipment out of profits rather than by selling an equivalent amount of stock. This policy has boomed steel company shares on the stock market. *Some companies' stocks have gone up over 300% in value in the past two years. But now the public is beginning to pay for this stock boom by way of higher prices.*

TELEVISION SETS: Four of the largest manufacturers have already raised prices from $10 on table models to as much as $30 on higher-priced console sets. *Tip:* If you're in the market now, look for the 1955 sets still available in many stores. Actual differences between the '55 models and the higher-priced '56 sets are small.

SHOES: Most manufacturers are raising shoe price tags five per cent in October; one already has upped prices. *Tip:* Anticipate your immediate needs, but remember that the annual January shoe sales will offer reductions of 10-20 per cent on staple styles.

CLOTHING: Prices of men's and boys' items are going up, especially, shirts, work clothes, pajamas and knit underwear. Women's hosiery is slated for a general price rise in March. Otherwise women's apparel is holding pretty steady at today's reasonable levels, with excellent values available in nylon slips, and in dresses made of a new blend of cotton and nylon carrying modest price tags of $10 or less.

Tip: Some retailers stocked up on men's and boy's shirts, work clothes and underwear before the price hike. Our recommendation is to shop those items more widely than usual because of the price variations, and include large chains and mail-order catalogs in your comparisons, since these sources accumulate inventories in advance.

HOME FURNISHINGS: Furniture prices have already been raised 5% per cent. Prices of some cooking utensils, especially copper-clad types, and broilers, are also due for a hike at retail levels. *Tip:* Wait for annual furniture sales in February. Also despite price increases, competition among retailers is keen on certain lines. Unusually good values in mattresses are available from some retailers at this time.

FOOD: Higher price tags on many food staples, especially eggs and meat, is the real problem. The supply of pork is larger this fall than last, and some pork cuts have come down in price, notably shoulders and hams. But beef is higher and the $1 price tag is visible more often again on steaks. *Tips:* With eggs very high, use Grade B in omelets and other cooked dishes, and small and medium Grade A for boiling and poaching. In meats, look for best comparative values in pork shoulder and loin roast, and the beef cuts requiring moist cooking, such as chuck and stew beef. Canned tuna and cheese are excellent values at this time in protein food.

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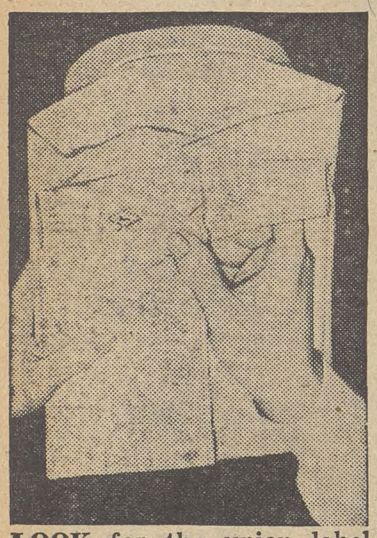
ACWA Starts Shirt Label Drive



LOOK for the union label which now appears on the lower front of men's and boys' shirts made by the CIO Clothing Workers.

A NATIONWIDE campaign to promote the sale of shirts bearing the label of the CIO Clothing Workers was kicked off last week at simultaneous ceremonies in Troy, N. Y.; Paterson, N. J., and Atlanta, Ga.

The first union labels were imprinted on shirts by union operators at these ceremonies. The operations were watched by officers of ACWA-CIO and of Cluett, Peabody & Co. and the Manhattan Shirt Co., on whose shirts the imprints were stamped.

The union will use part of $750,000, which it sets aside annually for its union label campaign.

In the new drive, ACWA-CIO anticipates that the label will be used by all cotton garment manufacturers under contract. Many of the firms are affiliated with Shirt Institute of America.

Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky said the union has spent $2.5 million to date in promoting the union label, principally on men's and boys' clothing, outerwear, pants and neckware. He added that ACWA-CIO will increase its allocation for extending the campaign to men's and boys' shirts.

"We have demonstrated," Potofsky said, "that, dollar for dollar, in whatever price range, the consumer makes a better buy when he purchases a union-made product.

"The union label is assurance that the product is made under acceptable conditions. It is an assurance that the worker enjoys a decent standard of living and that he, in turn, can make a useful contribution to the community in terms of better purchasing power from which all retailers benefit.

"The union label is a bulwark against unfair competition from sub-standard, non-union manufacturers."

Living Costs Off Fractionally

A MINOR DROP sent the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Cost of Living Index down two-tenths of 1% in the month ending Aug. 15.

The new reading was 114.5, compared to 114.7 in mid-July. It was still higher than in any of the first six months of 1955.

The drop was attributed mainly to lower costs for fresh fruits and vegetables, which reached markets in increasing quantities. Deputy BLS Commissioner Aryness Joy Wickens said higher steel prices have not yet been reflected in higher prices, and predicted the index will move in a narrow range during the next few months.

Here are the cumulative figures for the BLS index:

Period	Index		Period	New Index
1939 monthly average	99.4	1954	Jan. 15	115.2
1943 monthly average	123.6		Feb. 15	115.0
1944 monthly average	125.5		Mar. 15	114.8
1945 monthly average	128.4		Apr. 15	114.6
1946 monthly average	139.3		May 15	115.0
1947 monthly average	159.2		June 15	115.1
1948 monthly average	171.2		July 15	115.2
1949 monthly average	169.1		Aug. 15	115.0
1950 monthly average	171.2		Sept. 15	114.7
1951 monthly average	185.9		Oct. 15	114.5
1952 monthly average	190.6 (old index)		Nov. 15	114.6
1953 monthly average	114.4 (new index)		Dec. 15	114.3
1954 monthly average	114.9	1955	Jan. 15	114.3
1955 monthly average	114.3		Feb. 15	114.3
			Mar. 15	114.3
			Apr. 15	114.2
			May 15	114.2
			June 15	114.4
			July 15	114.7
			Aug. 15	114.5

Battery Additive Case May End By Christmas

The Federal Trade Commission hopes to complete hearings by Christmas on the battery additive AD-X2. Hearings were resumed last week.

CIOers Urged To Aid Chest Funds

ENDORSEMENT of the 1955-56 Community Chest and United Fund drives now beginning across the nation has been given by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Chairman Joseph A. Beirne of the CIO Community Services Committee.

Reuther informed J. P. Spang, Jr., chairman of the United Community Campaigns of America, that CIO "has consistently taken a positive position with regard to the federation of appeals. Community Chests and United Funds offer to CIO members the united way of giving and planning for thousands of voluntary health and welfare services."

Today, Reuther continued, "CIO members give more and more to Chests and Funds than at any time in the past. Wherever the opportunity has presented itself CIO members have assumed their obligations as citizens and good neighbors by working with and for the vast network of voluntary social services which are so essential for the national well being."

The CIO head assured Spang he was "again urging CIO members to cooperate fully with their local Chests and United Funds and to give the united way in support of our voluntary community services."

The CIO-CSC is keenly aware of the role which voluntary health and welfare services play in our communities, said Beirne, who is president of the CIO Communications Workers. He added:

"The program of the National CIO-CSC, which was developed in close cooperation with Community Chests and Councils of America, has enabled thousands of CIO members to work throughout the year in planning and financing adequate social services. *We have consistently encouraged the broadest approach to federated fund raising."*

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

THE WRITER had the pleasure of attending two fine CIO functions this past week. I went to Harrisburg, Pa., to pay tribute and honor a fine trade unionist, Walter Harris, who is retiring Oct. 1.

The CIO Shoe Workers, for whom Brother Harris had been working the past few years, held a testimonial dinner in appreciation of his many contributions to the Shoe Workers, beginning with his assistance in St. Louis, Mo., in the early 1940's.

Many of Walter's friends were in attendance from the CIO Steel, Shoe, and Insurance unions and National CIO. He received a number of gifts, among which were a watch, rifle and shotgun. I know that the best wishes of all of CIO go with him for a happy enjoyable retirement.

FROM HARRISBURG, I journeyed on to New York where I had the privilege of addressing the convention of the CIO Stone & Allied Products Workers. Pres. Sam Scott and I have worked together on many tough organizing campaigns throughout the South.

Brother Scott and his associate officers and staff are to be congratulated on continuing in their efforts to organize the unorganized workers in their industry.

Reg. Dir. Dave Wilson of the CIO Shoe Workers reports that he successfully directed a drive at the International Shoe Co., Olney, Ill., where the workers voted overwhelmingly in favor of the USWA-CIO. Shoe Rep. Don Easton along with a committee from the plant are to be commended for the assistance rendered in this situation.

Sec.-Treas. Ross D. Blood of the CIO Shipbuilding Workers reports a tremendous victory among the workers of the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., where the CIO defeated the AFL Boilermakers in a close vote.

PRES. MORRIS PIZER of the CIO Furniture Workers announces that the UFWA-CIO was victorious in an election held at the Thayer Mattress Co., Gardner, Mass., by better than a 2-to-1 vote.

The Rivers Joint Organizing Committee, CIO-AFL, continues to make organizing gains with two more victories. At the Standard Sand & Gravel Co., Wheeling, W. Va., all three participating unions—the NNU-CIO, the MM&P-AFL and the MEBA-CIO—won by a unanimous vote. The second victory was at the Florida Towing Co., Jacksonville, Fla., where recognition was won by all three unions and a stipulation signed after a three-day strike. Both victories were reported by Acting Coordinator D. D. Spasbo.

90-Minute Ohio Walkout Gets CWA First Bell Pact

IT TOOK only a 90-minute strike by CWA Communications Workers last week to win a new contract from Ohio Bell Telephone Co., the first contract with a Bell System operating company in the current negotiations.

Pay hikes ranging from $2.50 to $5 a week were won for all 17,350 workers in the bargaining unit. The strike brought an immediate offer of 50c above any previous rate offered by the company.

Traffic and related clerical employes get $2.50 across-the-board in all wage zones. Commercial service representatives and some clerical workers get $4.50 a week at start, $3 at top rates. For plant craft workers, the pay boosts range from $2.50 to $5 with intermediate steps of $3 to $4.50.

Evening traffic tours were shortened in all zones. Tours ending at 9 p.m. were cut from seven and a half to seven hours, those ending at 8 and 8:30 p.m. were dropped from eight to seven and a half hours. The company reported that the cost of shortening tours ending at 9 p.m. alone would add up to more than the cost of hiking top rates for all operators by 50c a week.

UAW Reports Assets Gain

A $3 MILLION increase in net assets of the CIO Auto Workers was reported by Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey in a six-month audit of resources of the CIO's largest union.

Total resources of the union were listed as $23.4 million, while liabilities were only $424,233.21 as of June 30. Assets climbed in the first half of 1955 by $3,032,809.

Mazey's report noted that the union's international strike fund, bolstered by an assessment voted by the last convention, had been placed in liquid investments. This fund now totals nearly $11 million. Strike fund payments totalled $3.7 million to 441 local unions, including Local 833 in the long Kohler strike.

New Kohler Case Filed

ANOTHER charge of unfair labor practices has been filed by the National Labor Relations Board against Kohler Co., where CIO Auto Workers have been on strike for a year and a half.

The new NLRB complaint charged the company with granting a wage raise to scab workers in its Sheboygan, Wis., plant without negotiating with UAW Local 833.

Eleven other unfair practices charges have been filed by the NLRB against Kohler during the lengthy hearings.

CIO on ABC
Monday thru Friday
John W. Vandercook
AND THE NEWS

Shipbuilders Win Close Vote At Destroyer Yards In Maine

By A. G. DELMAN

BARGAINING rights for the destroyer-building production and maintenance workers at the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., have been won by the CIO Shipbuilders in a hard-pitched NLRB election.

The CIO affiliate ousted the AFL Boilermakers by a vote of 1093 to 1051. All but 71 of the eligible voters cast ballots. Two votes were challenged, three were void.

The Shipbuilders' successful bid climaxed the eighth election attempt since 1938 against an independent union, no union and AFL to win the historic shipyard.

On Sept. 1, IUMSWA-CIO defeated the Boilermakers by six votes. The majority was nine short of the Taft-Hartley Act's requirement that a winner poll one more vote than 50% of all votes cast. The runoff election was ordered.

AN IMPROMPTU parade, rivaled only by the spontaneous outpouring of townsmen at the news of World War II's end, followed announcement of the CIO victory. Throngs of CIO enthusiasts and others crowded the business section. Leading the marchers was the State champion Bath Junior Legion drum and bugle corps.

"This achievement by the CIO Shipbuilders will stand as a monument to the courage and perseverance of the many Bath workers who have remained loyal to the union's high principles," IUMSWA Pres. John J. Grogan said. Grogan, who is also mayor of Hoboken, N. J., played a vital role in the Bath contest.

Grogan predicted the CIO success would mark "a new era in the lives of the Bath shipyard workers."

"It is the first step in the long-overdue lifting of pay and working standards and the establishment of a sorely-needed, adequate pension plan in line with levels attained in other CIO shipyards on the North Atlantic coast," he said.

The campaign was headed by IUMSWA New England Dir. Eugene L. McCabe. Assisting were Vice Pres. Andrew A. Pettis, Sec.-Treas. Ross D. Blood, National Reps. Arthur J. Lebel and Ronald Gallagher, Executive Board Member Donald Edmonston and Publicity Dir. A. G. Delman.

A STATEMENT from the union to the community after the election declared:

"We pledge the people of Bath that the CIO Shipbuilders Union will directly undertake with all of its resources a full-scale campaign in Congress and with other pertinent government agencies to bring new construction to this historic Maine shipbuilding center.

"Success of this program will guarantee the prosperity and welfare of the community and the employes and management of the Bath Iron Works Corp."

Wage Meet Set By Shipbuilders

The CIO Shipbuilding Workers will hold their biennial National Policy Conference in the Hotel Bradford, Boston, on Sept. 29 and 30.

TWU Pennsy Board Named

A THREE-MEMBER emergency board will meet this week to recommend terms for settling the dispute between the Pennsylvania Railroad and CIO Transport Workers.

Members are Walter R. Johnson of Washington (D. C.), former Nebraska attorney general; former Chief Justice Howard A. Johnson of the Montana Supreme Court; Mart O'Malley, former Indiana Supreme Court justice.

Issues in the dispute involve union demands for welfare plans, vacation time and adjustment of work assignments. Early this month strike action was forestalled by announcing the board would be appointed, but actual appointment was delayed more than two weeks.

Pennsy Profits Climb By 300%

Profits of the Pennsylvania Railroad this year already are three times above the same period a year ago. For the period ended Aug. 31 the road earned a net of $28.5 million or $2.16 per share of common stock compared with $8.6 million or 65c a share in 1954.

Texas CIO Convention Prepares For Merger

By MILTON PLUMB

THE TRADITION of "bigger and better" things in Texas was borne out at the 19th annual convention of the Texas State CIO Council in Galveston last week.

ROBERT OLIVER

The more than 400 delegates not only made it the biggest CIO convention ever held in the State, but turned it into the hardest working. Although the meeting was harmonious throughout, delegates threshed out issues on the floor, sometimes reversing committee reports and recommendations of the executive officers.

"I've always known there was democracy in the CIO, but believe me, anyone in his right mind can't doubt it now," State Sen. William Shireman told the delegates.

Shireman, sponsor of legislation to replace State sales taxes with a progressive income tax, had just seen the convention turn down a report of the committee on taxation and schools supporting this proposal.

THIS HAD also been urged previously by the Texas CIO Executive Committee, but the delegates sent the resolution back to committee with instructions to strike out all reference to income taxes.

Floor speeches called for greater efforts to get added revenues through resource taxation (including a tax on tidelands oil) in preference to income levies.

In the main convention address, Robert Oliver, assistant to the CIO president, charged that the Eisenhower Administration's "great crusade" has been turned into *"a crusade against reform and the public interest."*

OLIVER PREDICTED that the pending CIO-AFL merger will bring greater strength and a new opportunity to organized labor.

"Gains for labor," he continued, "mean not only better things for the working people but a greater equity in purchasing power and a higher standard of living for all."

To speed action on CIO-AFL unity within the State, the convention established a committee to consider merger problems. Jerry Holleman, Texas AFL executive secretary, in an address stressed "responsibility to future generations."

TEXAS CIO Pres. Sherman A. Miles told the delegates that the CIO approaches the merger at peak strength. The Council, he said, had gained 7000 new members during the past year and is in the best financial condition in its history. Miles and Schmidt were re-elected.

The convention called for all possible action from the Texas IUC and local unions to combat "citizens councils" stirring up race feeling against desegregation in the South. It also urged local unions to re-examine their own plants to insure equal job opportunities.

Other resolutions set up a permanent committee to work on matters of Mexican migrant labor, urged greater cooperation with Mexican trade unions, and called on Gov. Shivers (D.) to end the State Highway Commission's blockade of trucks entering Texas.

Border Fence Plan Rapped By Parley

"Don't fence us in!" The proposal to fence the entire U. S.-Mexican border was opposed "in its entirety" by the Texas CIO convention.

A resolution also rapped recent actions of the U. S. Border Patrol and policy declarations of Immigration Commissioner Joseph M. Swing.

It condemned particularly Swing's so-called "specials" program, the use of bloodhounds to track down wetbacks, and said that the fence proposal "stems from the same failure to understand the real nature of border problems."

Hoover Curb On U. S. Flood Aid Rapped By CIO

ADOPTION of the Hoover Commission's flood control recommendations would mean "less flood control . . . less employment and higher living costs," Pres. Harry Boyer of the Pennsylvania State CIO Council told a House committee last week.

Boyer is a member of the CIO Emergency Flood Relief Committee, which raised $300,000 for victims of recent disastrous floods in the Northeastern States. He presented the CIO's views to a House Government Operations Subcommittee headed by Rep. Jones (D. Ala.) at a hearing in Mt. Pocono, Pa., on the edge of one of the hardest-hit areas.

"We favor the greatest possible multiple purpose development of our river basin resources," he said, "and we are opposed to any changes in federal policy which will restrict the undertaking and completion of well-prepared plans for such development."

The commission's proposals, Boyer pointed out, closely parallel the "new federal policy of partnership with private power monopoly" adopted by the Eisenhower Administration.

He reminded the subcommittee that Pennsylvania has within its borders three major river systems—the Delaware, Susquehanna and Ohio—which, with their tributaries, periodically ravage the areas they drain.

All of them, he maintained, need multiple purpose programs which would include "reservoirs to catch and store flood waters for stream regulation, hydroelectric power development, and improvement of the quantity and quality of water available for water supply."

Development of this type, with income from hydroelectric and recreation developments, broader tax bases and greater industrialization, he stressed, would help pay for the flood controls which Pennsylvania so badly needs.

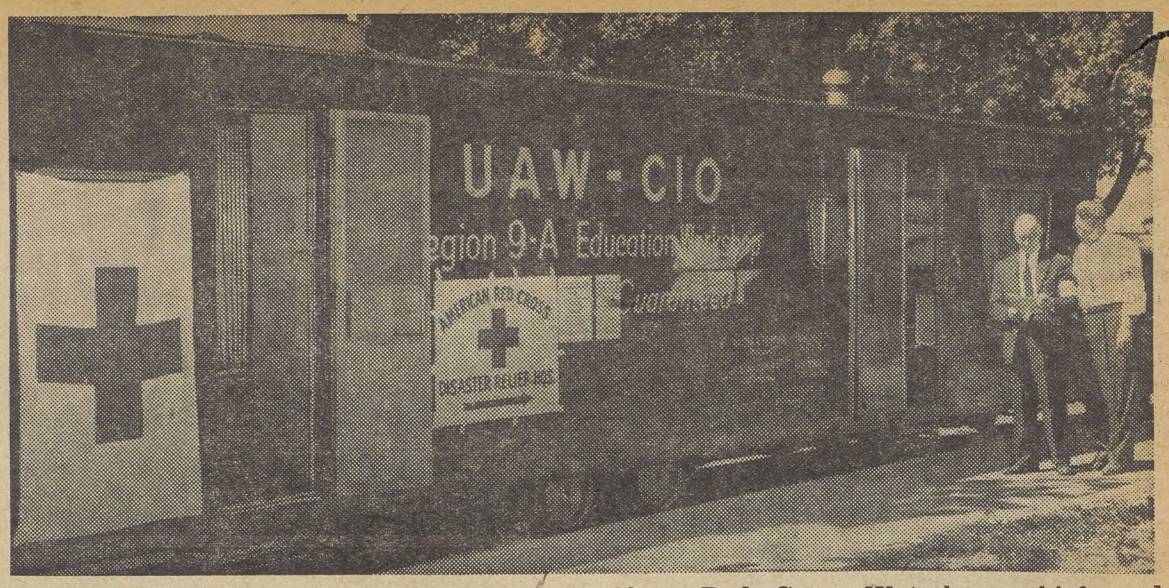
"If the Hoover policy finally becomes effective," he said, "the workers I represent are convinced that it will mean higher electric rates, less satisfactory development of low-cost water transportation, less flood control and, consequently, less industrial expansion. Altogether, this will mean less employment and higher living costs."

Boyer disagreed with Pennsylvanians who claim that hydroelectric developments within the State would take away markets for coal. The industries low power would attract, he claimed, would actually increase the demand for coal.

PRES. PAUL KREBS of the New Jersey CIO Council urged that "we pitch in with renewed vigor to construct new and greater flood control works to protect our homes, our industries and our very lives."

He emphasized the need for a "full-scale federal flood control plan" for the Delaware Valley and other basins in the Northeast, pointing out that it has "proved a wise investment in other areas and regions."

Manager Joseph Rader, of the CIO Textile Workers Joint Board in Easton, Pa., one of the communities ravaged by the recent floods, gave details of the impact of the high waters on textile plants in the area.

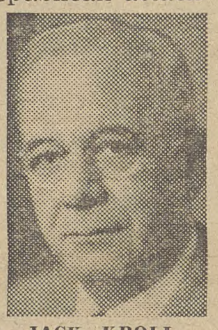


CIO GIVES FLOOD CENTER—CIO Auto Workers have turned over a king-size trailer to the American Red Cross for use as a disaster relief headquarters in the Waterbury, Conn., area. At right are William Shea, Red Cross Waterbury chief, and UAW Intl. Rep. Robert Winters. CIO unions and members have contributed an estimated $300,000 for flood relief in New England and other northeastern states.

'Just Talking Nonsense,' Says Kroll Of New GOP Attack On PAC

"He is just talking nonsense."

With that crisp remark, Dir. Jack Kroll disposed of the latest Republican attack on the CIO Political Action Committee from Leonard Hall, chairman of the Republican National Committee.


JACK KROLL

Kroll, interviewed on "CIO Viewpoint," a regular Saturday evening broadcast over the ABC Radio network, also answered charges that PAC was "trying to deliver the labor vote."

"There is no such thing as a labor vote and it cannot be delivered," Kroll said. PAC is designed, he continued, "to tell our people the facts in the case and tell them which side their bread is buttered on.

"If we're right, people follow us; if we're wrong, people leave us and go their own way."

Kroll also denounced hostile propaganda that PAC ordered union endorsement of candidates throughout the country.

It Sounds Like A Good Swap

CIO-PAC Dir. Jack Kroll challenged Republican Party Boss Leonard Hall to "swap treasuries, sight unseen."

The challenge came after Hall claimed CIO and AFL together had a $7 million fund and the GOP had only $100,000 in its treasury.

Kroll, scoffing at Hall's figures, said PAC "never had any such figure, and we haven't got it this time." Hall didn't answer Kroll's offer to "swap, sight unseen."

"The National PAC recommends only candidates for the offices of President and Vice President," he observed. For all other offices, he said, "the local people make the decision."

PAC's duties, Kroll pointed out, were to "furnish the voting records and the background information on the candidates and the local people use their own judgment."

Reiterating the non-partisan role of the CIO-PAC, Kroll noted that "we are not interested in patronage." PAC's chief interest, he continued, is in "principles and voting records" and he noted that PAC endorsements had gone to candidates of both parties.

The PAC director was asked about charges that labor supported more Democratic than Republican candidates.

"Well," he answered, "it is true that we have found in the Democratic party ranks more liberals, right-thinking and favorable candidates than we have in the Republican Party ranks.

"We hope it will change. In other words, we hope that the Republican party will present candidates who are concerned with the welfare of all the people of America and who are liberal-thinking. Certainly we shall endorse them as we have some in the past."

Kroll was asked if he saw "any prospects along that line." He answered, "Frankly, no. I hope—but I don't see very many prospects."

He charged that labor's enemies have moved their anti-labor legislative battles from the national to the state level, "where the spotlight is not quite as strong."

KROLL PREDICTED that the merger of the AFL and CIO would strengthen labor's political role and he reported that both organizations had worked together during recent years in this field.

For 1956, the next presidential election year, Kroll outlined PAC's role in these words:

"We'll be bringing the issues home to our people. We'll be taking every means at our disposal to call attention to the fact that this Administration is being run by, for, and of Big Business.

"We'll bring home to our people the fact that big business is exploiting, for their own private profit, the natural resources of America, because of their position of influence.

"We will urge our people to know these facts and how they affect them personally—we will urge them to register, to vote, and to make a voluntary contribution, too, to PAC."

GETS STATE POST—Manager Elizabeth Nord of Roger Williams Joint Board of the CIO Textile Workers at Providence is sworn in by Gov. Roberts as labor member of the board of review of the Rhode Island Dept. of Employment Security.

2 Governors Say U. S. Lags On Flood Aid

THE GOVERNORS of two flood-ravaged Eastern states were wondering last week what had become of the $75 million in relief funds Pres. Eisenhower so generously promised at a post-disaster emergency meeting in Hartford, Conn.

Gov. Leader of Pennsylvania and Gov. Meyner of New Jersey, both Democrats, have registered complaints that their hard-hit States have not seen one cent of the federal aid money.

A spokesman for Leader said that after the Hartford meeting, Civil Defense Dir. Val Peterson "came to Harrisburg and said we could have any amount of money we needed, whether it was $10 million or $100 million."

"We were also told," he added, "he would make available a 'crash fund' of $1 million to arrive in a matter of hours. We haven't seen any of this money yet."

IN PENNSYLVANIA, a request by the State CIO Council brought earlier payments of unemployment compensation to thousands of workers idled by the storm.

Council Pres. Harry Boyer and the Council's Executive Board urged Gov. Leader and the Legislature to waive the one-week waiting period required by law. They did so, and also made payments retroactive to the week beginning a few days before the disaster occurred.

TWUA Grant Goes To Mill Workers

The $25,000 the CIO Textile Workers gave to the Red Cross through the CIO Emergency Flood Relief Committee, with a request that it be earmarked to aid textile workers, is not intended for the relief of union members alone, Executive Vice Pres. William Pollock made clear last week.

In a letter to Red Cross authorities, he expressed the hope the gift will be channeled to all textile workers in distress, "whether or not they are members of our union."

Give a Buck to PAC

The CIO News

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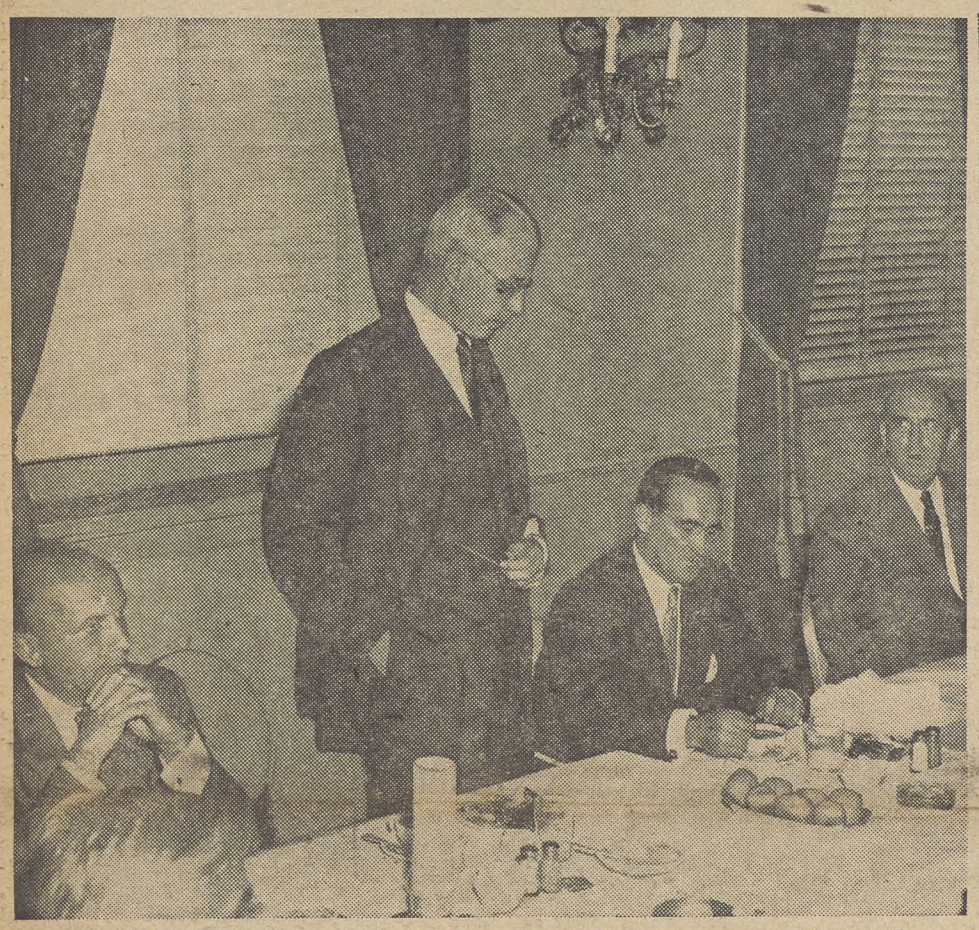
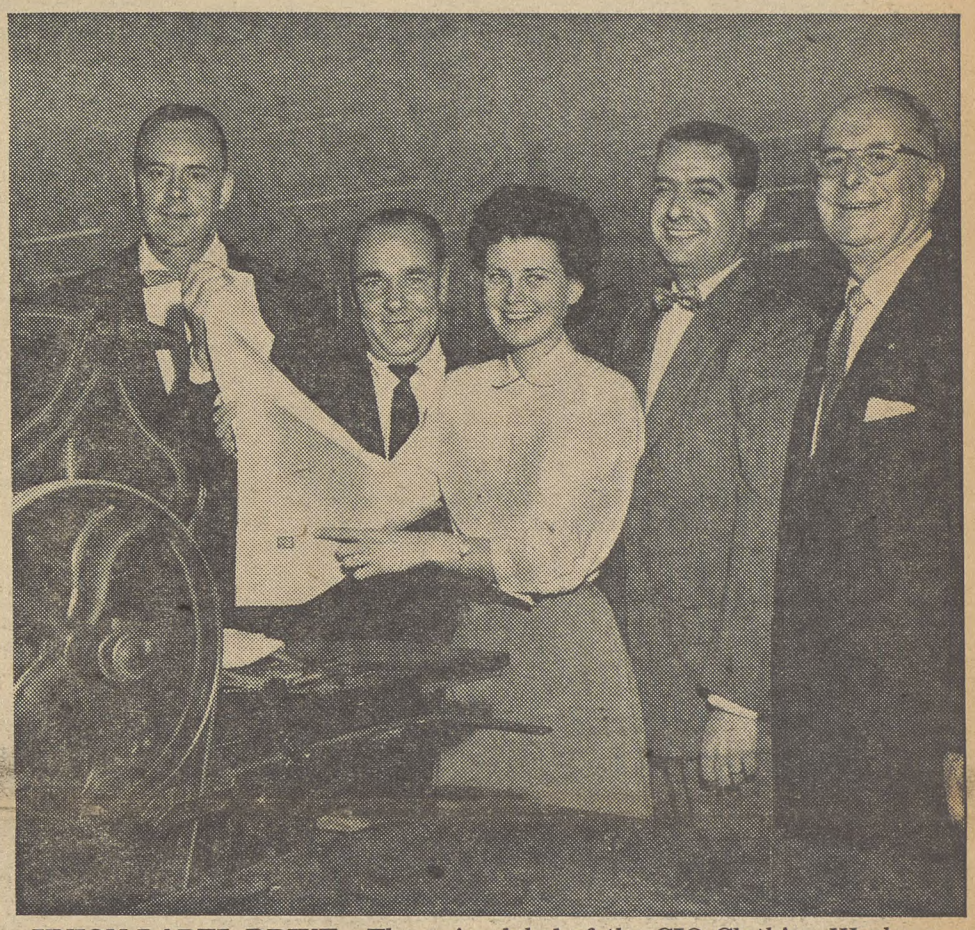
'Get Well Soon,' Labor Wires Ike

—See Page 3



CSC IS A GROWING JOB—Predictions that the new merged labor federation will emphasize community services were voiced at a CIO-CSC luncheon in Washington. Speaking is Pres. Ellsworth Bunker of the American Red Cross. At the head table, from left: CSC Dir. Leo Perlis, Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the CIO Communications Workers, who is CSC chairman, and Robert Bondy, CSC Citizen's Advisory Committee chief. (See Page 8.)



UNION LABEL DRIVE—The union label of the CIO Clothing Workers, a sign of quality and craftsmanship, is stamped on a shirt by Mary Kaminski, ACWA Local 160 member at Paterson, N. J., plant of Manhattan Shirt Co. From left: Charles Garrahan, Shirt Workers Joint Board manager; Albert E. Dodds, Manhattan production manager; Miss Kaminski; Howard Samuel, ACWA union label director; and Sylvan Geismar, Manhattan vice president.

LABOR'S CIVIL DEFENSE ROLE—Representatives of CIO and AFL meet with Val Peterson (center), U. S. civil defense administrator, at Washington meeting of Civil Defense Labor Advisory Committee. From left: W. D. Johnson, Railway Conductors vice president; Irving Abramson, CIO member; W. G. Flinn, AFL Machinists representative; Peterson; Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler of the AFL; and Sec.-Treas. George J. Richardson, AFL Fire Fighters. The parley discussed closer integration of organized labor in all levels of civil defense preparations.

Reuther Urges Benson To Ask Wage-Price Probe

"SURELY you do not believe that a remedy" for the plight of farmers can be found "by extending to the whole economy the difficulties which farmers are facing."

This was the challenge from CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther to Agriculture Sec. Benson, who had tried to stir up farmers against city workers by blaming "wage increases" for declining agricultural income.

Reuther in a letter invited Benson to join the CIO Auto Workers in asking a full-scale congressional inquiry into *"wages, prices and profits in the steel, automobile and farm equipment industries."*

SUCH an investigation was requested by the UAW Executive Board in a resolution adopted last July.

"We offered at that time to present evidence to show that announced and anticipated price increases were not justified on the basis of increased labor costs," Reuther wrote Benson.

"We share your concern about higher farm equipment prices, because we know that no such increase is justified by the wage increase won by workers."

"We are greatly disturbed by the increase in steel prices which we know was not justified by the wage increase granted steel workers.

"We are equally disturbed by the increase in automobile prices which also are not justified by the wage gains won by automobile workers."

In expressing the opinion that most manufacturers can justify price increases on the basis of wage rises, Reuther told Benson, "You are misinformed as to the facts."

"You run the risk of lending your office to the discredited, shop-worn efforts of those misguided persons who too often have sought to set farmers against workers and workers against farmers," he said.

A congressional inquiry into wages, prices and profits in the steel and automotive industries could produce "all the facts" for both farmers and consumers "and fix both the economic and moral responsibility . . . for the higher prices imposed upon the American consumers," Reuther pointed out.

"THE ANSWER" to farmers' problems, Reuther urged, must be found by providing them "full economic equity with other groups within the framework of a dynamic, expanding economy based upon full employment and production."

Benson's speech belaboring workers was made before a farm machinery dealers' convention in New Orleans. *"The constantly expanding (profit) margins"* of industry, he claimed, had been *"forced by higher wage, transportation and handling costs."*

Labor Sec. Mitchell pointed out next day that cost of living figures showed that wage increases in 1954 had been "absorbed" through higher productivity and that it was "too early" to tell what effect 1955 wage increases might have.

Reuther sent Benson a copy of the July 7 Auto Workers statement charging *"unconscionable price gouging"* by major industries.

THIS STATEMENT showed that General Motors in the second quarter of this year made profits "at the hitherto-unheard-of rate of $1.34 for every $1 it paid its workers," and that after absorbing the full 21c wage increase could still make profits, after taxes, "equal to 39.4% a year on its entire net investment."

U. S. Steel, the Auto Workers said, raised prices sufficiently to collect "an additional $1.97 from its customers for every added $1 it paid its employes."

"The claim that wages are forcing prices up should be denounced for the fraud it is and exposed to the full force of public opinion," the statement said.

Kraft Gains From Benson Price Cuts

Who profits from Agriculture Sec. Benson's "flexible" (which means "lower") farm price support program? That's easy. The processors, the middlemen who buy from farmers and sell to consumers.

Benson dropped dairy price supports from 90% to 84% of parity in 1953, dropped them again to 75% in 1954. This lowered the price processors were forced to pay farmers.

Result for National Dairy Corp. (Kraft): Profits up by $2 million to $30.8 million in 1953, up again to $37.4 million in 1954, up again the first six months of 1955 to an annual rate of nearly $40 million.

Farm Bureau Chief Echoes Benson In Attacking Labor

A FARM leader who backed Agriculture Sec. Benson's "flexible" price support program last year entered the act again last week by joining Benson in blaming declining farm income on labor costs.

He was Charles B. Shuman, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, which frequently attacks labor. He also echoed the GOP line that "surpluses" were largely to blame for lower farm prices and that the solution was "better selling here and abroad."

Better "selling," under the Benson program, has already brought Canadian charges that his disposal techniques are disrupting normal trade channels.

The Federal Reserve Board meanwhile issued a bulletin reporting that prices were down 8% from August, 1954, and "farm income" this year about "one sixth" down from its 1951 peak.

The bulletin warned that farmers' debt, both short-term and mortgage, jumped 10% between June, 1954, and June, 1955.

PER CAPITA income per farm has not dropped as sharply as farm prices. This is because lower prices already have forced numerous marginal family farmers to sell out.

Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) cited a report of the Council of Economic Advisers indicating that family farm income is dropping faster, however, than the Reserve Board says. The CEA, Douglas said, showed a 29% decrease in per capita income in the first quarter of 1955, a 21% decrease in the second quarter.

Adlai Warns On Farm Price Drop

"I am not a prophet of gloom. I am not a prophet of any kind whatever. Nevertheless I groaned when a leading politician said with glee: 'Everything's booming but the guns'."

So said Adlai Stevenson, 1952 Democratic presidential nominee, in an attack at Austin (Tex.) on the most recent GOP campaign slogan, displayed in Washington when Republican state leaders gathered for pep talks.

Farm prices continue to fall while consumer prices stay up and manufacturers' profits rise to "unprecedented levels," Stevenson said. "In the past, such a trend has been an ominous warning of trouble ahead."

"I wish people would take less interest in booms and more in stability—in making good conditions last," he declared.

ICFTU Hails Ouster Of Peron, Promises Aid For New Unions

THE OUSTING of Dictator Juan Peron in Argentina "has been hailed with great satisfaction by all the workers of the free world," said the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

ICFTU General Sec. J. H. Oldenbroek offered free labor assistance to Argentine workers in rebuilding the unions placed under state control by the Peron regime. In a special broadcast to the Argentine, Oldenbroek said:

"The free workers of the whole world are watching you and support you in your fight to obtain a decisive victory for freedom and democracy."

The ICFTU leader expressed hope that the fall of Peron will be followed by reestablishment of "a reign of democracy and liberty" in the South American nation.

He urged Argentine workers "who have fought against the Peronist dictatorship and those who have been its victims" to work together "to rebuild a strong and free central trade union organization."

TELLING LABOR'S STORY—When the big National Plowing Contest attended by 75,000 persons was held recently in Wabash, Ind., CIO's story that "What's Good For The Farmer Is Good For Labor" was told in this float. It was co-sponsored by National CIO, Indiana CIO Council, and CIO Electrical Workers Local 923 at Wabash GE plant.

'What Happened To Justice?'

U. S. Inquiry Asked In Youth Slaying Acquittal

A DEMAND to know "what happened to justice" in the Mississippi murder of Emmett Louis Till, 14, was made on Atty.-Gen. Brownell last week by Rep. Anfuso (D. N. Y.) after two white men were acquitted of the youth's slaying.

If Brownell does not act, Anfuso promised, he will ask Congress to investigate the "miscarriage of justice."

Protests mounted across the country after an all-white jury in Sumner, Miss., freed the two half-brothers charged in the boy's death. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said the verdict was as *"shameful as it is surprising."*

The Till slaying has been protested by several CIO international unions and local councils. Typical of the latter was that of the Greater Alameda County CIO Council, Oakland, Calif., which condemned "lynch law" and demanded "equal justice for all people."

ALTHOUGH acquitted on the murder charge, the defendants, Roy Bryant and J. W. Millam, face trial on a separate kidnaping charge in adjoining Leflore County, Miss.

Press dispatches from Sumner reported defense attorneys stressed appeals to racial bigotry in their final arguments.

The prosecution had argued the pair abducted the boy from the home of his uncle where he had been visiting. The defense contended he had "wolf whistled" at the wife of one of the defendants. The youth's body, bludgeoned and shot through the head, was taken from the Tallahatchie River a few days later.

His mother recalled that he had polio when in the first grade and *"although he overcame it, he had a bad speech defect and couldn't whistle at all. I often laughed when he tried and said I could whistle better than he could."*

TWENTY THOUSAND people jammed a Harlem church and the streets outside as the AFL Sleeping Car Porters staged a rally to protest the "collapse of justice" in the slain youth's case.

Earl Brown, a New York City councilman, accused the Justice Dept. of failing to investigate actively violations of Negroes' civil rights in the South.

Slain Boy Was Kin Of 2 Steel Unionists

Emmett Louis Till, 14-year-old Mississippi murder victim, was the grandson and cousin of two members of the CIO Steelworkers.

The boy's grandfather Henry Spearman, is a member of USWA-CIO Local 3314 at the Inland Steel Container Co., Chicago. A cousin, Rayfield Mooty, is president of USWA Local 3911.

Mooty accompanied the victim's mother to a New York rally, where she said that if attention was directed to the plight of Negroes in the South, her son did not die in vain.

Reuther Hits Acquittal In Till Slaying

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther issued the following statement last week:

THE LYNCH slaying of 14-year-old Emmett Louis Till in Mississippi was a shocking instance of race prejudice and naked lawlessness.

The trial which resulted in the acquittal of the men charged as his murderers makes a mockery of civil liberties and the judicial process.

America cannot stand before the bar of world opinion as a symbol of the fight of free men against Communist tyranny and at the same time condone this kind of violation of civil liberties and civilized social relationships.

The handling of this trial and the verdict, in view of the evidence, is a threat to the democratic rights of all Americans. The CIO and the CIO Auto Workers shall do everything in their power to protect and correct this gross miscarriage of justice.

CIO OFFICERS MEET—The CIO Executive Committee held a one day session in Washington last week. Seated are Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe, Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey. Standing, from left: ACWA Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum, OCAW Pres. O. A. Knight, URW Pres. L. S. Buckmaster, TWUA Pres. Emil Rieve, ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, TWU Pres. Michael J. Quill, and USWA Pres. David J. McDonald. NMU Pres. Joseph Curran was absent because of NMU convention preparations.

'Get Well Soon,' Labor Says As Ike Recovers

ORGANIZED labor joined the rest of the nation in expressing shock at Pres. Eisenhower's sudden heart attack and promptly wired the temporary White House in Denver expressing hopes for his speedy recovery.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther voiced "deep regrets." Later last week, after the CIO Executive Committee met, the three top CIO officers sent the following telegram:

"The CIO Executive Committee, meeting in Washington today, is delighted at latest reports of your continuing recovery. All of us in the CIO trust that your return to good health will be rapid and complete. With warmest best wishes from all of us."

AFL Pres. George Meany telegraphed the President, "I wish you a speedy recovery and an early return to duty."

CIO Political Action Committee Dir. Jack Kroll issued this statement: "We join with the rest of the nation in putting aside politics to express our heartfelt wishes for the good health and speedy recovery of the President."

ANOTHER CIO statement was broadcast in connection with the John V. Vandercook news commentary on Sept. 26.

"The officers and members of the CIO share the concern and regret of all their fellow Americans over Pres. Eisenhower's ill health. Our best wishes and our prayers are for the President's rapid recovery. We hope and trust that he will have a speedy return to good health."

Former Pres. Truman, heavily backed in his 1948 re-election fight by the CIO and most AFL leaders, said in St. Louis, "everybody is worried to death" about Eisenhower.

"He's everybody's President," Truman said, "and everyone I know is praying that he will have an early and complete recovery and that he will have a happy tour of duty for the rest of his term."

Washington reacted to the news from Denver first with shock, then with something approaching stunned apprehension, finally with a recovered balance.

On request of what was described as "the White House staff," the Justice Dept. began an intensive study of whether certain powers might have to be "delegated" to a "substitute" Chief Executive, to what extent, and to whom the "delegation" should run, and how it could be legally accomplished.

Vice Pres. Nixon called meetings of the National Security Council and the Cabinet. As encouraging bulletins continued from Denver, however, the drive for a swift decision on "delegation" evaporated.

The potential political implications of Eisenhower's illness were recognized immediately as enormous.

Republican leaders had built all their plans on persuading him to seek re-election in 1956, although he repeatedly warned them against the "indispensable man" doctrine.

GOP NATIONAL Chairman Hall first continued to express hope that the President would run, but doubt was expressed by many newspapers and politicians.

Chief Justice Warren and Nixon were mentioned as potential substitute nominees — although Warren has flatly ruled out any political career. Republican governors mentioned included Herter of Massachusetts, Knight of California, and Stratton of Illinois.

The Democratic nomination was deemed to have risen in potential value. Adlai Stevenson was considered the front-runner, but Gov. Harriman of New York and Sen. Kefauver (Tenn.) were recognized as possible rivals.

(Read editorial comment on Page 4 and Willard Shelton's "It's Your Washington" column on Page 5.)

TWUA Raps More Firings In Dalton

A THIRD chenille rug mill in Dalton, Ga., has discharged employes who admitted membership in a church whose sympathy for trade unionism is known in an anti-union area.

The CIO Textile Workers last week said five employes of the Arch-Ridge, Inc., had been fired after new job forms circulated by the firm to all its workers called for their religious affiliation. Swift discharge came to those listing membership in the Church of God of the Union Assembly.

Several weeks ago more than 50 workers at the Belcraft and Lawtex firms in Dalton were fired because they admitted Church of God affiliation. A Senate subcommittee has received no reply to its request for information on the firings from the companies.

Dalton is the headquarters for the religious group, which has openly advocated unionism for the South. The city also is the chenille rug center of the nation, employing about 12,000 workers in almost 30 plants. The starting rate is 80-82c an hour with the average wage about 10c higher.

TWUA-CIO has started an organizing drive in the area and reported excellent early results. All workers at the General Chemical & Latex Co. signed union cards just before five were fired. The remaining employes went out on strike.

Their average pay was slightly higher than the going chenille rate but suffered by contrast with wages at the parent plant in Cambridge, Mass., where a contract with the CIO Rubber Workers provides over $1.70 an hour.

ORGANIZATION also has spread to Calhoun, 18 miles distant, where about 500 are employed at the Dixie Belle, Inc., plant. When no meeting place could be obtained in the community, a meeting was scheduled for a grove outside town. Prospects for unionization seemed excellent.

One union friend secured permission from the local Veterans of Foreign Wars post to use its quarters for a meeting place. Newspaper advertisements scheduled future meetings there but had to be withdrawn when word arrived from the VFW State headquarters in Atlanta that use of the hall by TWUA was forbidden.

Outdoor meetings have been resumed until colder weather makes them impractical.

Merger Plans Attacked By TWUA Aide

PROTESTS against two proposed huge textile mergers have been filed by the CIO Textile Workers with the anti-trust division of the Justice Dept.

One merger would involve two of the biggest rug-making firms, Mohawk Carpet Co. and Alexander Smith, Inc. The second would involve absorption of the Ely Walker Dry Goods Co. of St. Louis, Mo., by the giant Burlington Industries, Inc.

TWUA Research Dir. Solomon Barkin notified Dir. Stanley N. Barnes of the anti-trust agency that the mergers would "merely deprive the Treasury of substantial income . . . through use of the loss carry-over provisions of the tax laws."

Barkin also warned that such corporate actions would seriously reduce competition in the textile industry, cause unemployment and inflict economic damage on the textile communities.

TWU Approves 17c N. Y. Pact

The CIO Transport Workers last week voted 14,647 to 339 to accept an agreement reached with the Transit Authority which operates the New York City-owned bus and subway lines.

The contract provides a 17c an hour wage increase in three installments during its two-and-a-half-year duration.

CIO Leather Union Wins At N.Y. Shops

AN NLRB election covering several shops in Gowanda, N. Y., last week signaled another victory for the fast-growing CIO Leather Workers.

With 439 eligible to vote, LWOC-CIO received 366 votes to nine for the AFL Meat Cutters. There were five votes for no union.

The election climaxed a campaign that began last March when members of Local 44 braved a blizzard to vote 311 to 1 to secede from the Fur & Leather Workers, with whom they had been affiliated for 17 years, and to join CIO.

Richard Stapleton is president of Local 44 and a member of the LWOC national committee.

Island Wage Floor Upped

New minimum wage rates, ranging from 26c to 75c hourly, for the needlework and fabricated textile products industry and alcohol refineries in Puerto Rico were announced by the Labor Dept. Wage & Hour Div. They are effective Oct. 6.

Economist Sees Business Dip

A moderate economic decline "either toward the end of the year or the early part of next year" has been predicted by Dr. Marcus Dadler, economist and professor of finance at New York University's Graduate School of Business Administration.

Steel Union Grievance Aired On Video

A NEW DEVICE in labor-management relations was utilized last week when arbitration of a grievance of CIO Steelworkers against a big Philadelphia firm was aired on television.

The occasion: A three-day personnel conference of the American Management Association in New York City.

The grievance: A question between the USWA-CIO and SKF Industries, Inc., a ball-bearing manufacturer, over division of overtime work opportunities.

The TV technique: The formal arbitration session, with presentations by union and management, was conducted in a television studio in the Empire State Building. Then, over closed-circuit video, it was transmitted to the management conference in the Statler Hotel, where 1200 delegates watched proceedings on a large screen.

There was the extra touch of a narrator, played during the hour-long hearing by Joseph S. Murphy, vice president of the American Arbitration Association.

The arbitration board, which will hand down its decision in the future, was headed by S. Stanley Alderfer as impartial chairman, with USWA Rep. George Bresnen the union member and SKF Counsel Arthur S. Roberts as company member. The union's case was presented by Henry J. Bender, USWA Dist. 7 associate counsel, while Donald B. Cutler, SKF labor relations official, spoke for the company.

Two steel workers who were witnesses were Steward William Fullam, directly involved in the grievance, and Louis J. Polaneczky, a grievance committeeman.

The TV presentation was believed to be the first time that an arbitration case, normally heard in a private session, was aired publicly.

Everybody's President

Every American was shocked and distressed by the news of the President's heart attack. When the health of the President is involved, there are no political battlelines. As former Pres. Truman well said: *"He's everybody's President."*

We hope Eisenhower's recovery is swift and complete. We look forward to the day when, fully recovered, he will be able to return to the White House. With the rest of America, we say: *Get well, Mr. President. Get well quickly.*

Confidence

The shameful demonstration of hysterical stupidity which marked the stock market's collapse after the President's heart attack is happily, but belatedly, being mended.

But the lack of confidence in America, shown by the investors who dumped their stock because the President became ill, will not soon be forgotten. America is and must be stronger then the heart of one man. Wall Street might well remember that.

A Bankrupt Policy

The news that Egypt has purchased arms from behind the Iron Curtain proves conclusively that the U. S. Middle Eastern policy is bankrupt.

As the CIO Executive Board correctly stated last July, the U. S. can not create an adequate defense system in the Middle East by catering to the Arab states and ignoring the democratic state of Israel.

It is not too late to mend our policies but we must include Israel in any defense perimeter in that area. Such inclusion would not only aid militarily and economically, it would make possible the extension of democracy's bastions within the Middle East as a whole.

Tribute To The NMU

The union men who go down to the sea in ships are holding the convention of their union, the National Maritime Union, in New York City.

It is a good time for all of us in the CIO to pay tribute to a strong, democratic labor organization, which has won higher wages, better working and living conditions, pensions and other benefits for America's merchant seamen. Our congratulations to the NMU, its officers and members.

'Numbers Racket'

Senate hearings on the Administration's security "numbers game," reported in detail on Page 12, are indicative of the political cynicism engaged in by some Administration big shots.

Typical—even outstanding—in the admission of Sec. of Agriculture Benson that he fired and smeared Wolf Ladejinsky only because he did not approve the agricultural expert's experience in American farming. To disgrace and degrade any man by stamping him a "security risk" on grounds such as this—in short, because his background was acquired in another country—is not only disgraceful but incredible.

Benson's belated acknowledgment of such a crime against a fellow human being isn't enough to warrant easy forgiveness, and his bawling about *"honest mistakes"* in the security program isn't very convincing. *The act itself shows too clearly the lack of basic decency displayed by Benson and some other top GOP figures.*

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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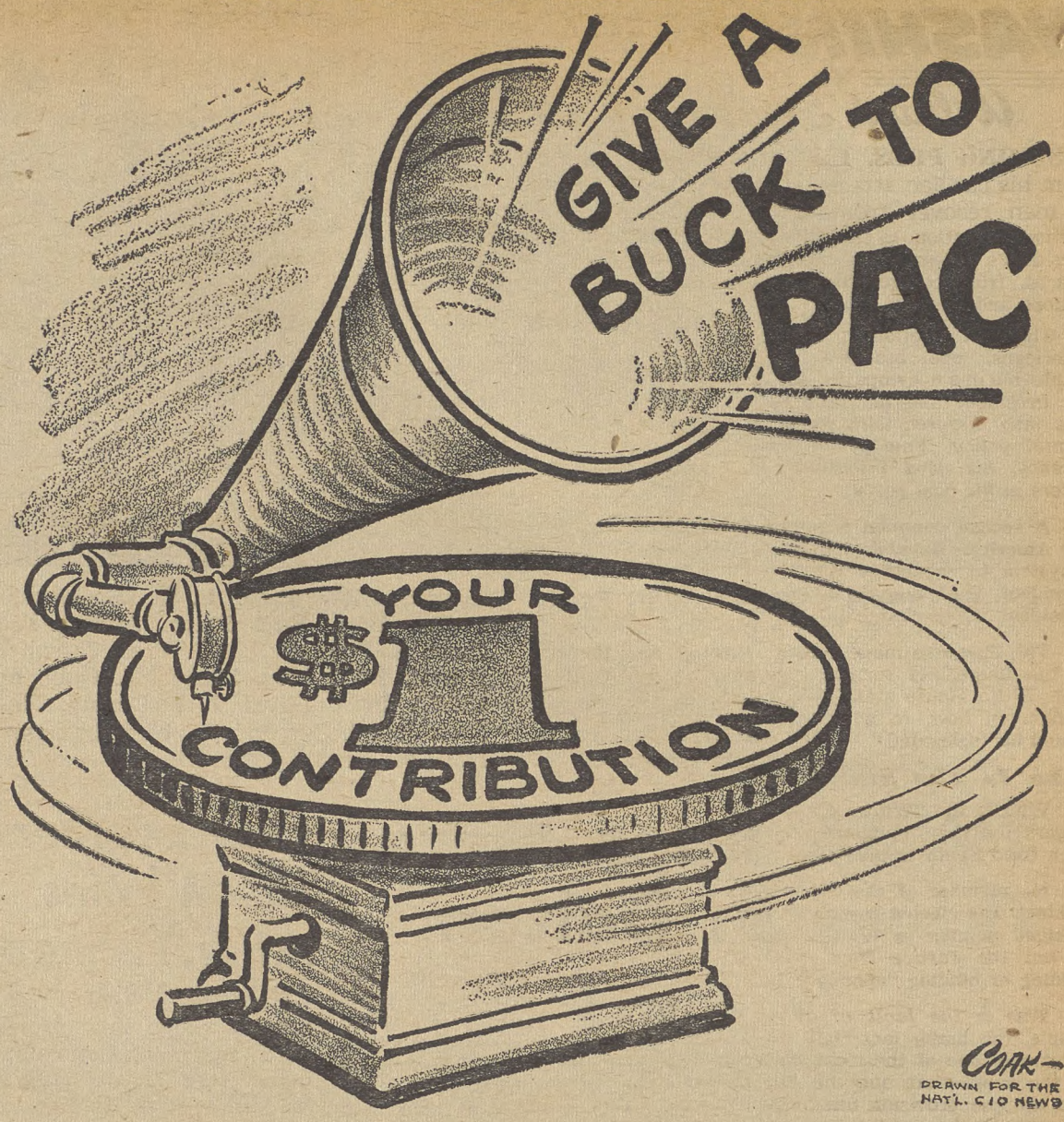
First On The Hit Parade



In Other Words—

Labor's Goal Of A Peaceful Atom

This summary of the recent Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy held by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions is adapted from an article released by the ICFTU's New York office.

UNTIL RECENTLY you could not reason coldly about atomic energy in Japan; the horrors of it had struck deep into the people's hearts, and discussing it gave rise to complex emotions. But many Japanese workers are having the courage to re-think their position. For instance, Intl. Dir. Takumi Shigeeda of the Japanese Federation of Trade Unions, who recently made the significant statement:

"Japanese workers have been opposed to any use at all of atomic energy because of the bombs. I think this is a sterile approach . . . In my opinion the peaceful uses of atomic energy could eventually, by improving the welfare of humanity and bringing prosperity to the workers, eliminate all dangers of war."

He was speaking at the ICFTU Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. His statement was one of many which showed fresh thinking on the part of the unions.

Because of the expert knowledge that went into the conference's conclusions, they are well worth studying. The conference was attended by representatives of unions with special interests in atomic energy from nine countries and by representatives of two international trade secretariats. The Americans sent a strong delegation; those from the Congress of Industrial Organizations were armed with a report containing useful facts and figures, and a color film, *"A for Atom."*

Steps To Avert War

Nobody in the world can feel secure until the threat of atomic warfare has been removed. The delegates therefore urged that international agreements be concluded providing for the discontinuation of experiments with atomic weapons; information and assistance on atomic matters should only be given to nations providing inspection rights and other guarantees that such aid would not be diverted to military ends.

As a further step the conference called for the immediate establishment of an Intl. Atomic Energy Agency, to be associated with the United Nations, and to be open to all UN members and specialized agencies, which should have an equal voice in the determination of its policies.

There was spirited debate over the question of ownership and control of atomic energy. The conference finally agreed on the following statement:

"That a democratic control over the production and use of atomic energy is imperative so as to insure the prevention of any misuse of this source of energy, and that the free trade unions should be associated with such control."

Much thought was devoted to the interests of many countries unable to bear the expense of producing materials needed to operate reactors—the very countries which must improve their power output to improve their economic conditions. The agency must insure that fissionable material is freely available to these countries, and they must receive financial assistance and expert advice in setting up their atomic energy industries.

Health And Safety Factor

Large scale use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes must mean an extensive redeployment of labor power. Irving Brown, the AFL delegate, commented that *"the unions will have to insure that, in the conversion, temporary unemployment is kept to a minimum."* He called for the extension of collective bargaining rights in atomic industries in order to assure high social standards.

Ben Sigal of the CIO had some surprising facts on health and safety in the industry: "In the U. S. the accident and sickness rate in atomic energy plants is only half that in industry generally, and in Great Britain not a single worker in atomic energy installations has been affected." The conference resolved that *"all necessary safety measures . . . should be taken, both in the interests of the workers employed and of the public at large."*

The ICFTU will endeavor to insure that the views of organized workers are heard in the intensive activity going on in this field. It fully endorses the sentiment of one of the Japanese delegates, who said before leaving Brussels:

"We will combine our efforts to promote the peaceful use of atomic energy for the welfare of mankind and to prevent its destructive use, so that the sufferings of the Japanese people might become the seeds of happiness for all humanity."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

ASSUMING PRES. EISENHOWER'S continued recovery from his cardiac attack—and doctors say the vast majority of men recover from similar first cardiac attacks—the political situation in America is still shatteringly upset by the President's illness. It is common sense to refrain, in such circumstances, from categorical predictions and guesses.

A Flaw In The Constitution—

The first emotion of most Americans, one assumes, is simple human sympathy for the President and his family. *One may disagree with Eisenhower on many matters of governmental policy. Few people have denied his personal and innate decency, his good intentions, his superiority to vindictives and haters in his own party.*

A second common reaction, surely, is one of indignation that our American Republic has never been able since 1789 to write out a system to regularize the constitutional provision that the Vice-President shall take over in the event of the "inability" of the President "to discharge the powers and duties of such office."

The flaw was made evident when it was announced last week, in the immediate turmoil following the President's illness, that "the White House staff" had asked the Justice Dept. for a legal opinion on how, to what extent and to whom executive powers should be "delegated."

Who Is The Staff?

Who is the "White House staff" that asked Deputy Atty.-Gen. Rogers for this "opinion" and brought Atty.-Gen. Brownell flying back from Spain to take over controls?

No member of the White House staff and no member of the Cabinet was elected to run the affairs of the American people. No Cabinet member or White House official is now authorized by law to tell the Justice Dept. that it must come up with either a guiding or binding "opinion."

This is the fault of all of us. We have never faced, as a people, the harsh fact that the President of the United States is personally one of the most powerful men on earth, *"indispensable"* in the sense that only he has the keys to control some events, and that no provision has been made for giving the keys to someone else in the mortal circumstance of the President's "inability."

Garfield lingered for two months after being shot by an assassin. Wilson lingered for 15 months after a breakdown as President, while his wife took an unauthorized self-proclaimed "stewardship," and despite her best intentions prevented Wilson from getting information that might have resulted in compromises salvaging Wilson's dearest objective, the League of Nations.

Other democratic nations, where the power of the Chief of State is primarily symbolical, provide legal methods for temporarily supplanting an ailing person with a regent or Council of State during "inability." This is harder to do under our system, in which the Chief of State is also active executive head of government and primary formulator of all foreign and domestic policy. It is more important to do under our system.

The Tension Starts To Ease

The people around Eisenhower, it seems to this observer, acted with circumspection and propriety in handling a crisis that gave them a dreadful shock.

They lapsed on the first Saturday in the sense of refusal to face the facts or a fear of candor or a combination of both. Thereafter they poured out information, which the people deserved, with detail and honesty.

Vice Pres. Nixon, whose consciousness of his position must have been crushing, moved quickly to make an announcement from the White House itself. But when he conferred with high Cabinet officials he carefully traveled himself to the Pentagon and the Treasury Dept. rather than summoning others to his presence, and he flatly said he preferred not to talk about what he had done or not done.

As the encouraging bulletins from Denver came in, Sherman Adams as "assistant President," and other White House staff people, deprecated the importance of a quick decision on a "delegation" of powers. *The tension eased.*

As for 1956, it is almost impossible to think of Mr. Eisenhower's running again. GOP Chairman Hall began talking, after three days, about the "Republican party" instead of the President personally, and claimed that the whole Republican party "had taken on the image of Eisenhower."

There will be time enough next week or next year to discuss these matters, and the people will make up their own minds in the fullness of time. Mr. Truman said the happiest thing in expressing his wish for the President's recovery and a *"happy tour of duty"* in finishing out his term.

LISTEN TO THE CIO RADIO PROGRAM

John W. Vandercook AND THE NEWS

every weekday evening on the ABC Network

Economic Outlook Says—

Union Strength, Fair Deal Laws Proved Bulwarks In '53-'54 Dip

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING strength of unions plus New Deal-Fair Deal legislation provided a strong bolstering effect on the economy during the 1953-54 decline, said the current issue of the CIO Economic Outlook.

The monthly publication of the CIO Dept. of Education and Research said these same factors had a "stimulating effect" in picking up economic activity during the first half of 1955.

The report on *"How Strong Is Our Economic Upturn?"* noted that part of the sharp improvement in production since September 1954 had been achieved through an increase in the length of the work-week and increases in employment.

But, the Outlook observed, "a substantial portion of this pickup in output is the result of an extraordinarily rapid increase in productivity, especially in manufacturing industries."

The CIO publication quoted an unpublished study of the Bureau of Labor Statistics as estimating a "4% to 6% rise in manhour output in manufacturing between early 1954 and early 1955."

Employment Figures Trailing

Output has risen much faster than employment, the monthly publication said, adding:

"Between the second (spring) quarter of 1954, when the downturn reached its low-point, and the second quarter of 1955, the gross national product rose 7.6%—over three times faster than total employment (farm, non-farm, self-employed), which increased only 2.4% in that period.

"Despite the sharp increases in output and the slower improvement in employment—non-farm wage and salary employment generally and manufacturing employment, in particular—are still below the levels reached in 1953, before the downturn started. In June 1955, for example, the number of non-farm wage and salary employes was 600,000 less than in June 1953.

"Some types of non-farm wage and salary employment—such as in non-durable goods manufacturing, contract construction and transportation and public utilities—are no greater than in 1951-52; mining employment is at about the depression level of the 1930's. It is in localities where these types of employment are concentrated—coal mining, textiles and railroad repair shops—that unemployment has remained a problem of serious proportions for several years.

"Although manufacturing production in June 1955 was slightly greater than in June 1953 and the length of the work-week was the same, manufacturing employment was considerably smaller.

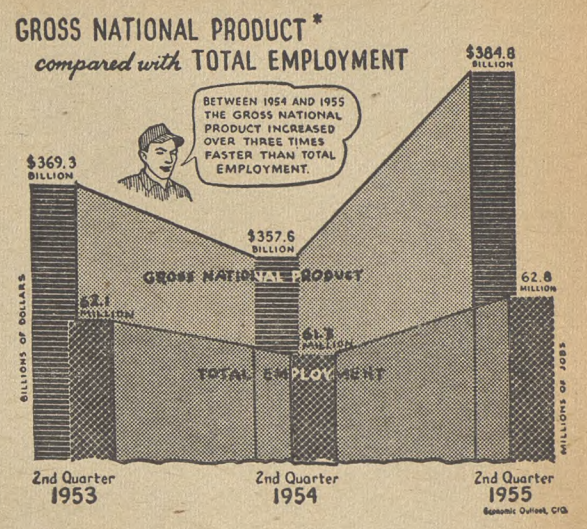
Profit Margins Climbing

"The sharp increase in productivity indicated by these figures has reduced labor costs of production and has helped to raise profit margins. Corporate profits, in the second quarter of 1955, were 26% greater than they had been the year before.

"Small business, however, is not sharing fully in the prosperity of corporate enterprise generally. During the economic downturn last year, business failures—among small business firms, for the most part—were greater than in any year since 1941. This year, they are continuing to run at high levels.

"Farm income is also continuing to slip, despite the sharp rise in national output of goods and services. Net farm income, in the first half of 1955, was running 9% below the same period last year. Indeed, net farm income has continued to decline ever since 1951.

"Some economic groups have thus far received a large share of the benefits of the recent sharp upturn in output; they include big business and its stockholders. Other groups have received little or no benefit from this pickup in production; among them are many small family farmers and small business firms, as well as several large groups of wage and salary earners."



* Annual rates, seasonally adjusted.

Looking toward the future, the Economic Outlook concluded:

"The over-all economic outlook for the first half of 1956 is for a probable continued increase in production levels generally, at a slower pace than in the past year, and for some improvements in employment, if (1) substantial wage and salary gains continue to spread; (2) the Administration reverses its trend towards a general 'hard-money' policy; (3) the federal personal income tax is reduced early in 1956; (4) the federal-state road-building program gets started and school and hospital construction picks up; (5) consumer spending rises fast enough to prevent the creation of overbuilt business inventories.

"Unemployment in that case—a slower rate of upturn in production than in the past year—would remain relatively high, due to the growth of the labor force and rising manhour output."

★

Jobs Still Lag Behind Output

A MODERATE pick-up in economic activity continued during August, although the upturn has slowed since June, the Economic Newsletter of the CIO Dept. of Research & Education reported.

There was a seasonal upswing in employment between July and August. The Census Bureau said employment had reached 65.5 million in August, up half a million from July. *Still missing, however, was an explanation of why Census and Labor Dept. figures don't square.*

Non-farm employment, Census says, has risen three million between January and August, while Labor reports only a 2.1 million rise, indicating non-farm employment is still behind August 1953.

Farm jobs in August were reported up 600,000 over the previous year, a strange statistic when the farm economy is slipping.

Farmer's cash receipts during the first eight months of 1955 were off 4% from the same period a year ago. Sales rose 1% but prices were down 5% below last year and 26% below 1951.

The Industrial Production Index moved up to 140 from 139. *Industrial production was 3% above August 1953, while manufacturing employment was 4% lower. The lag shows fewer people are making more goods.*

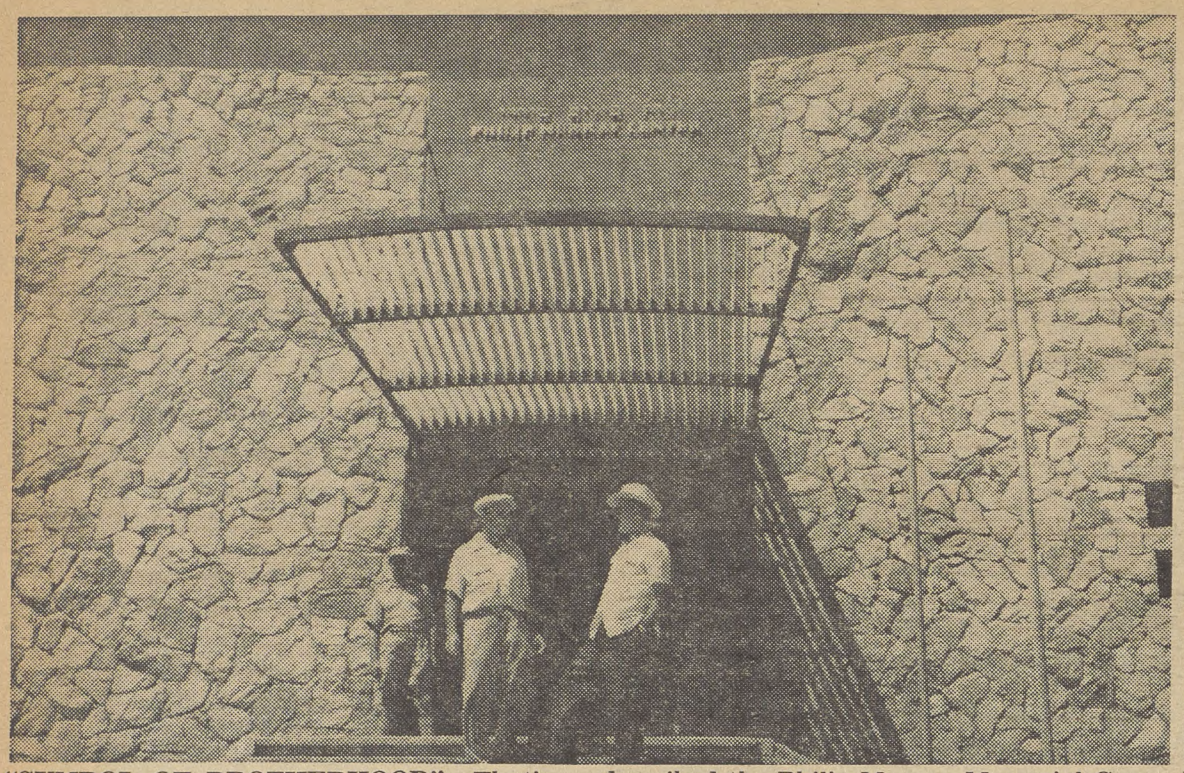
The Council of Economic Advisers estimates that second quarter profits of all corporations after taxes will be at a yearly rate of $21.2 billion, a spectacular 26% above the same peried a year ago.

Fewer Workers Produce Greater Output

	Total Manufacturing		Durable Goods Manufacturing		Non-Durable Goods Manufacturing	
	Production Index	Employment	Production Index	Employment	Production Index	Employment
June 1953	139	17.4 Million	154	10.3 Million	121	7.1 Million
June 1955	141	16.5 "	153	9.6 "	128	6.9 "
	+2%	−5%	−1%	−7%	+6%	−3%

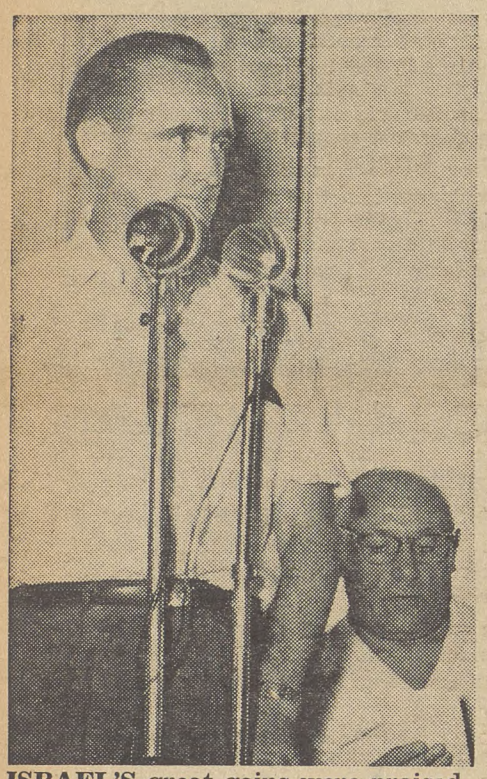
Murray Memorial Dedicated—

At Elath, There's 'A Symbol Of Brotherhood'

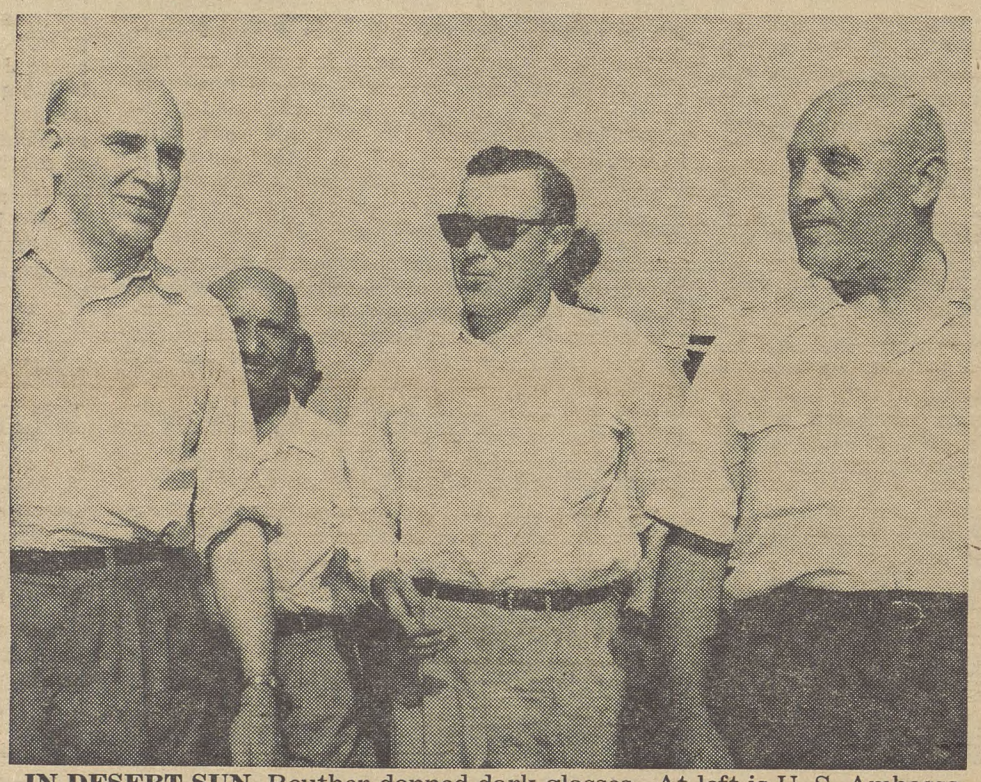


"SYMBOL OF BROTHERHOOD"—That's how Prime Minister Moshe Sharett of Israel described the Philip Murray Memorial Center (above) at Elath in southern Israel.

UNDER PLAQUE of Philip Murray, CIO Pres. Walter Reuther greets Histadrut Secy.-Gen. Mordecai Namir.

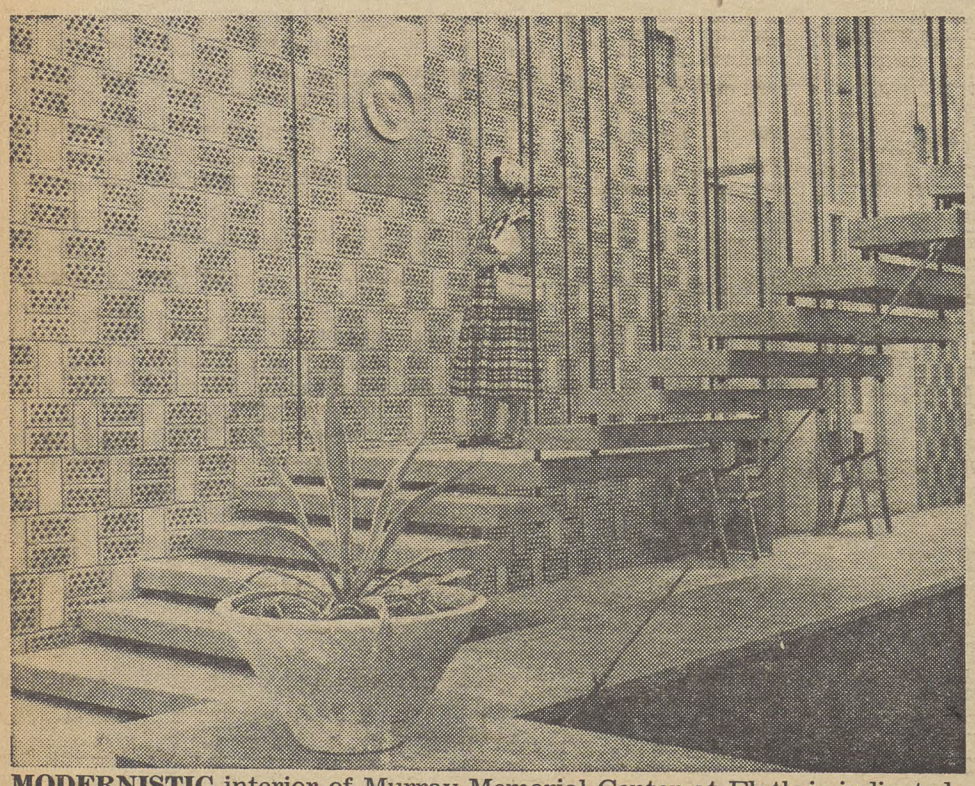


ISRAEL'S great gains were praised by CWA's Pres. Joseph A. Beirne.

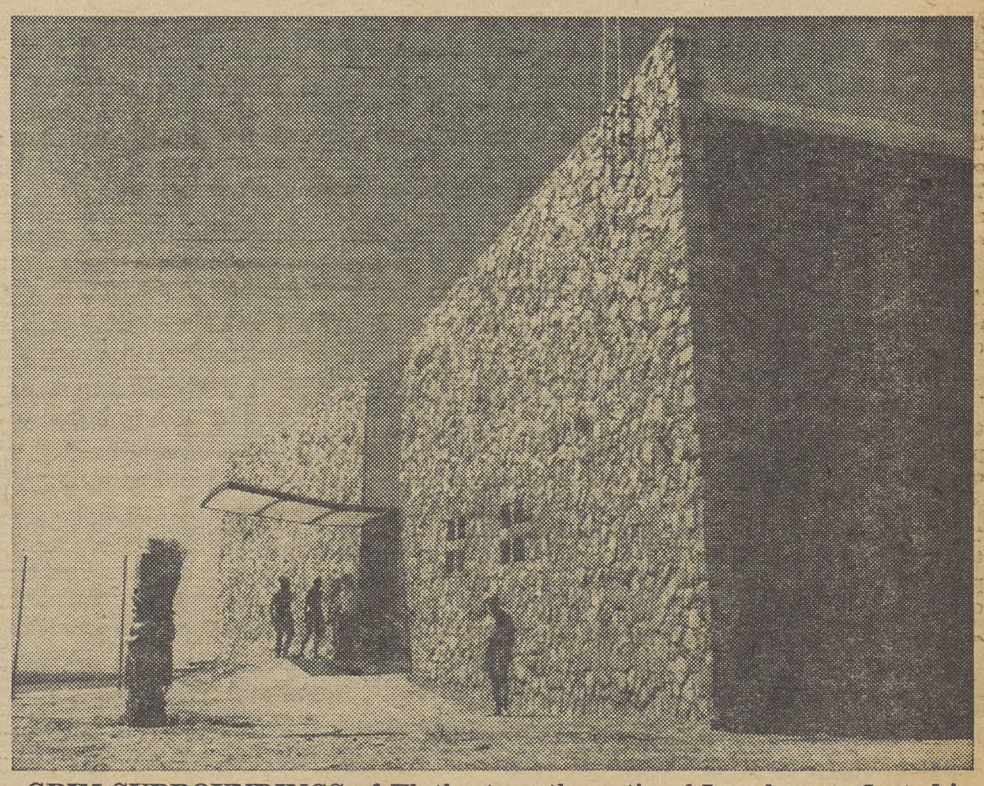


IN DESERT SUN, Reuther donned dark glasses. At left is U. S. Ambassador Edward B. Lawson, who also spoke, while Histadrut's Namir is at right.

U. S. LABOR'S historic friendship for Israel was cited by Reuther.



MODERNISTIC interior of Murray Memorial Center at Elath is indicated in this photo. Visitor is inspecting Philip Murray plaque near staircase.



GRIM SURROUNDINGS of Elath at southern tip of Israel are reflected in exterior photo. Center is gift of Philip Murray Memorial Foundation.

Stone Union Okays AFL-CIO Merger Plan

THE PATH to labor unity was cleared by the CIO Stone Workers at their convention in New York City.

Delegates representing 25,000 members of the United Stone & Allied Products Workers in this country and Canada voted unanimously to accept the recommendation of their officers favoring merger of the CIO and AFL in December.

The union's constitution was amended to permit entry into the new federation.

Some of CIO's top officials addressed the convention, outlining the advantages of unity. Only one speaker dissented from the majority position.

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey promised that the rights and integrity of small unions would be maintained in the new federation.

No union had battled raiding more than the CIO Electrical Workers which he heads, Carey said in discussing the end to inter-union raiding proposed by the constitution suggested for the new organization.

'And Strong Enough'

Carey assailed the criticisms of Pres. Michael J. Quill of the CIO Transport Workers, an earlier speaker, calling them "impractical."

"We are putting together a new house of labor, big enough and strong enough to enforce the principles contained in the constitution," Carey went on. "It's the enemies of labor who have something to fear from this merger."

Applause greeted his promise that "the integrity of your union will be preserved." Carey advised Quill "to get off the clouds and get down to work."

A desk set of marble quarried in the Lake Champlain area of Vermont by USAPWA-CIO members was presented to Carey by Sec.-Treas. John C. Lawson.

'Changing History'

Pres. Sam H. Scott introduced CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe, who detailed the "enormous power and influence" CIO has won for America's workers and the great role it is playing "in changing the history of our country."

Millions of workers, particularly in the South, remain unorganized, Riffe told the delegates. They can be brought under the protection of unions by a united labor movement.

"It can be a great thing," he continued, "if we can put this organization together to serve the interests of all the men and women who work. It can become one of the greatest things for good ever to happen to the workers of America."

The political advantages of merger were related by Dir. Jack Kroll of the CIO Political Action Committee. He attacked the record of the Administration which he said was "of the rich, for the rich and by the rich."

More Political Action

Kroll urged greater political activity by union members, asserting that "the political situation can be changed if we can get all labor in America standing shoulder to shoulder for better government."

CIO Reg. II Dir. Michael Mann reminded that the new merged federation will protect unions against racketeering and discrimination. The CIO, he said, *"will not tolerate bigots or racketeers in the merged organization, it is not going to be a hangout for fast-buck operators."*

Seeks Guarantees

Quill criticized the merger, terming it "a shotgun wedding," reaffirming earlier opposition to some aspects of the new federation.

He urged that *"better guarantees"* be written into the proposed merger constitution to protect unions against "racism, raiding and racketeering." Scott, in thanking him for speaking, noted dryly that he *"did not pull any punches."*

"A divided labor movement today doesn't make sense," said Franz Daniel, field assistant to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther. "A united labor group is a historical necessity. Come what may, the merger will take place."

As a consequence, Daniel predicted, *"we can look forward to a higher standard of living, more security and a better way of life for our children. A new goal, a new spirit is abroad."*

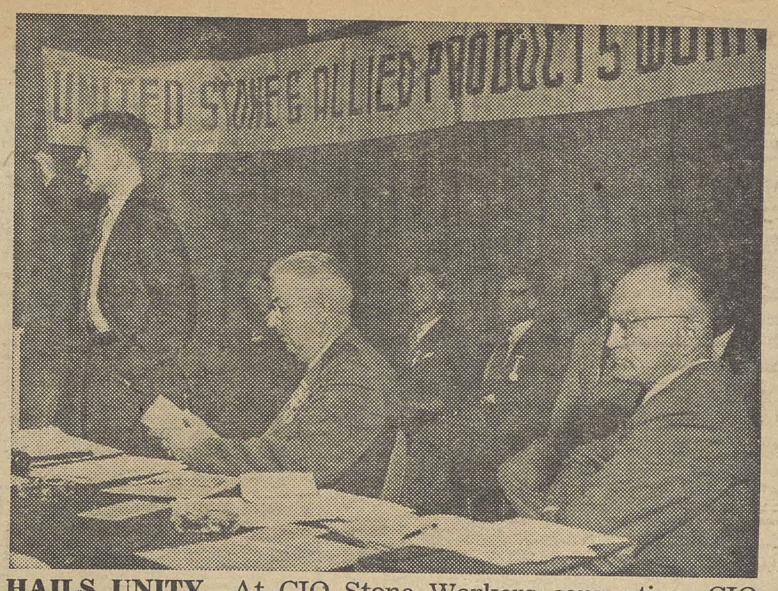
Delegates also endorsed a guaranteed wage plan for their industry. They called for a study of the problems of automation, asked for improved workmen's compensation laws, attacked the Taft-Hartley Law and recommended formation of a ladies auxiliary for the union.

Prof. Thomas Yahkub of Goddard College, Plainfield, Vt., a native of India, warned of the "dangers of tribalism." He said that the U. S. should feel a kinship with all people trying to free themselves from bondage.

Civil Rights Plea

Pres. Alonso Moron of Hampton Institute, a college for Negroes in Virginia, called on the delegates to join the fight against enemies of the U. S. Constitution.

"Much of our progress in the field of civil rights," he said, *"has come from (labor's) insistence on being accorded the rights guaranteed in the Constitution. But you are not safe in the exercise of these rights if all of us are not safe."*



HAILS UNITY—At CIO Stone Workers convention, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey hailed coming AFL and CIO merger, saying "it's the enemies of labor who have something to fear from the merger." At right are USAPWA Pres. Sam Scott and Vice Pres. Lewis Lowery.

GOOD CITIZENSHIP awards from PAC fund raising were presented by CIO-PAC Dir. Jack Kroll (at right) to Ralph Payton, Cobb City, Ala., and Harry L. Howard, Jr., and Ralph Williams of Toronto, O. Members of their Stone Worker locals contributed 100% to PAC Dollar drives.

Silicosis Danger In Quarries Stressed

Silicosis, the disease that scourges those in the "dust" industries, came in for thoughtful attention during the Stone Workers convention. A resolution was passed creating a union department to deal with the silicosis problem on the collective bargaining and legislative fronts.

"A lot of delegates that are here today won't be here 10 years from now," USAPWA Reg. Dir. Gaston LeBlanc warned.

With silicosis, the lungs of victims are attacked by dust from work in the granite, sand, brick, cement, slate and other industries.

WOMEN DELEGATES from Barre, Vt., work at the Capacitor Div. of Rock of Ages Corp., making condensors. They are (from left) Selma Johnson, Rachel Gould, Annette Ducharme, Evelyn Ambrosini and Ruth Colombo.

Organizing Drives Pushed For 6000 Stone Workers

ORGANIZING campaigns involving 6000 non-union workers are under way by the CIO Stone Workers, officers told the convention in New York City.

The difficulties of organizing under Taft-Hartley's restrictions were assailed as progress reports were made on membership drives in states from Vermont to Texas and Florida.

The victory by USAPWA-CIO over the Communist-dominated Mine, Mill & Smelter Union at the Potash Corp. of America plant in Carlsbad, N. M., was hailed with cheers by the 150 delegates.

EVERY ELECTION victory that brings men and women into the folds of organized labor is an achievement worthy of note, said CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey.

"But yours was doubly significant because you brought back into the mainstream of American labor a group which was for a long time in the grip of an organization whose leadership owed its allegiance to a foreign ideology," Carey declared.

The union pledged to continue its organizing drive in the same general area, where 3000 men are employed in the fast-growing potash industry.

Vice. Pres. Lewis R. Lowry presented the officers' report which said that wage increases of over $4 million had been won during the period since the last convention.

He added that group insurance providing broad coverage is "now contained in the great majority of our contracts" and a substantial part of the membership is protected by retirement pensions.

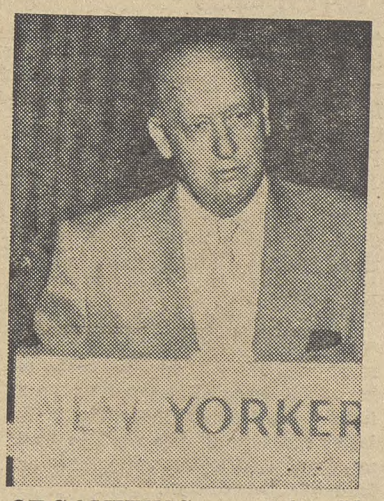
THE UNION'S FINANCES are in excellent shape, the report continued, with local funds practically doubled and the international's treasury stronger than before. The officers recommended that there be no change in the existing dues structure.

CIO policies were reaffiirmed in a score of resolutions passed without dissenting vote.

A roll call vote defeated a proposed change in the locals' election system to require a candidate to win merely a plurality of the votes cast instead of a majority as at present.

Proponents of the plurality proposal argued that a majority vote often required a runoff election and this cost the large locals extra money. This was attacked by opponents as undemocratic and "needless penny-pinching."

OFFICERS of Stone Workers at convention included Sec.-Treas. John C. Lawson at left and Pres. Sam H. Scott.



ORGANIZING — John V. Riffe, CIO executive vice president, predicted labor unity will bring organizing gains.

'Youth Conservation' Drive Set By New York City CIO Parley

"CITIZENSHIP IN OPERATION" was shown at this meeting of the New York City CIO Council which mapped plans to solve youth problem. At speakers' table, from left, are: Council Sec.-Treas. Morris Iushewitz; Chairman Mark A. McCloskey, State Youth Commission; Mrs. Lillian C. Lampkin, New York City Youth Board; Executive Dir. Ralph W. Whelen, Youth Board; Deputy Mayor Henry Epstein and Pres. Louis Hollander of the New York State CIO Council.

PLANS for a "youth conservation program" to combat juvenile delinquency were unanimously authorized last week by the New York City CIO Council.

The proposal as made by Council Sec.-Treas. Morris Iushewitz called for sending union members into neighborhood settlement houses to teach their trade skills to young workers.

Authority also was voted to set up a joint committee, consisting of representatives of the Council and the New York City Youth Board, to explore ways to help wayward youth, and to use Council funds to explore the possibility of the teaching plan. The committee would cooperate with voluntary social agencies.

SOME 250 SHOP stewards representing 20 unions unanimously approved Iushewitz's proposal. The New York Times commented editorially:

"Since young lawbreakers do not typically come from the ranks of skilled, gainfully employed youth, it is clear that the labor plan has much to recommend it."

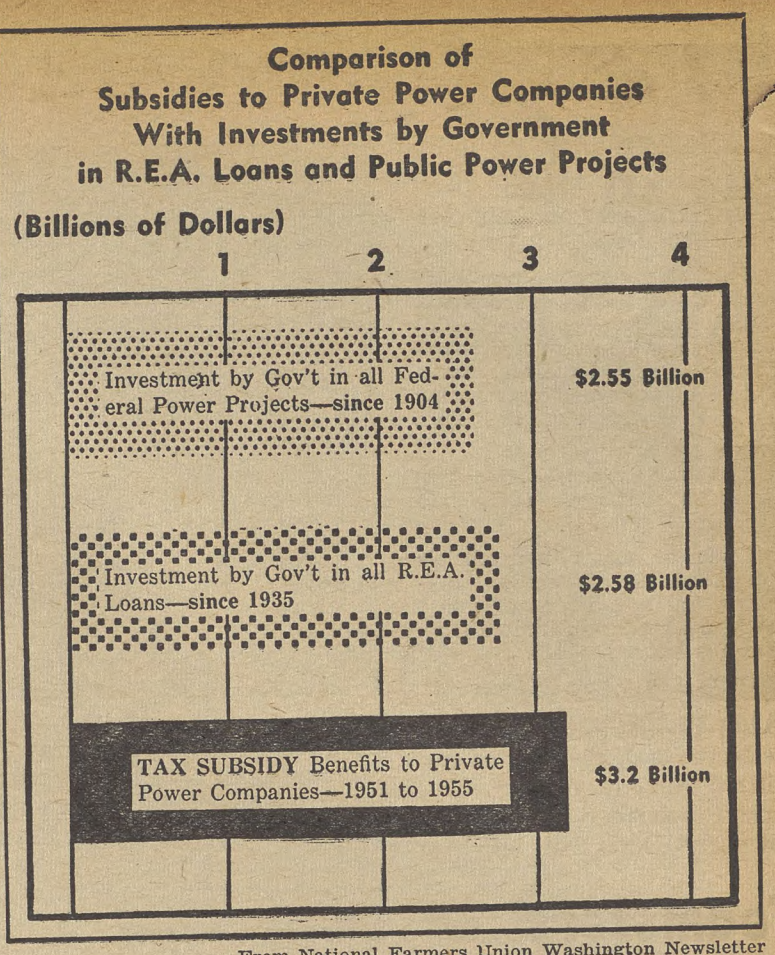
Pres. Louis Hollander of the New York State CIO Council praised the initiative of the New York City CIO in facing the problem of juvenile delinquency.

He attacked city, State and federal authorities for sidestepping their responsibility by setting up committees to study youth problems endlessly. Juvenile delinquency, he said, should be met by providing adequate housing, jobs for youth, recreation centers and decent youth rehabilitation facilities. Existing facilities, he pointed out, frequently produce hardened criminals.

HILDA SIFF, director of organization of Local 1707, CIO Government & Civic Employees, which represents community social agency personnel, called for better salaries for social workers as a step toward solving youth problems.

State Atty.-Gen. Jacob K. Javitz and Mrs. Lillian C. Lampkin, director of group work and recreation of the City Youth Board, both spoke in favor of the Council's proposal.

Mrs. Lampkin called for a "youth conservation program." She said that at least as much energy should be used to conserve youth as to conserve forests.



—From National Farmers Union Washington Newsletter

'The Tax Bonanza'—

Favors To Big Utilities Top U. S. Power Costs

WHO'S GETTING the gravy—in the form of subsidies and "bonanzas"—under the GOP Administration's concept of public vs. private power?

Not the publicly owned federal power projects, for which the Republican Administration refuses to recommend a dime, but the country's network of privately owned utilities, which have been given a bigger "subsidy" in the last five years than all federal power projects have cost since 1904.

The subsidy to the private utilities, in the form of fast write-offs of new construction for tax purposes, is estimated at $3.2 billion for the 1951-55 period.

THE TOTAL cost of federal power projects since 1904 has been only $2.55 billion, according to the Electric Consumers Information Committee *(see chart above).*

The total advance of funds for all rural electrification loans since 1933 has been only $2.58 billion and every penny of this is being repaid.

The tax "bonanza" to private utilities amounts to an interest-free federal loan and may never have to be repaid in full.

And the Office of Defense Mobilization has tentatively decided to resume the grant of fast tax write-offs to a number of industries for which the program was temporarily suspended—including private utilities at least in the Pacific Northwest and the Southeast.

The benefits of fast tax write-offs are sometimes debated by industrialists—but now that they are threatened with the loss of "gravy" they are protesting that they must cut their expansion plans. The private utilities feverishly sought—and are still seeking—the permits.

ALABAMA POWER CO. was allowed a fast write-off of $48.8 million. Mississippi Power & Light and Mississippi Power Co. got certificates for $28. 5 million, Arkansas Power & Light for $33.8 million. Georgia Power got a fast write-off for most of the $46.1 million approved in that State.

The Electric Consumers Information Committee pointed out that the Hoover Commissions' task force on power complained about "subsidies" to the co-ops and public projects but didn't mention tax "subsidies" to private utilities.

The committee also pointed out that the electric co-ops are repaying loans with interest, while the self-proclaimed "tax-paying" private utilities aren't paying interest on their tax "loans" from the government.

Two private utility executives who recently opposed a new TVA self-financing program are Louis V. Sutton, president of Carolina Light & Power Co., and Walter H. Sammis, president of Ohio Edison. Sutton's firm got $35.2 million in fast tax write-offs. Sammis' company got $37.6 million.

Carey Hails Labor's Role As 'Full Partner' In Civic Life

THE remarkable progress which organized labor has made during the past 20 years in active participation in community and civic life was outlined by CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey in Glassboro, N. J.

"What has happened in the last 20 years, has in fact been a near-revolution," Carey said. "Where once organized labor was a separate and isolated sector of the community, today it has become integrated into community and civic life. In many sections of the country the labor movement is a full partner in every social, civic and humanitarian undertaking."

Speaking before Kiwanis, Rotary and Lions Clubs in his old home town, Carey said "you can see that trade unions are not at all what many people conceive them to be—narrow, limited organizations concentrating on the economic issues of pay raises, pensions, guaranteed annual wage programs and so on." He added:

"More and more today unions are an intimate, functioning part of every civic and municipal function. We are, as I have said, 'Citizens First—CIO Members Second.' We believe and we practice that what is good for the community and for the nation is good for the CIO."

AS AN example of the work being done by organized labor, Carey cited the remarkable response of unions across the nation to the needs of the flood-swept areas in New England, New Jersey and Pennsylvania after the torrential rains of recent hurricanes. He also cited United Fund drives, sparked by organized labor, saying:

"The fact is that today organized labor is giving more in proportion to its numbers and in proportion to its income wherever it has succeeded in persuading the community to adopt the United Fund idea." —(PAI)

Increased CSC Role Seen With AFL-CIO Merger

COMMUNITY services activity will be regarded as a highly important phase of the work of the merged AFL-CIO, the CIO Community Services Committee was assured at a Washington luncheon meeting last week.

Both CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and AFL Pres. George Meany, in brief talks to the CSC group, emphasized the value to labor of close ties with other community organizations. CSC Chairman Joseph Beirne said he was "gratified" by the assurance that the work would go forward.

Meany noted that in too many strike situations, the public is fed propaganda that the issue is one of the union vs. the community.

"It's our job to disabuse people of the idea that unions seek to advance the interests of members at the expense of the community," the AFL leader said. He praised the work of CSC Chairman Beirne and Dir. Leo Perlis.

Reuther, noting that the Community Services Committee has done a *"tremendous job,"* said that there's *"much more work to be done in the vineyards."*

"The enemies of labor will be saying many things about the merger. They'll try to cast us in an immoral, unAmerican light," Reuther added. "The new labor movement will seek to find new ways of community service to serve the nation."

CIO and AFL received warm praise from Pres. Ellsworth Bunker of the American Red Cross for their *"wonderful support"* during the recent northeast flood disaster.

Wood Union Council Urges President To Fire McKay

CIO WOODWORKERS in Northern California have urged Pres. Eisenhower to fire Sec. of Interior McKay in order to "safeguard the interest and the heritage of the common people" in the nation's natural resources.

A letter urging McKay's discharge was sent to the President by Sec.-Treas. Joe F. Clark of the IWA-CIO California District Council No. 13.

In a strongly-worded resolution, the IWA Council condemned McKay's give-away policies on power and resources as a GOP Cabinet member and, in private business, his support of strike-breaking moves against the AFL Machinists.

The Machinists have been on strike for several weeks against McKay's Chevrolet-Cadillac auto agency in Salem, Ore.

The IWA charged McKay has used "every handy subterfuge" to turn over the Hells Canyon power resources to a private utility "instead of protecting the people's interests."

UAW Hall Dedicated

A new assembly hall for the CIO Auto Workers Reg. 4 Union Center was dedicated at Ottawa, Ill., with UAW Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey as the main speaker.

FARM PROBLEMS were under discussion by this group at the Nebraska CIO Council convention. From left: CIO Rep. Willard Murphy, Rowena Moore, a board member; Hans O. Jensen, a farmer and banquet speaker; Vice Pres. Harvey Townsend, Doris Dilts and Council Pres. James C. Harris, Jr.

Teamsters' Brewery Raid Rapped By Nebraska CIO

"RUTHLESS and unrelenting" raiding tactics of the AFL Teamsters were condemned by the Nebraska CIO Council's ninth annual convention in Omaha.

In a resolution pledging support to the CIO Brewery Workers, the convention flayed "the "unprincipled and destructive" actions of the Teamsters.

The resolution was aimed at raids on Brewery Workers jurisdictions by the AFL group in St. Paul, Minn.

Gov. Anderson told the convention it was the duty of government "to see that the rights of the working man are protected on the same level with those of the employer." He lauded unions that "not only stand for the principles of free government" but have taken part in government.

CIO Rep. Alan Kistler, representing CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe, urged a cooperative attitude toward the forthcoming merger with the AFL. He said that regional, state and local groups of both organizations will have two years to work "mutually satisfactory" agreements.

REPRESENTATIVES of 14,000 CIO members in the State demanded that the Legislature open committee voting records "to the press . . . so that the people will be acquainted with the full implications of their actions."

Other resolutions called for legislative reapportionment to reflect the shift from rural to urban areas, higher pay and more liberal expenses for senators which would prevent "petty influence peddling."

A strong civil rights stand was also adopted by the convention.

James C. Harris. Jr., of the CIO Packinghouse Workers was re-elected president of the Council and Harvey Townsend of the CIO Rubber Workers was named to another term as vice president.

Give A Buck To PAC —The Job You Save May Be Your Own

Brisbane Named To Italian Post

FORMER Sec.-Treas. James E. Brisbane of the CIO Insurance Workers is going to Italy to help fight communism in the labor movement.

J. E. BRISBANE

He has taken a post with the Italian government, which has a policy of helping the workers beat back Communist-dominated unionism, and will establish training centers where a team of American trade unionists can tell Italian workers how this country's unions operate and what their aims and objectives are.

The U. S. team was invited to Italy in the hope that a clearer understanding of the role unions play in the American economy will counteract much of the Communist propaganda and strengthen anti-Communist unions.

Besides working out administrative problems of the training centers, Brisbane will participate in the classes. His headquarters will be in Rome.

Around The States—

Virginia CIO Supports Schools, Hits Threats Of Bias Groups

THE VIRGINIA CIO convention last week strongly endorsed the public school system, which is threatened within the State by racial segregationists, and upheld the right of all American children to public education.

"We must support our public school system and defend it from those who would wreck it before they would yield their prejudices to the dictates of the Supreme Court," State Pres. Lawrence H. Marine told the convention in Richmond.

The Byrd machine, the "tightly-knit machine" that rules the state, was attacked by Julian F. Carper, executive vice-president of the CIO Council.

THE MACHINE had allowed the schools to deteriorate, passed anti-labor laws, refused to approve a State minimum wage law, held down workmen's compensation, Carper said, and "we are firmly convinced that after the merger between the CIO and AFL in Virginia, we will be in a better position to remedy these conditions."

The attack on the segregationists was launched when Marine reminded the 200 delegates that the Supreme Court "has decreed that segregation within the public school system is unconstitutional."

The convention adopted a resolution warning that abolition of the public schools "would eventually re-establish the private school system whereby only the privileged could provide their children with proper education."

The resolution affirmed the right of "all American children —regardless of economic status, race, creed or national origin— to the benefits of education as free citizens in a free democracy."

THE convention approved creation of a CIO committee to work with AFL officials on merger of the two State groups after the parent CIO and AFL merge in December.

Robert Whitehead, member of the Virginia House of Delegates who is a possible candidate for governor next year, told the delegates the potential labor vote is alone bigger than the total vote cast in 50 years in Virginia.

The convention adopted resolutions condemning the Kohler Co. for the protracted CIO Auto Workers strike, urging repeal of Taft-Hartley and the Virginia "right to work" laws, and recommending a State minimum wage law.

The Council also paid tribute to the late Ernest B. Pugh, its former president and a veteran CIO official who died recently. It said that many of the delegates were at the convention "because 'Mike' Pugh was in some measure responsible for organizing the local unions we represent."

Three Council officers were re-elected: Marine, Steelworkers, president; Carper, Textile Workers, executive vice-president; James Boyett, Auto Workers, secretary-treasurer.

NEW OFFICER—Pres. Howard D. Walton (left) of Florida CIO Council receives gavel from William Grogan, outgoing president. Walton is vice president of CWA Local 310, Miami.

Old Dominion Knows Result Of Right To Scab Law

DON'T TRY TO KID Virginia CIO members about the purpose and effect of the State's so-called "right to scab" law.

The State CIO Council convention adopted a resolution pointing out that industry and industrial employment are growing faster than union membership in the State, and that advocates of the law made "specious and fraudulent statements" when they denied an intent to "throttle" unions.

The "same people piously insisting" on the "right to work" law "are the people who oppose adequate unemployment compensation," the resolution declared.

ALA Ballots On President

A CONTEST for the presidency of the CIO Lithographers will be settled by a membership referendum in December.

ALA Pres. John Blackburn will be opposed by George A. Canary, president of Local 4, Chicago. Canary was nominated on the final day of the recent convention in Boston.

Further nominations are now being awaited from the locals. Results of the referendum should be known early in January. There are also contests for a vice presidency in the Atlantic region and for councillors from two regions.

Ohio CIO's Jobless Pay Bill Okayed

EVERY legal roadblock to the Ohio CIO Council's battle for a vote on improving unemployment compensation now has been passed.

The Secretary of State has ruled that sufficient petition signatures have been obtained and that the initiated bill will go on the ballot on Nov. 8.

Under Ohio's law, the proposal to liberalize and humanize unemployment compensation will be on a separate ballot, Ballot No. 4.

The battle cry, the Ohio CIO said, is *"Vote YES on Number 4."*

THE CIO FORCES received strong support from the Committee to Protect Standards of Living, composed of leading Ohio liberals from all walks of life.

Among those supporting the bill, which will increase unemployment benefits, extend the benefit period, and bring GAW contracts under the law, are the leaders of the Fraternal Order of Eagles in Ohio.

The Eagles' vote to support higher unemployment compensation said the bill would "serve the public purpose as well as the specific needs of unemployed workers and their families."

THE RESOLUTION, which "heartily approved" the increase, urged all Eagle members to "support the liberalization of unemployment compensation so that unemployed workers and their children may also live in some aspect of dignity."

Eagle leaders Robert H. Maxson of Akron and Harry E. Vedder of Reading joined the Committee to Protect Standards of Living in support of the unemployment compensation measure.

Safety Laws Sought In Oil Fire

A CHARGE that the oil industry in Indiana has thwarted labor's efforts to set rules for the reasonable protection of lives, safety and health of employes has been brought by the Lake County, Ind., CIO Council.

The recent explosion and two-day fire that ravaged a Standard Oil of Indiana refinery in Whiting demonstrated "a crying need" for safety rules and regulations of employes and all the citizens of the Calumet Region, the IUC's resolution declared.

The mayors of Gary, Hammond and East Chicago were asked to have their respective communities adopt a uniform industrial code for health and safety of their citizens. The unions' resolution said that the holocaust brought to the attention of the cities a lack of safety rules governing high pressure and high temperature production units and lack of adequate auto escape routes in case of emergency.

The CIO Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, meanwhile, hoped "that this disaster shocks a few state legislatures into passing decent safety regulations."

OCAW-CIO said that in Indiana company lobbyists had been more influential with the lawmakers than union advocates of safety rules. The Whiting plant was not under contract to the CIO affiliate but union officials wrote to the plant management extending sympathy to all affected and urging that full pay be given workers laid off when the plant went out of service.

The mayors of nearby cities were reminded of labor's efforts to get a State oil safety code. The concentration of large refineries in the area, coupled with congested transportation facilities, create an extremely dangerous situation.

"A disaster such as happened could wipe out this entire area," the OCAW warned.

CIO on ABC
Monday thru Friday
John W. Vandercook
AND THE NEWS

You And Your Money—

Mead Raps Weakening Of FTC As Monopolistic Tendencies' Gains

FORMER Sen. James M. Mead (N. Y.), dropped as a Democratic member of the Federal Trade Commission, closed his term last week with a statement sharply criticizing recent FTC decisions and personnel policies.

MEAD

Mead, who served as the first presidentially - appointed FTC chairman from 1950 to 1953, was replaced as chairman under Pres. Eisenhower by Edward H. Howrey, a lawyer who had regularly defended clients before the commission. Howrey recently resigned after two and a half years and the present chairman is a conservative former Iowa Republican congressman, Rep. Gwynne.

Mead, who had an excellent record in Congress as a liberal Democrat, criticized both a Truman reorganization order of 1950—based on a Hoover Commission proposal—and the personnel and policies tendencies of the GOP majority on the FTC since 1953.

During his term as chairman, Mead said, "appointments to the professional and clerical staff were made without regard to religious or political affiliation."

"Professional personnel were encouraged in independent thinking and initiative," morale was "exceptionally high," and there was "definitely created a career service based on merit," Mead declared.

The FTC as run by Howrey met sharp criticism on exactly these points during hearings earlier this year before a House Small Business subcommittee. Witnesses complained that morale was low, that the merit system had been damaged and that independent staff thinking had been discouraged. Howrey denied the allegations.

Mead charged that the commissioners themselves recently have shown a *"tendency to gather around themselves judicial robes and to assume the rarefied atmosphere of appellate judges."*

"With unfair practices and monopolistic tendencies rampant in our economy," he said, the commission should revoke the decision transferring to staff members complete power to "close out" certain investigations.

Mead cited his dissenting opinion in the Metal Lath Manufacturers Association case to reaffirm his belief that commission policies had been weakened. He said that the commission's "ability to perceive a conspiracy should keep pace with the skill of the conspirator in concealing the conspiracy" to rig prices unfairly.

"If the commission wrongs a corporation, the corporation can appeal to the courts for relief," he said. "If the commission wrongs the public, there is no appeal by the public to the courts."

The Woman's Angle—

Family Participation Parleys Set

By ESTHER MURRAY
CIO-PAC Field Representative

THERE'S A FULL schedule of CIO family participation training conferences coming up this fall.

MRS. MURRAY

A number of them have already been announced and some of the delegates are getting ready to pack their bags for the event. In some states the family participation training conferences are still in the discussion stage.

It was in the course of one of these discussions about a forthcoming conference that someone made a delightful comment.

We were talking about the reasons why we of the CIO are trying to interest the families of our members in political activity. *Was it really our business to train housewives and women members how to get our CIO people to register and vote? Why are we doing it, anyway?*

"To me the letters CIO have always meant Citizens Interested in Others," someone said.

"Let me give you just one little example of this," she went on. "Just a few weeks ago a group of teenagers in a small town in Ohio were pretty gloomy. The dance they looked forward to had to be cancelled because of laws preventing the presence of minors in public dance halls unless accompanied by parents.

"Somehow a CIO union in this town — it was IUE-CIO Local 711—heard about it and in no time our Citizens Interested in Others made the union hall available to the youngsters and arranged for chaperons from the YWCA.

"This sort of thing happens every day, all over the country. It's Citizenship in Operation, to give yet another meaning to the letters CIO.

"I believe it is that very same spirit of interest in others, interest in good citizenship, interest in our community, which prompts us to conduct our family participation program."

OUR FAMILY participation training conferences are set up to show housewives and women members how to reach other CIO women. Through those who participate we hope to interest and mobilize the women who must stay home with the children. Thus we try to face out from the union hall into the union homes of the workers and citizens we represent. We try to be citizens, good citizens in operation.

Maryland will conduct such a family participation training conference Oct. 24 to 26. Other such training conferences are scheduled in the South, where the decisive forthcoming primaries call for greater citizen participation.

A FOUR-DAY conference for CIO Region V (which includes Georgia, Alabama, Florida and South Carolina) is set for Nov. 8 to 11. In Region IV (Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia, and Tennessee) the dates are Nov. 15 to 18.

Louisiana will see a statewide training conference for its CIO women and wives sometime towards the end of March 1956. In Texas, the date has been tentatively set for about Feb. 1.

The Ohio training conference, planned for Oct. 3 to 5, is expected to set the example for the Midwest. Michigan, too, has set a date for a family participation training conference on Jan. 4 and 5.

Problems Of Aged Require Careful Study, Report Says

THE PROBLEMS of the aged must be given a lot of careful study before they get out of hand, Stephen Raushenbush, warns in a new study, "Pensions in Our Economy," published by the Public Affairs Institute.

Within the next 15 years, he says, three things will happen to complicate them:

1. **There will be more older workers, proportionately, because people are living longer. They will want to keep their jobs.**
2. **Some 16 million new workers will enter the labor market.**
3. **The spread of automation will enable the country to produce as much in 1970 as we did in 1953 with 17.5 million fewer workers.**

Raushenbush's 130-page study, made possible by a grant from the Shinner Foundation of Chicago, analyzes the importance and effect of pension payments on the economy and offers suggestions for improving present methods of dealing with older workers.

He suggests that social security contributions be increased to achieve the 1939 relationship between benefits and wages. Average benefits are less than half what an elderly couple needs to live decently in most cities, he claims.

He recommends revising the state-federal matching system for old-age assistance, with an increase in maximum payments from $55 to $75 monthly, increased medical allowances and retention of some earnings.

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

THE NOTION some families have that you always get what you pay for, and that if you pay more you get better quality, is pretty much destroyed by a recent survey by the University of Illinois Bureau of Economic and Business Research. *The survey showed that supermarket private brands are less expensive for the same quality than the nationally - advertised brands sold in the same stores.*

You Don't Always Get What You Pay For—

In some cases, the survey found, there was only a penny or too difference between the markets' own brands and the advertised brands. But in other cases, there was 7c or 8c difference in the price. In fact, in several instances the advertised brands were found to be 50% more expensive for the same item. For example, in one Illinois town, advertised brands of canned beans were found to be selling at an average price of 27.5 cents, while chain stores' own brands averaged 19c. In another city, the private-brand canned peas carried an average price tag of 14c, compared to 21c for the advertised brands.

Nor can the differences in price be attributed to differences in quality. The bureau making the survey had the quality of the commodities tested, and compared prices on the basis of comparable quality.

In all, chain stores' own brands cost on the average 11% less than the advertised brands. An important reason for the price disparity is the chains' policy of featuring their own brands at low prices.

THE SURVEY was made in seven Illinois towns, but the results can be considered applicable to other parts of the country, as other surveys have indicated. What the Illinois survey does do for us, is to spell out the sizable difference in price of private and nationally-advertised canned foods of the same or similar quality.

Nor is the customer always right in deciding what brands of canned goods to buy. In fact, she is more often wrong. The Illinois study points out that most customers seem to believe that advertised brands are superior quality, and that over three-fourths of the families bought by brand name.

Another myth shattered by this factual survey is the notion that a brand name is any guarantee of quality, or even an assurance of uniform quality, whether it's a private brand or a famous advertised name *You can't be certain that the food inside the can is "fancy" or "Grade A" as the label on the outside may state, and you can't even be sure that the next time you buy the same brand name it will be the same quality.*

THE IDEAL WAY to buy your canned goods is on the basis of U. S. grade labels. The Agriculture Dept. has established quality designations for many canned fruits and vegetables as well as meats, poultry, butter and eggs.

If the U. S. grades were widely used, you could simply buy the least-expensive can of tomatoes marked U. S. Grade A, or B or C as suited your purpose. But unfortunately, many brands do not carry the U. S. grade designation because packers and sometimes retailers too tend to resist the use of these official grades, as they would rather have people buy on the basis of the brand name which, as we have seen, actually does not have too much meaning.

In lieu of such impartial grade labeling, at this time all you can do is try the less expensive brands and compare your experience against the quality designated on the label. Often the label designations are "fancy," "extra-standard (choice)" or "standard," the lowest grade.

Actually, there is no nutritional difference between the grades. Grade C (or standard) is just as nourishing as Grade A (fancy). The higher grades generally are more carefully selected for uniform size, shape, color and tenderness, and sometimes may have a little finer flavor. But for many cooking puposes, Grade C is just as satisfactory.

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Model Community Planned By UAW On West Coast

WORK will start soon on one of the nation's finest union-sponsored planned communities, Rancho Agua Caliente, in the Santa Clara Valley of California.

The name translated, means "Hot Water Ranch." The project will incorporate the most modern techniques in community planning and home construction for middle-income groups, and will not be segregated.

The 268-home subdivision, with swimming and recreational facilities culminates months of effort by the CIO Auto Workers and its Local 560, which represents workers at the Milpitas plant of the Ford Motor Co.

Arnold Callan, Northern California sub-regional director the UAW-CIO, and William Oliver, assistant to UAW P Walter P. Reuther, said program will substantially lieve housing problems of w ers forced to commute nearly miles daily since the Ford moved to Milpitas from mond.

Bishop Reappointed University Trustee

Merlin Bishop, CIO Workers subregional direct Connecticut and the UAW's education director, has reappointed to a new ter the board of governors o University of Connecticut.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING facts concerning the continued growth of CIO is that at the present time we have the highest level of affiliation with CIO councils all across the country—higher than any time in our past history. This despite high employment still existing in many sections.

Still further evidence of our growth is that within the next two weeks three state councils, recently chartered by CIO, will hold their founding conventions. They are in Arizona, Nevada and Idaho, areas in the past that have not had to much membership, but have now grown in size to warrant state councils.

Our councils in recent weeks have held six conventions, with eight more scheduled within the next two weeks. Many are making necessary changes in their constitutions in order to conform with CIO Rules Governing Councils, which were adopted by the National CIO Executive Board earlier this year.

In addition, it is encouraging to note that even in the absence of formal merger negotiations, a new atmosphere of cooperation and harmony has developed in the various states between CIO and AFL.

The CIO Organizing and Councils Depts. are hard at work each day continuing to build a strong CIO and instill in our members the trade union principles we believe in.

REG. DIR. DAVE WILSON of the CIO Shoe Workers announces a second major election victory within two weeks. Workers at the Brown Shoe Co., Owensville, Mo., by a convincing majority, chose the CIO Shoe Workers as their bargaining representative. Out of 378 eligible, 199 voted for the USWA-CIO and 129 for no union. Wilson was ably assisted by Shoe Reps. Joe Starmann and Herb Long.

The CIO Leather Workers came up with a smashing victory among the workers in Gowanda, N. Y., where 453 eligible voters favored CIO by a tally of 366 to 9 for the AFL. Dir. Hugh Thompson reports this important victory in the continued march for a leather union for leather workers.

CIO Reg. Dir. George Craig reports that in an election for two groups at the Badenhausen Corp., Cornwell Heights, Pa., the workers favored CIO in both groups. CIO Rep. Gilbert Lewis is to be congratulated for conducting this campaign.

Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett of the CIO Electrical Workers reports the following election victories: Davis Engineering Corp., Elizabeth, N. J.; Theta Electronics, Greensburg, Pa., and Frieden Calculating Machine Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.

THE CIO FURNITURE WORKERS won three additional elections, reports Pres. Morris Pizer: Ultrametal Mfg. Co., Cleveland, O.; York County Fair Co., Red Lion, Pa., and the Pine Shops, Big Rapids, Mich.

CIO Reg. Dir. Michael Mann reports a CIO Steelworkers election victory at the Harbot Die Casting Corp., Nutley, N. J., where the Steelworkers won by a convincing majority.

UAW Gains Lead, Alcoa Wage Pacts

AN additional 13,500 members of the CIO Auto Workers last week gained substantial wage increases and other benefits in agreements with two companies.

The firms are the Aluminum Co. of America and the Doehler-Jarvis Div. of the National Lead Co.

A guaranteed annual wage plan is included in 19.5c an hour package obtained in a three-year agreement with the lead company. Some 6500 workers in four plants are covered.

AN ANNUAL improvement clause brings an increase of 5c an hour. Skilled workers receive an additional 8c an hour such as was obtained by UAW-CIO at General Motors, Ford and Chrysler, and the settlement on pensions, insurance and holidays generally follows the Big Three pattern. There also is a new incentive pay program.

Some 7000 workers are covered in an wage reopener settlement with Alcoa which brought an average 15c an hour wage increase, plus reduction of some wage differentials and elmination of others. Plants covered are at Verona, Calif.; Cleveland, Bellwood, Ill., and Garwood, N. J.

UAW-CIO Again Beats UAW-AFL

The CIO Auto Workers recently scored a second victory over the AFL Auto Workers by winning a NLRB election by a three to one margin at the International Harvester Parts Depot at Broadview, Ill. The UAW-CIO also defeated the AFL union in an election at the new Caterpillar tractor plant at Decatur, Ill.

Southern Bell Firing Cases In Arbitration

DECISIONS affecting some of the 238 CIO Communications Workers discharged for "misconduct" in a strike against Southern Bell Tel. Co. are being awaited.

The four-man panel of arbitrators is pooling information and should hand down decisions in about 75 cases already heard.

One of the biggest arbitration cases in labor union history, it comes as an outgrowth of CWA-CIO's 72-day strike that ended May 19 and involved 50,000 workers.

Most of the company charges involve personal misconduct, mass picketing or throwing vegetables at scabs. Very few allege damage or destruction to company property. Hearings have been held in Florida, Tennessee, Alabama and Louisiana. Cases are yet to be heard in Georgia, Mississippi, Kentucky and North and South Carolina.

THE ARBITRATORS are Gabriel W. Alexander, Dudley E. Whiting, Carl R. Schedler and Whitley P. McCoy, all of whom have had long experience in the field.

The company's legal talent includes William O. Murdock, former NLRB associate general counsel, and several former NLRB attorneys from regional offices.

On CWA's side, all legal questions are being handled by its Washington counsel, Charles V. Koons, assisted by attorneys from Atlanta, New Orleans, Birmingham and Nashville.

Farson Wins Top Post In Guild Election Contest

TWO NEW top officials of the CIO Newspaper Guild were elected in a membership referendum as balloting was completed last week.

In the key race, William J. Farson was elected executive vice president, defeating Ralph B. Novak, incumbent. Farson had been ANG secretary treasurer.

An unofficial but almost complete ballot count by the ANG paper, The Guild Reporter, gave Farson 8439 votes and Novak 7575 votes in returns from 83 out of 96 locals. The executive vice presidency is the top paid ANG post.

IN THE race for secretary-treasurer, Farson's running mate, Charles A. Perlik, Jr., got 8345 votes to 7159 for Justin F. McCarthy, a Novak supporter.

The Farson-Perlik victory indicated that a new ANG administration will take over next month.

Pres. Joseph F. Collis, who was reelected without opposition at the Guild convention at Albany early this summer, strongly supported Farson and his ticket.

The Guild Reporter considers its unofficial returns conclusive, except for one contest for vice president at large. A Guild spokesman said that when the 14-member executive board assumes office Nov. 1, Farson will have nine or 10 adherents.

Four of those elected vice presidents at large ran on the Farson ticket. They are Daniel McLaughlin, Robert C. Stafford, Wilfred Alexander and Harvey Wing. Ed Marciniak, a Novak adherent, was reelected a vice president at large.

James B. Woods, running on Novak's slate, and Fred D. Fletcher, a Farson supporter, were elected regional vice presidents.

Collis, three incumbent regional vice presidents and one new regional vice president were elected without opposition at the Guild convention.

WILLIAM J. FARSON

'Saludos!' IUE Welcomes Bolivians

By BOB CHRISTOFFERSON
IUE-CIO Representative

"SALUDOS, amigos!" was the greeting of CIO Electrical Workers in Waynesboro, Va., for five Bolivian trade unionists touring the United States under government auspices to study labor-management relations.

The visitors accompanied on their tour by Joseph A. Pitcher of the Labor Dept. and Fernando Van Reigersberg, an interpreter of the Intl. Cooperation Administration, recently spent five days in Waynsboro.

They arrived in this country in June. Before returning home, they will have visited many types of industries in various sections of the country, including New York, Boston, Knoxville, Birmingham, Chicago and Detroit.

Among the new industries in the Waynesboro area are a Westinghouse air conditioning equipment plant, a General Electric specialty controls factory, and the American Safety Razor Corp.'s plant.

IUE-CIO representatives arranged with ASR management for the Bolivians to tour the safety razor and blade plant at Verona, Va. ASR employes voted in June for representation by IUE-CIO and are now chartered as Local 173.

On their tour the Bolivians met the president and other officers of the local, and were guests of management at lunch in the company cafeteria.

The visitors also went through the Dunlap Co. plant at Grottoes, Va., and the Celanese factory at Bridgewater, Va. Rep. Lester Jay of the CIO Textile Workers arranged these two tours.

IUE-CIO Reps. Carlton C. Hooks, Bob Christofferson and George Berry, who is secretary of the union's Dist. 1 with headquarters in Philadelphia, met with the visitors in a discussion session. The Bolivians were told how IUE-CIO conducts organizing campaigns and negotiates for a contract after winning a NLRB election.

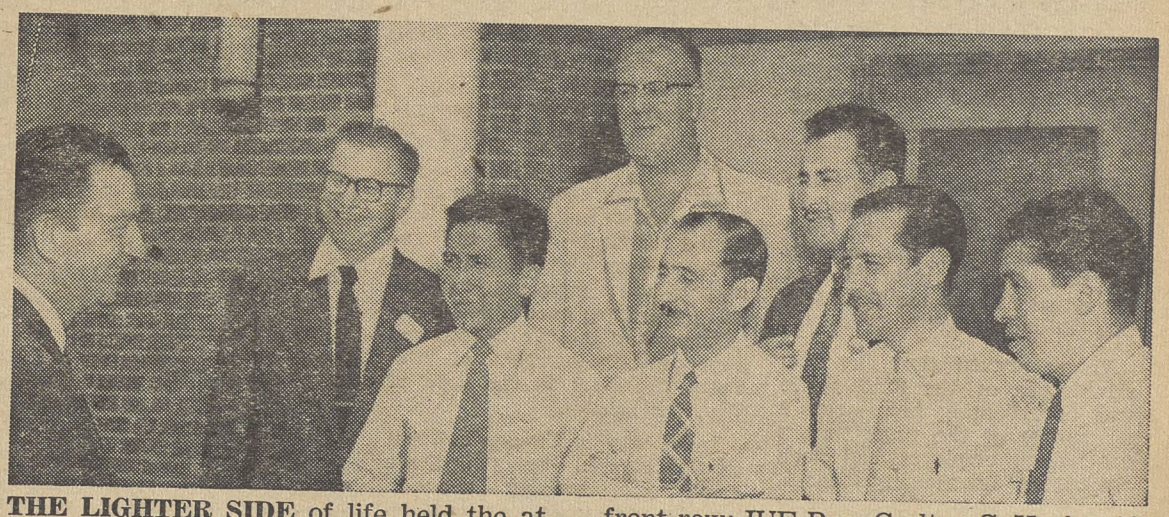
t's The Same Story n All Languages

"Muy simpatico," meaning ery friendly, was the reaction f visiting Bolivian unionists hen Rep. Bob Christofferson of e CIO Electrical Workers gave em an IUE-CIO organizing ooklet, which he prepared for em. It was written in Spanish d English.

Closing statements in the book- caused the Bolivians to laugh. a discussion of NLRB elec- ns, it said, "the employer also mpaigns, but the union mostly ns."

Power Is Named

John H. Power, former CIO Government Employees regional director in New York, has joined the staff of Group Health Insurance, Inc.



THE LIGHTER SIDE of life held the attention of Bolivian trade unionists and CIO Electrical Workers, who took the visitors through the American Safety Razor plant near Waynesboro, Va. From the left are, front row: IUE Rep. Carlton C. Hooks, Alberto Azaeda, Alfredo Fernandez, Raul Meneses, Martirian Vasquez. Back row: IUE Reps. Bob Christofferson and George Berry, and Javier Bedregal.

Industrial Security Plan Hit At L. A. Parley

By HENRY SANTIESTEVAN

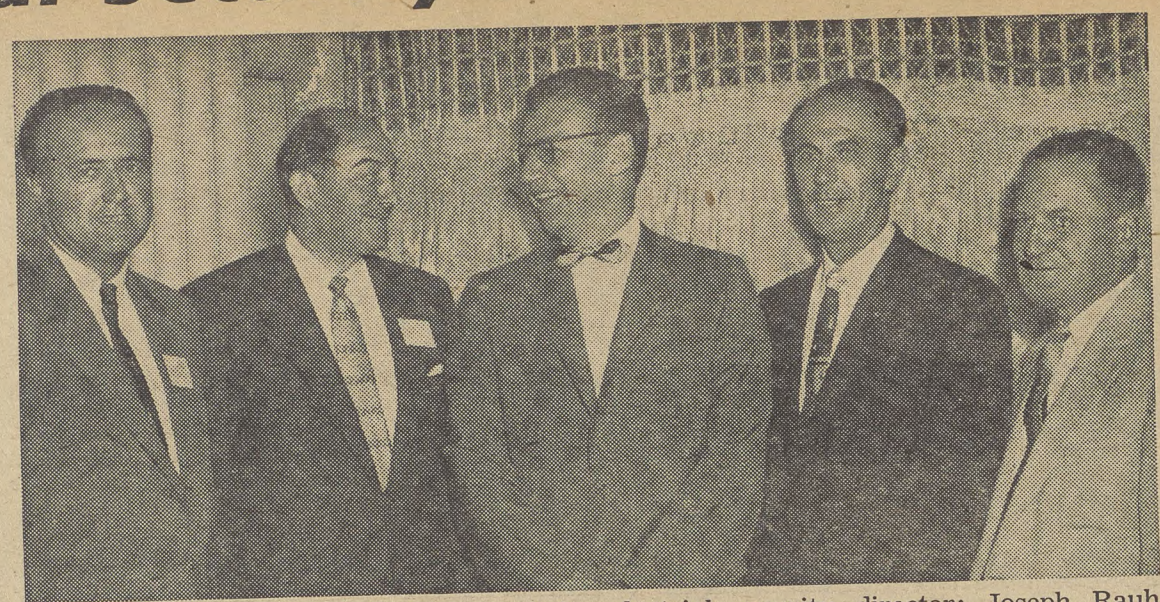
THE NATION'S industrial security" program came under the scrutiny of union spokesmen, lawyers, government officials and businessmen in a day-long conference in Los Angeles.

The conference, sponsored by Town Hall, prominent civic organization, brought out a spirited debate between defenders of the security program, and those who leveled sharp critical barbs at its shortcomings.

Chief spokesmen for the defense included Robert L. Applegate, director of Industrial Security, Defense Dept.; J. G. Sourwine, chief counsel, U. S. Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security; and B. F. Fitzsimmons, director of security, Douglas Aircraft Co.

THE TOP CRITICS included Joseph L. Rauh, Washington counsel of the CIO Auto Workers; John Snyder, president of AFL Machinists Local 727; and Walter Millis, author and journalist. Some 250 persons attended.

Applegate said a large personnel security program in industry is essential to our nation's security, and claimed the present program is working efficiently and effectively. Some 2,850,000 employes have been cleared, with less than 1000 denied clearance since the program began in 1949, he said.



CONTRARY viewpoints on U. S. industrial security program were voiced at Los Angeles conference. From left: California CIO Council Sec.-Treas. John A. Despol; Robert Applegate, U. S. Defense Dept. industrial security director; Joseph Rauh, Washington counsel of the CIO Auto Workers; John Snyder, president of AFL Machinists Local 727; and CIO Reg. XIII Dir. Irwin L. DeShetler. Some 250 attended.

IN REPLY, Millis charged the administrative hearing used in the security program *"is not technically a trial for crime; but it follows so closely the procedure of a 17th Century British Star Chamber trial that one may use the term strictly in a descriptive sense."*

Under questioning from the audience, Applegate later admitted security "clearance" could be temporary, and even an employe could be re-investigated "because of the whiskey he drinks, people he runs around with, and books he reads."

Striking sharply at the security program, Rauh said that what it needs "is a good face lifting. It needs to recognize that the American worker is a human being whose rights are protected by the Constitution of the United States."

He charged that "unsworn statements of secret informers are used against workers who never see or cross-examine the informer or even know who he is."

The criteria used for determining who is a security risk "are vague to the point of being meaningless," the UAW lawyer said.

The security program can be used, not in the interests of security, but in the interests of anti-labor employers, Rauh charged.

"The experience of the UAW-CIO with the Defense Dept.'s Industrial Personnel Security Program makes clear our fears are far from fanciful," he said.

Snyder backed up Rauh's criticisms, and added "security risk clearances should be handled as a regular grievance matter."

SOURWINE concentrated on a defense of loyalty oaths, claiming that they prevent "those who are unwilling to make a statement of their loyalty on oath" from applying for jobs.

In a brief reply, Rauh characterized Sourwine's talk as *"left-over McCarthyism."*

The best way to fight the danger of communism, he said, "is to remember this country grew great on liberty."

The conference was second in a series planned for various spots in the nation. The first was held in Washington, D. C.

10-3

3 High Officials Tell 'Mistakes' In U. S. Employe Security Setup

A CABINET member, a subcabinet member and the chairman of the Civil Service Commission last week acknowledged "mistakes" in the Administration's operation of its security system but defended the system in principle.

NEELY

A partisan row erupted when two Democratic members of the Senate Civil Service Subcommittee charged that Republicans, including Pres. Eisenhower, had used the security program as a "numbers racket" to "smear" Democrats.

CSC Chairman Young, who had produced a new figure of 9310 persons "separated" from government under the security program, angrily retorted that the remark about the President was "in bad taste."

Young argued that the real significance of the 9310 figure was in indicating how small a percentage of the government's 2.3 million employes had been "separated" for security reasons.

SENS. JOHNSTON (D. S. C.) and Neely (D. W. Va.) retorted that during campaigns Republican spokesmen, "including the President himself and particularly Mr. Dewey," had used the "statistics" in an exactly opposite manner—"extravagantly and unjustly" to imply that all discharged "risks" were "Communists put in there" by Democratic Administrations.

As the hearings closed, Johnston reiterated charges that the security program has been turned into a "numbers game" and has callously "wronged" human beings.

Johnston cited "non-political" testimony from Veterans Administrator Higley and the security officer of the Government Printing Office admitting "that in most cases people removed as security risks were, in all truth, removed because they were unsuitable."

"THAT WOULD BE the responsibility of the Justice Dept." he said.

Agriculture Sec. Benson was the Cabinet member who admitted "mistakes" in the security system and acknowledged that his own department's program had been overhauled partly because of the "gratuitous and unnecessary" injection of "security" matters in the case of Wolf Ladejinsky.

Ladejinsky is the agricultural expert cleared by the State Dept. on security grounds, branded a security risk by Agriculture officials but then cleared again and promptly hired by Harold E. Stassen to propose a land-reform program in Indochina.

"Inexperience" was one factor blamed by Benson. The Agriculture chief recently ordered the "security risk" classification removed from Ladejinsky's file, and wrote a letter personally informing the farm expert of this step.

Army Sec. Brucker reiterated to the Senate subcommittee his acknowledgment of a "mistake" in recently charging a Wayne University history professor, Dr. Alfred H. Kelly, with "supporting" a Communist-front youth group that Kelly had actually investigated and helped drive from the campus.

Union Leaders Join Protest On Civil Liberties Threats

TERMINATION of all infringements of the Bill of Rights was demanded by 82 prominent Americans last week in a statement released on Sept. 25, anniversary of the day in 1789 on which Congress adopted the first 10 amendments to the Constitution.

Made public by Americans for Traditional Liberties as "An Open Letter to the American People," the statement noted that "perhaps for the first time in our history have such savage and sustained assaults been levelled at our traditional liberties."

"We can congratulate ourselves," it said, "that the deep democratic feelings of Americans found the force and expression to blunt and contain these attacks in time."

THE SIGNERS called on the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights to "probe every area of constitutional violations boldly," and listed nine "critical" major evils. These were:

"The climate of fear which spawns comformity, makes dissent synonomous with disloyalty and supplants trust with suspicion.

"The practice of certain congressional committees to arrogate to themselves powers as prosecutors and punitive bodies.

"Defiant denial to minorities of such elementary citizenship rights as the vote, establishment of homes, unsegregated schools and travel.

"Denial of the right to confront accusers. Deprivation of due process as exemplified by the Attorney-General's list.

"The spreading octopus of loyalty oaths and investigations in areas not related to national security. Employment, solicitation and protection of professional political informers.

"REFUSAL of passports, in contravention of a federal court decision that a passport is a natural right of citizens. Guilt by association, now extending to guilt by family relationships."

Signers included Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers; Pres. Max Greenberg of the CIO Retail-Wholesale Union; Sec.-Treas. Morris Iushewitz of the New York CIO Council; Assistant Dir. Tilford E. Dudley of the CIO Political Action Committee; Pres. A. Philip Randolph of the AFL Sleeping Car Porters; Pres. Arthur Spingarn of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Roger N. Baldwin of the American Civil Liberties Union, and former Commissioner of Immigration Edward J. Corsi.

'Telling A Big Fat Lie'

"Somebody is telling a big fat lie!" exclaimed Paul Hadlick, chief counsel for the Senate Civil Service subcommittee, after contradictory testimony by Civil Service Commission Chairman Young and Harvey V. Higley, head of the Veterans Administration.

Young last week listed "449" persons discharged as "security risks" by VA. But Higley next day testified that a "great majority" of the 449 were not fired, in fact, under the security program.

They were fired under Civil Service Commission regulations for simple "unsuitability." Higley said that although investigations began under the security program, the firings were pure routine and "disciplinary" when it was found that "no security in terms of subversion" was involved.

How did his "disciplinary" firings end up on Young's list as "security" firings? Higley told Hadlick, "We don't have anything to do with that." Responded Hadlick:

"They wind up on a list, for political purposes, as security risks. And for political purposes somebody makes them out to be espionage agents."

DuChessi Named To TWUA Post

Appointment of William DuChessi as carpet director the CIO Textile Workers announced by William Pollo TWUA executive vice preside

DuChessi, who is 40, has b a TWUA staff member si 1937, working in several Mi Atlantic states. His appo ment was announced at a ference of TWUA carpet lo representing 20,000 workers.

Give a Buck to PAC

The CIO News

Official Weekly Publication, Congress of Industrial Organizations

Washington, D. C., October 10, 1955 — 82 — Vol. 18, No. 41

UAW Raps Shootings At Teetor's Plant; 8 Wounded, Scab Arsenal Found By Cops

—See Page 3

'New Americans' Greeted By ACWA— A planeload of 38 skilled Italian tailors, now to become American craftsmen, reached New York under a refugee resettlement program cosponsored by the CIO Clothing Workers and the men's clothing industry. Typical was the family of Domenico Paniccia, his wife and daughters Francisca and Paula. They are being greeted by ACWA Vice Presidents August Bellanca (center) and Vincent La Capria (right). (Story, picture Page 2.)

Reuther Warns On Arms Race In Middle East

GRAVE CONCERN over "stimulation of an arms race in the Middle East" was voiced by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther last week in a statement in which he urged the U. S. and the United Nations to work for a regional security pact in the area.

He denounced Egypt's announced purchase of arms from Communist-ruled Czechoslovakia as "tragic," and urged Israel and the Arab states to "explore all peaceful avenues for a settlement of their differences."

"I have only recently returned from a visit to the Middle East," he said, "and I know from personal observation that it would be tragic, indeed, for an armament race to be set in motion in this tense area of the world."

"Rather than an armament race, what is urgently required in the Middle East is the negotiation between Israel and its Arab neighbors, including Egypt, of a peace treaty that will bring stability to this troubled area of the world."

THE CIO PRESIDENT expressed the belief that it is the obligation of the great powers to encourage such a treaty, and "to condemn any effort on the part of any country, including Czechoslovakia, to disturb the military balance" on which peace has been resting.

He recalled Sec. of State Dulles' announcement in the UN General Assembly on Sept. 23 that this country is willing to contribute to a stable settlement by suggestions dealing with basic problems. The parties concerned ought to explore Dulles' suggestions in good faith, he added.

"The CIO believes that it is the responsibility of the UN to express its opposition to the supplying of arms by Czechoslovakia to Egypt," he continued,

"**THE SOLUTION** to the problem of security in the Middle East is not the unilateral stepping up of arms but rather the conclusion of a mutual security pact with all countries in the Middle East which are willing to enter into such an understanding.

"This is a time when all reasonable men are seeking to ease world tension and to bring about a reduction in the heavy burden of armaments. It is urgent, therefore, to reverse the present developments."

Automation Probe To Hear CIO Officials

A CONGRESSIONAL committee will take a peek into the future beginning this week in the hope of trying to figure out the effects of automation on employment before it's too late to do anything about them.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther will testify Oct. 17 and will be followed by two other CIO officials—Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical Workers and Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers.

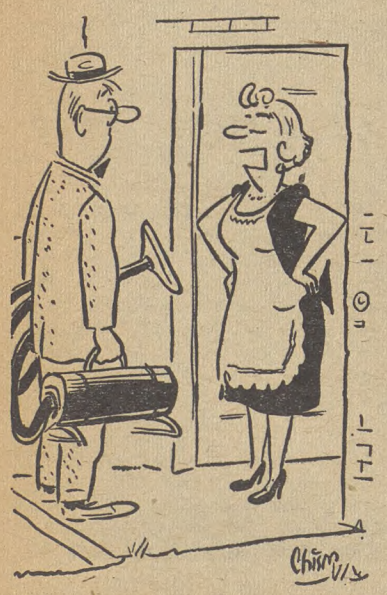
Also scheduled to appear next week are Pres. Howard Coughlin of the AFL Office Workers, Research Dir. Otto Pragen of the AFL Chemical Workers, and Pres. W. P. Kennedy of the Railroad Trainmen.

All the labor witnesses represent industries or occupations where the sharp effect of automation has been felt with the introduction of automatic machines which have eliminated many jobs.

The investigators, a subcommittee of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report, will be headed by Rep. Patman (D. Tex.) as chairman. Other members are Sens. O'Mahoney (D. Wyo.) and Watkins (R. Utah) and Reps. Kelley (D. Pa.) and Wolcott (R. Mich.).

Union leaders have been particularly concerned at the airy claims of industrialists who have been saying that automatic machines will create more jobs than they destroy, but show no indication of giving serious thought to the unemployment problem certain to arise during the transition.

Unionists have claimed that automation can be a great power for good by raising living standards, but that plans must be made to avert temporary hardships among workers during the change-over.



"Not interested—try next door. I use theirs and it's terrible."

WELCOME—Concezio Cautela and family (right) were greeted by officials of CIO Clothing Workers, Clothing Contractor's Association, U. S. State Dept. refugee relief program, and Italian Consulate aides in New York City.

ACW, Industry Join To Help Bring 32 Skilled Italian Tailors To N. Y.

THIRTY-TWO men's tailors, victims of war and its aftermath, began putting their broken lives together again last week in a new world of hope and friendship.

With their families—70 persons in all—they stepped off a chartered plane from Italy into jobs in New York as the result of the combined efforts of the CIO Clothing Workers, manufacturers and contractors in the New York area, the National Catholic Welfare Conference, the State Dept.'s Refugee Relief Program and the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration.

Most of them are Italian or of Italian origin. They come from Italy, Yugoslavia and North Africia—skilled workers who lost their homes and jobs in war, flood or international boundary shifts.

The vanguard of possibly 1000 refugee workers, they are guaranteed jobs at their trade by employers under contract to the ACWA-CIO. The union, in turn, is admitting them to membership at a reduced initiation fee. They will work at established rates of pay and be entitled to all the benefits any ACWA member receives.

THE UNION tendered a reception for them at headquarters of the New York Joint Board on their arrival. ACWA Vice Presidents August Bellanca, Vincent La Capria and Louis Hollander received them.

In recent years there has been a persistent loss of clothing workers in skilled job classifications as older workers retired or died and younger persons failed to replace them. The skilled European tailor has no trouble adapting himself to U. S. production methods.

The role of the ACWA in the operation was in keeping with the union's traditions, Bellanca noted.

"A substantial part of the Amalgamated membership has its roots abroad," he observed. "We have never refused a call for help from our less fortunate brethren anywhere in the world.

"In this situation we were able to combine simple humanity with practical help. Good jobs and a new lease on life await these men and their families. We were glad to be of help."

Union officials declined to meet the newcomers at the airport because they were transported by the Flying Tigers line, against which the AFL Machinists are on strike. ACWA-CIO Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky's request to the ICEM that they be shifted to another line was ignored. Although the union "thoroughly disapproves and completely dissociates itself" from the charter, he said, it will live up to its agreement.

Pres. A. J. Hayes of the Machinists in a wire to Potofsky congratulated him on his stand and expressed "sincere gratitude for your demonstration of solidarity." (The strike was settled by the IAM late last week.)

Ex.-Sec. Durkin Is 'Critically' Ill

Former Sec. of Labor Martin P. Durkin, president of the AFL Plumbers, was in "critical condition" with a brain tumor last week but "in no immediate danger," according to his physician.

He suffered a setback a month ago and returned to Georgetown Hospital, Washington, where he had undergone surgery a year ago and again last summer. Then doctors said he "has been losing ground slowly."

IUE Rejects Pact Offer At Westinghouse

PROPOSALS for a five-year pact covering 50,000 of its members in 28 Westinghouse Electric Corp. plants were flatly rejected last week by the CIO Electrical Workers.

The union's Westinghouse Conference Board later officially turned down the company offer.

IUE-CIO Pres. James B. Carey termed the proposals a "counter-offer to the union's demand for a 15c an hour across-the-board wage increase plus wage inequity adjustments."

The union also suggested a set of "ground rules" to resolve the issue of management's time studies of day workers. This subject was one of the causes behind a recent nationwide strike of IUE-CIO members in the Westinghouse chain.

IF CURRENT negotiations fail to bring mutually satisfactory terms, the union is free to strike Oct. 16.

Carey and Robert Nellis, chairman of the conference board, charged the firm "obviously wants its employes to pay for what it admits are management's shortcomings."

The union's wage proposal was based on the fact that major firms which determined the pattern for Westinghouse, such as General Electric, General Motors and U. S. Steel, during the last few years have given their workers wage boosts which are about 15c an hour higher than Westinghouse granted in the same period.

Rubber Union Settles Big 4 Pacts

THE CIO RUBBER Workers have completed negotiations with the industry's Big Four and are off to a head start in bargaining with smaller firms.

The last major producer to settle was the U. S. Rubber Co., which agreed to a contract closely following the pattern set in earlier negotiations with Firestone, Goodrich and Goodyear.

The settlement includes a general wage increase of 12c an hour, an additional 8c for the skilled trades, and other adjustments for specific groups.

Covered are 32,000 employes of 19 plants in Detroit, Los Angeles, Chicago, Philadelphia, Chicopee Falls, Mass.; Eau Claire, Wis.; Indianapolis, Washington, Mishawaka and Fort Wayne, Ind.; Naugatuck, Conn. (three plants); Woonsocket, Providence and Bristol, R. I.; Passaic and North Bergen, N. J., and Milan, Tenn.

SIMILAR WAGE increases were obtained in a new contract covering 2000 members of URW-CIO Local 9 at Akron, O., and 1000 members of Local 312, Waco, Tex., employed by the General Tire & Rubber Co.

Paid holidays were increased to seven a year, and employes with 11 to 15 years' service were granted an increase in vacations to 2½ weeks.

The union also completed wage negotiations with the Seiberling Rubber Co., then went into bargaining on pensions and insurance.

The 12c general wage increase was obtained for 1600 members of Local 18, Barberton, O., and Local 278, Carey, O. At Barberton, skilled employes got an additional 8c and day workers an additional 4c. All workers covered by the agreement were given the seventh holiday, and the group with 11 to 15 years' seniority got the longer vacation.

UAW Raps Shootings At Teetor's Plant

DEMONSTRATORS are shown gathering at plant of Perfect Circle Co. in New Castle, Ind., just before gunfire from inside felled UAW-CIO strikers and sympathizers. UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther demanded inquiries.

ARSENAL seized by State police from Perfect Circle bosses and scabs is seen as union and State officials hopefully talk about ending strike. UAW-CIO Assistant Reg. Dir. E. J. Kucela is second from left.

A SHARP demand for federal and State investigations of the "merciless shooting" of striking CIO Auto Workers and sympathizers at the Perfect Circle Co. plant in New Castle, Ind., was voiced by UAW-CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther last week as the roar of gunfire died down.

Eight persons, five of them strikers or members of other unions participating in a mass demonstration, were wounded in a flare of rifle and shotgun fire which State police, who restored order, said originated from inside the plant. Company officials did not deny the charge.

Reuther's demand for dual investigations was served on U. S. Sec. of Labor Mitchell and Gov. George N. Craig (R.). In almost identical telegrams, he charged that "full responsibility" for the shootings "rests squarely upon the shoulders" of the company.

"Representatives of the Perfect Circle Co. opened fire on UAW-CIO members gathered before the plant in support of the Perfect Circle strikers without warning," he charged.

VICTIM — One of eight wounded in hail of lead from Perfect Circle plant was Henry Gibson, shot in leg.

Big Load Of Arms Taken From Scabs

Indiana State police confiscated enough arms from scabs and supervisors inside the Perfect Circle Co. plant at New Castle to fill four table tops, the Associated Press quoted Capt. Robert Dillon as saying.

Later, State police reported that inside the plant they seized 29 rifles and shotguns, five pistols and 700 rounds of ammunition.

"Some of those who did the shooting were recognized as Perfect Circle supervisory employes and can be identified by witnesses who were present at the scene of this violence . . .

"This unfortunate situation stems solely from the refusal of the company to bargain collectively in good faith with its employes. Instead of bargaining, it chose to recruit and arm strikebreakers to do violence against its own employes."

Reuther recalled the union has been forced to strike the firm three times in the past.

"One of the principal difficulties in the relations between the company and its employes is the acceptance by the management of the theory of the class struggle," he charged.

"UAW-CIO representatives who have participated in negotiations with this management can testify that their dedication to the theory of class warfare is just as strong as that of the Communist Party—and the incident at New Castle is evidence of that fact."

Assistant Sec. of Commerce Lothair Teetor is a member of Perfect Circle's board of directors and is "on leave" as chairman. His brother, Ralph, heads the firm in his absence.

One result of the company's reversion to jungle warfare in its labor relations was the Governor's action in ordering 600 members of the National Guard into New Castle. However, the troops upon arrival kept the plant closed instead of "protecting" armed scabs.

UAW-CIO Local 370 went on strike July 25 in a dispute over a new contract based on wage increases, the union shop and the guaranteed wage.

THE NEW CASTLE plant, a foundry, supplies parts to two other Perfect Circle operations in Richmond, Ind., and one in Hagerstown, Ind., both nearby. UAW-CIO locals in those plants struck at the same time.

State police have been in New Castle since Aug. 5, but the picket line disturbances that brought them continued as a result of company provocation.

Last week's demonstration was prompted by the company's discharge of 35 strikers arrested on "rout" charges, which means police thought they might be considering violating an anti-picketing injunction.

The troopers moved to the scene promptly when the gunshot blasts felled the strikers last week, and with the aid of E. J. Kucela, UAW-CIO assistant regional director, were able to restore order and induce the aroused demonstrators to disperse.

Then they went into the plant, hauled out scabs and supervisors, and confiscated shotguns, rifles and ammunition which the Associated Press said covered the tops of four tables.

New Castle Mayor Paul McCormack got union and company officials together for a meeting in the City Council chambers after the outbreak and persuaded the firm to meet again later in the week.

In addition to refusing to meet the industry's going wage rates, the company also rejected as "against its principles" union and public proposals to arbitrate. In his wires to Mitchell and Craig, Reuther renewed the offer.

Craig has consistently refused to meet UAW-CIO leaders to discuss peace moves. He was in Florida on a vacation when the company's gunmen opened fire, and ordered in the National Guard over the head of Lt.-Gov. Harold W. Handley, who was on the scene. They belong to rival wings of the Republican Party.

THE CIO Auto Workers have reached agreements covering plants of the Sealed Power Corp. at Rochester, Ind., and Muskegon, Mich.

The Rochester settlement provides a 22.1c an hour package, and the one at Muskegon a 20.9c package. Both have guaranteed annual wage and pension plans conforming to the pattern of the industry.

The Rochester settlement provides an 8c general wage increase, an extra paid holiday, a 6c annual improvement factor and an improved cost of living formula. At Muskegon there were a 6c general hike and an 8c boost for the skilled trades.

Perfect Circle Boss Holds High U. S. Post

Lothair Teetor, assistant Secretary of Commerce for Domestic Affairs, is "on leave" from his post as chairman of the board of directors of the Perfect Circle Co. while filling the government post. He is still a member of the board.

At present, he also is "on leave" from his federal job and is not expected to return until next month. Then he is expected to announce his resignation, which was forecast last spring.

Commerce Dept. officials blandly denied it was being speeded by the company-provoked attack on striking members of the CIO Auto Workers at New Castle, Ind.

UAW's Packard Pact Is Extended

The CIO Auto Workers' contract with Packard Div. of Studebaker-Packard Corp. was extended on a day-by-day basis after its expiration on Sept. 30. A month previously, the separate Studebaker Div. contract was extended to permit continuing negotiations.

Kohler's Machine Gun Arsenal Hit

EMBATTLED members of CIO Auto Workers Local 833, on strike for nearly 19 months against the Kohler Co., opened a campaign last week to force police in company-owned Kohler Village to give up their arsenal.

The village is near Sheboygan, Wis. The local's executive board moved after the State Legislative Council rejected a proposal to amend the criminal code to give Village police the right to possess weapons such as three machine guns, tear gas and tear gas guns.

"If Kohler Village did have the right to possess such weapons," the executive board maintained, "no new law would be necessary to give them this permission.

"As a matter of fact, Kohler Village holds the machine guns and tear gas illegally. We have been advised that under Wisconsin law, Kohler Village has no right to weapons of this sort.

"To permit the continued illegal existence of machine guns and tear gas in Kohler—especially under the present circumstances—represents the highest possible threat to law and order in Sheboygan County.

"On behalf of the more than 2000 Kohler strikers and their families—as well as all peace-loving residents of this county—we renew our appeal to all responsible public officials concerned to act promptly and see to the removal of the illegal arsenal of machine guns and tear gas from Kohler."

The company's illicit arms hoard, also of machine guns and tear gas equipment, was confiscated last year after Wisconsin Atty.-Gen. Vernon Thomson ruled that only State law enforcement officials, city police and sheriffs are legally entitled to their possession.

Imperfect Circle

Any doubt that some segments of high Republican leadership have accepted modern civilization in its entirety was settled last week. *They haven't.*

The blazing guns of scabs and company representatives, trained on striking CIO Auto Workers at the Perfect Circle Co. in New Castle, Ind., provided the answer.

Lothair Teetor, Pres. Eisenhower's Assistant Secretary of Commerce and a power in Indiana Republican circles, cannot escape moral responsibility for the tragic shooting of strikers and their supporters, no matter how piously he proclaims that his responsibility to the company ended when he stepped down as chairman of the board of directors.

Teetor carried and still carries a lot of weight in the firm. A Republican—or anybody else—who fully realizes that we're living in the middle of the Twentieth Century would have abandoned long ago the archaic approach to labor-management relations.

The company's attitude toward its employes is Teetor's attitude, impressed on the firm while he was its active head. Perfect Circle's attitudes and labor relations policy are obviously imperfect. As someone once said, *"It's time for a change."*

Fund for the Republic

It's become the fashion in some extreme right-wing circles—and in some other circles that ought to know better—to run a continuous campaign of criticism against the Fund for the Republic.

The Fund was created with a grant from the Ford Foundation, and it soon turned its attention to the civil liberties problems that have engrossed the attention of many Americans in recent years. In the view of the Fund for the Republic, *"the major factor affecting civil liberties today is the menace of Communism and Communist influence in this country."*

But the Fund became fair game for the reactionaries when it followed through on another statement: *"Coupled with this threat is the grave danger to civil liberties in methods that may be used to meet the threat."* In other words, obviously: McCarthyism and other forms of hysteria.

So, the distinguished Americans who comprise the Board of the Fund (most of them corporation presidents and corporation lawyers) are under attack from Sen. Bricker, the Ohio Republican; Seaborn Collins, the national commander of the American Legion; and an obscure radio spieler named Fulton Lewis.

They're making a lot of noise—but it should distract nobody from the good work that the Fund for the Republic has been doing to strengthen our traditional liberties.

Fall of the Dictators

It's a long way from Washington to Buenos Aires, and unfortunately we didn't have a correspondent on hand to watch the fall of the Peron regime.

But reports to the New York Times indicate the rank-and-file of Argentine workers are turning out of office the knaves and scoundrels who were foisted on their government-controlled labor unions by the Argentine dictator.

Workers in every country who take pride in their free and democratic labor unions will be pleased—and will hope that Argentine union members will now be able to build a clean labor organization, free of the government domination which had perverted the Argentine CGT organization into a spineless claque for the corrupt Peron.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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President

JOHN V. RIFFE
Executive Vice President

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Incomplete Pass

In Other Words—

Don't 'Pack' The SEC With Bankers

The "packing" of the Securities and Exchange Commission with investment bankers was attacked by Sen. O'Mahoney (D. Wyo.) in debate before Harold C. Patterson was confirmed by a 49 to 29 vote. A digest of O'Mahoney's speech follows:

By JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY

MY OPPOSITION to Harold C. Patterson's nomination does not depend upon the presidential candidate for whom he voted. My concern arises from the fact that his appointment to the SEC means that every member of that body will be affiliated one way or another with the investment banking business.

O'MAHONEY

The SEC was established for the protection of the common people against the sale of worthless securities, against the sale of securities designed to bring about the concentration of economic power through holding companies.

I have before me a statement . . . (listing) the names of present members of the SEC. The present chairman, J. Sinclair Armstrong, comes from a large Chicago law firm, a great many of whose clients are subject to commission rules. It was the law firm of Lincoln, Isham & Beale, attorneys for Commonwealth-Edison Co., the largest operating firm in the Insull empire, one of the empires which brought about the collapse of 1929, when the abuses of Mr. Insull were such as to (compel) Congress to establish the SEC.

Another member is Paul R. Rowen, who comes from a large San Francisco law firm representing many clients affected by SEC regulations. A. Jackson Goodwin (another member) was a member and a partner in Dillon, Reed & Co., which is an investment banking firm. The fourth commissioner is Clarence H. Adams. He comes from an investment banking firm in Hartford, Conn.

No amount of rhetoric and oratory will close the eyes of the people to the fact that if the nomination of Patterson is confirmed, the SEC will become completely a commission of bankers and investment lawyers.

To put it another way, suggested by the chairman of the Banking Committee, Sen. Fulbright (D. Ark.), is it possible that members of the Senate are going to say to investors: *"We are going to select investment bankers to protect you against investment bankers?"*

We have also the case of Mr. Demmler, who is the ex-chairman of the SEC. He resigned only a few weeks ago when the Dixon-Yates matter began to get hot. . . . He came from the law firm of Reed, Shaw, Smith & McClay, of Pittsburgh.

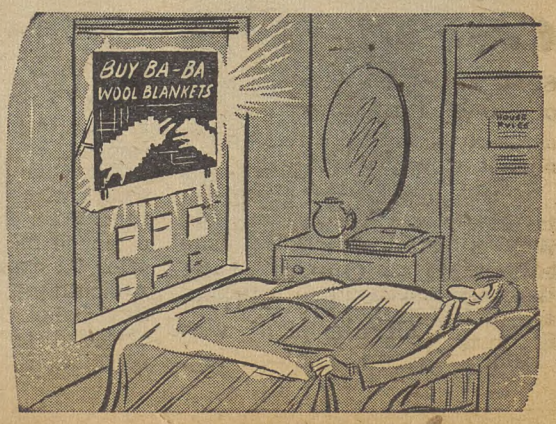
Whom did that firm represent? It represented the Mellon investment firm. One of its brilliant staff of lawyers, he suddenly appeared with this Administration to become chairman of the SEC.

Robert A. McDowell, head of the Division of Corporate Regulation, came from the firm of Sullivan and Cromwell of New York, attorneys for the First Boston Corp. in the Dixon-Yates matter.

How is it possible for the Senate to give its approval to a nomination which will make the SEC into an organization completely composed of investment bankers and lawyers of investment bankers?

What is being said to us . . . is that we need not care whether the farmers, the cattlemen, the small businessmen, the workers, the investors, the people who are saving their money, are to be protected by men who know their problems and are free of the danger of favoring special interests.

There are thousands of investors thoroughly familiar with fiscal affairs who are not investment bankers or attorneys for investment banking houses. The appointee should not be selected from the very group the commission was established to regulate.



IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

TOWARD THE END of the second week of Pres. Eisenhower's recovery from his coronary attack, the most powerful Republican Administration and party leaders obviously were agreed on a holding operation. *The inevitable struggle was boiling beneath the surface—the struggle for the GOP succession in case Eisenhower cannot or refuses to run again.*

All talk of "delegation" of the "powers and duties" of the President—by somebody, through some unclear method, to some person unidentified—was firmly ended.

Vice Pres. Nixon continued to hold meetings of the Cabinet and National Security Council at Eisenhower's request. But "Assistant Pres." Sherman Adams, identified by White House Press Sec. Hagerty as the "only" liaison man between Washington and Denver, apparently was to shuttle back to the Capital for the Cabinet and NSC sessions over which Nixon presided.

Bang!

The new Republican campaign slogan is getting so long they may have to scrap it and start all over again.

First it was "Everything is booming but the guns."

It had to be changed to "Everything is booming but the guns and farm income."

Now it's "Everything is booming but the guns and farm income and the stock-market and the GOP."

—PAC Pipeline

Under the Constitution, Nixon as Vice President would take office, up until Jan. 20, 1957, in case of death, resignation or "disability." *But nothing has happened to suggest that Eisenhower has invested Nixon with a presidential blessing for a Republican nomination on his own next August.*

The arrangement—an improvised one—gave Nixon ceremonial and routine duties while Adams maintained power to postpone basic decisions that only a President can make. We are, fortunately, a practically-minded people, not afraid of improvised schemes that work.

A Holding Operation

The world—and particularly the French part of it—is in a mess. But there is no reason to think that the Soviets, the British, the Germans, and the French did not understand the full extent of our constitutional crisis. As of the moment, a holding operation in international affairs made a great deal of sense.

The question of the succession to the Republican nomination is something else again.

Pres. Eisenhower, it is assumed, can have an enormous influence on the GOP convention if he decides to back one single aspirant. But that was a question about which he obviously could not be badgered the last two weeks.

Nixon is ambitious. No other young man in American history has risen so far and so fast in politics. But his home base in California is insecure. Gov. Knight, a fellow Republican, will not let Nixon have the nomination if he can prevent it.

Gov. Christian Herter of Massachusetts and former Sen. Lodge of Massachusetts are mentioned as potential GOP nominees on almost all "lists." But Herter is practically unknown to the country and Lodge was beaten in his own state when he ran for re-election to the Senate in 1952.

Full Quota Of Aspirants

Sen. Knowland of California would be the preference of the remnants of the Taft forces, but he would be harder to "sell" as a genuine junior Eisenhower. The same difficulty applies to Gov. Craig of Indiana and Sen. Dirksen of Illinois.

The important thing is that, suddenly, the woods are full of aspiring Republicans, all of them anxious for Eisenhower's backing, all prepared to adopt Eisenhower's "peace and prosperity" slogan.

It would be a capital mistake for professional Democrats to imagine that the accident of the President's illness means they have a pushover victory in sight—against Nixon, Knowland or anyone else. Nixon, for example, might be a formidable candidate—if he can get the nomination.

The Democrats would be well advised to approach their own choice of nominee on issues of principle. A great many things have changed, but one fact remains constant. *Democratic chances depend largely on two things—the record they make in the next session of Congress and the choice of truly well-qualified nominees for both the presidency and vice presidency, who can command the confidence of the people.*

Case Of The $1400 Voucher

SOMETHING NEW in the way of "swindle sheets" landed on the desks of the Senate Anti-Monopoly Subcommittee last week.

It was claims for $1700 in travel expenses submitted by 14 Wall Street stockbrokers and businessmen who were heard by the congressional unit a fortnight ago in investigation of monopolies in the private utility field.

Chairman O'Mahoney (D. Wyo.) described the claims as unusual, added only that "they are entitled to their fees if they want them."

The recent hearing centered around the proposed merger of two Pacific Northwest utilities—Puget Sound Light & Power Co. of Seattle and Washington Water Power Co. of Spokane, Wash.—and the operations of Ebasco Services, Inc., which also figured in the Dixon-Yates deal.

Washington Window—

Now Is Time For A Full Inquiry On Farm, Factory Price 'Spread'

By Public Affairs Institute

ONE OF THE unfounded myths frequently spread in the United States is that the farmer and the city worker are natural enemies.

For many years responsible union leaders and important segments of farm leadership have struggled to destroy this myth, to point out that the average farmer and the city worker are both workers and have common goals and destinies.

Above all, they have sought to prevent this "farmer versus city worker" myth from being used by unscrupulous people to set one group against the other for political or economic advantage.

It was for this reason that organized labor—represented by both the AFL and CIO—reacted instantly to a recent speech by Sec. of Agriculture Benson before a convention of farm machinery manufacturers in New Orleans. Benson complained that farm machinery prices were going up and, in effect, scolded the manufacturers for giving in to labor demands for wage boosts.

More Than A GOP Alibi

To many people Benson's speech looked like an alibi for the present plight of the farmer after three years of Benson policies. *But, more importantly for labor was the fact that, whether he meant it or not, Benson was reviving the old game of setting the farmer off against the organized worker to the disadvantage of both.*

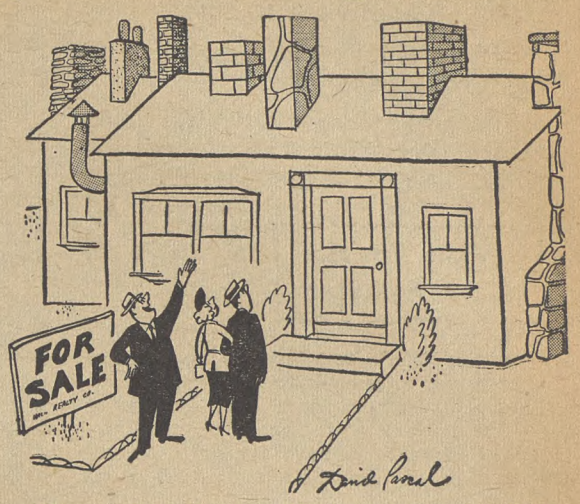
Actually, as organized labor and liberal farm leaders pointed out, the average farmer and the city worker are natural allies, not natural enemies.

The city worker is the best customer for the farmer's products from beef to beans. The farmer is the best customer for the city worker's products all the way from tractors to televisions.

When the farmer runs into trouble, as we learned during the depression of the Thirties, unemployment stalks the city worker who sees factory after factory shut down as demand for its goods drops off. Conversely, ill-fed workers who have no jobs can't buy the food they need.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther has said that "the solution to the problem of decreasing income to American farmers will not be found in denying millions of city workers and their families higher living standards made possible by advancing technology. The answer must be found in providing American farmers full economic equity with other groups. . . . "

Another question is whether the recent wage boosts justified price increases. Organized labor vigorously denies that this is so. It points to the enormously increased profits that industry has been reaping during the past few years. Reuther, in fact, has demanded a congressional inquiry into what he has called this *"price profiteering."*



"If you love the crackle of a cheery fireplace, then this is just the place for you"

It is easy to build a spurious case both against the worker and the farmer. The farmer finds his machinery costs more and is told that it is the fault of the unions which have won wage boosts for their members.

Finding The Real Profiteers

The worker, on the other hand, finds that his increased pay check doesn't help too much as the supermarket cashier merrily rings up fantastic sums which he is told go to buy Cadillacs for farmers. Yet we know that American workers are by no means rolling in luxury nor is the average farmer rolling around in a Cadillac.

Who, then, is the real profiteer? Efforts have been made to find out something about the *"spread"* between actual costs and the prices charged consumers both for farm and industrial products. But they have not been allowed to go too far.

During the last days of the Truman Administration such a study was proposed, but it was promptly squelched by the 83rd Congress which came in with the present Administration. Congress decided that it would be just a waste of money.

Now it would seem worth while to revive the once projected investigation and find out just what is happening and who is to blame.

Security vs. Judicial Traditions

THE FEDERAL security programs were attacked by Thomas E. Harris, CIO associate general counsel, as violating the Anglo-Saxon judicial system.

HARRIS

Interviewed on the CIO program, "CIO Viewpoint," over the ABC radio network, he said that loyalty boards don't have a description of persons who bring charges against federal employes or defense plant workers. Neither, he said, do the boards know the relation of the informants "to the subject of the investigation."

"The government doesn't trust its own loyalty boards with that information," Harris said. "In a recent case involving the legality of the loyalty program, which was before the Supreme Court, the Assistant Attorney General who argued the case told the justices that the government would not give them the information as to who the unidentified informants in the case were.

"I see no reason why the Federal Bureau of Investigation, or the other intelligence agencies, can't distinguish between real undercover agents and casual gossips."

The CIO attorney said that the identity of a real undercover agent should be kept secret, "but it should be stated in the report (to the loyalty board) that he is an FBI undercover agent and is regarded by it as reliable."

Harris said that the names of other informants should be disclosed and "they should be required to submit to cross-examination."

"If they aren't willing," he continued, "to testify publicly and to subject themselves to cross-examination, I suggest their testimony is worthless. And that is the system upon which after all our judicial system has proceeded for some thousand of years."

The CIO legal aide said that charges are sometimes made by *"somebody with a grudge."* He said that there have been cases involving defense plant workers where the government has obtained information from Communist unions which the suspects have fought.

"The board," Harris said, "has no way of knowing that the unidentified informant in the case is an official of a Communist union. And that, indeed, these informants had grudges against the workers in question because of their anti-Communist activity."

He called for a thorough overhauling of the procedures, stating that "at the beginning, the charge that the employe is given is too vague," and that the charges are "canned" and "usually just repeat the language of the executive order."

"For instance," Harris continued, "one of the criteria for discharge under the executive order is 'close and friendly association with a known Communist or Communist sympathizer'."

"When this gets into a charge it may come out as 'close and friendly association' with the employe's sister or his father or his mother.

"That language at that point looks quite ridiculous, of course, but it comes simply from the vague nature of the charges and from copying from these stereotyped forms. The charges could, I think, be made more specific without any damage to the nation's security."

The North Country There's An Air Of

By GERVASE N. LOVE

"There is an air of expectancy in the North Country."

The speaker was Gov. Harriman (D.) of New York. The site was the new auditorium of the State Teachers College at Potsdam, N. Y., in the heart of the North Country.

Visit To A New Frontier

In the audience, the people to whom he spoke most directly were 35 business and labor press editors and reporters in that far corner of New York State to inspect the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Projects. Representatives of the CIO and AFL were among them.

". . . There is a feeling of anticipation," he went on.

The Governor is right. There is an air of expectancy and a feeling of anticipation about the North Country. It grows out of the staggering job of taming one of the continent's largest and most beautiful rivers. You can feel it, you can hear it and you can see it.

"We're staking out the future for the Great Lakes Basin and the St. Lawrence Valley," was the way M. S. Oettershagen, deputy administrator of the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corp., put it.

Area Is Stirring

That about sums up the feeling in the area from Massena, N. Y., and Cornwell, Ont., neighbors across the St. Lawrence and its double handful of islands, up-river and down around Lake Ontario to Oswego and Sodus Bay, N. Y. It extends inland, too, deep into the storied Adirondack Mountains and their treasures of iron and other ores which are just beginning to be appreciated.

The center of all this stirring is Massena. There the U. S. and Canadian St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corps. are working on the seaway while the New York State Power Commission and the Ontario Hydro-electric Commission are busy on what will be the continent's second largest power project.

Its 1,880,000 kilowatts—half destined for the U. S. and half for Canada—will yield place only to the 1,974,000 kilowatts generated at Grand Coulee.

Nearly 3000 workmen and a fantastic assortment of earth-moving equipment—including "Big Brother," largest power shovel in the world—are treating the mighty St. Lawrence as if it were a backwoods creek.

It's sort of like watching the leader of a herd of wild horses pulling a plow to see how power shovels and bulldozers, drags and cofferdams have pushed this majestic river around.

They've blocked off one of its main channels. They've compressed it into an uneasy new bed, where it runs fast and sullen. They're harnessing its turbulent flow to the prosaic but vital purposes of the seaway and the power project. And they're planning to "drown" its shore and many of its islands, and turn vast stretches, including the historic Long Sault Rapids, into a lake.

The seaway will open the whole Great Lakes-St. Lawrence area to large ocean-going ships from all parts of the world.

At present, Canadian canals around the St. Lawrence's many rapids restrict traffic to vessels no more than 250 ft. long, with 43 ft. beams and 14 ft. drafts. This limits their cargoes to 2500 tons of bulk load or 1500 tons of general freight.

Facts And Figures

When the project is completed, bulk cargo freighters 710 ft. long, with 75 ft. beams and 24.6 ft. drafts, carrying 25,000 tons, can go from lakes to sea. With general cargo, restrictions will be to vessels about 500 ft. in length, 73 ft. in beam, 25 ft. draft and 8500 tons burden.

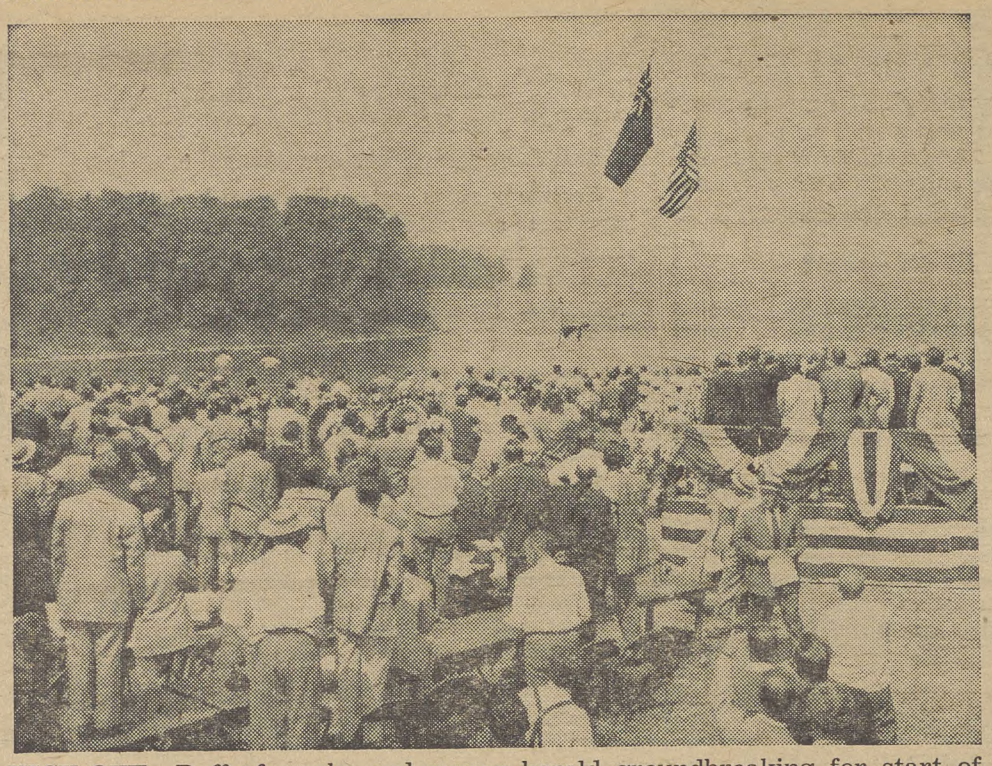
In the Massena area, a canal that cuts off a corner of Long Sault Island and stalks across the U. S. mainland on its way downstairs will carry the ship canal. It will be 10 miles long, 442 ft. wide at the bottom and 27 ft. deep. Two locks 860 ft. long and 80 ft. deep, one at Robinson Bay upstream and the other where the Grass River joins the St. Lawrence below Massena, will lift ships 49 ft.

Already the canal is taking shape. It path has been cut through woods an across what once were farms, their home now empty or torn down. The powe shovels and bulldozers have dug hug gashes in the earth at the lock sites—an

Credit George W.

The opening of the St. Lawrence River to navigation by seagoing vessels is regarded as a new idea, but it originated with an Ohio landowner named George Washington.

The long drive received its impetus from Pres. Cleveland, who appointed U. S. members of a joint waterways commission in 1895.



KICK-OFF—Puff of smoke and geyser herald groundbreaking for start of St. Lawrence power project off tip of Long Sault Island, Massena, N. Y., on Aug. 10, 1954. Dam closing river's south channel is now growing at site.

THE BOSSES—Officials of St. La from left (seated), M. S. Oettershag Hugh Moore; (standing) John C. Bo

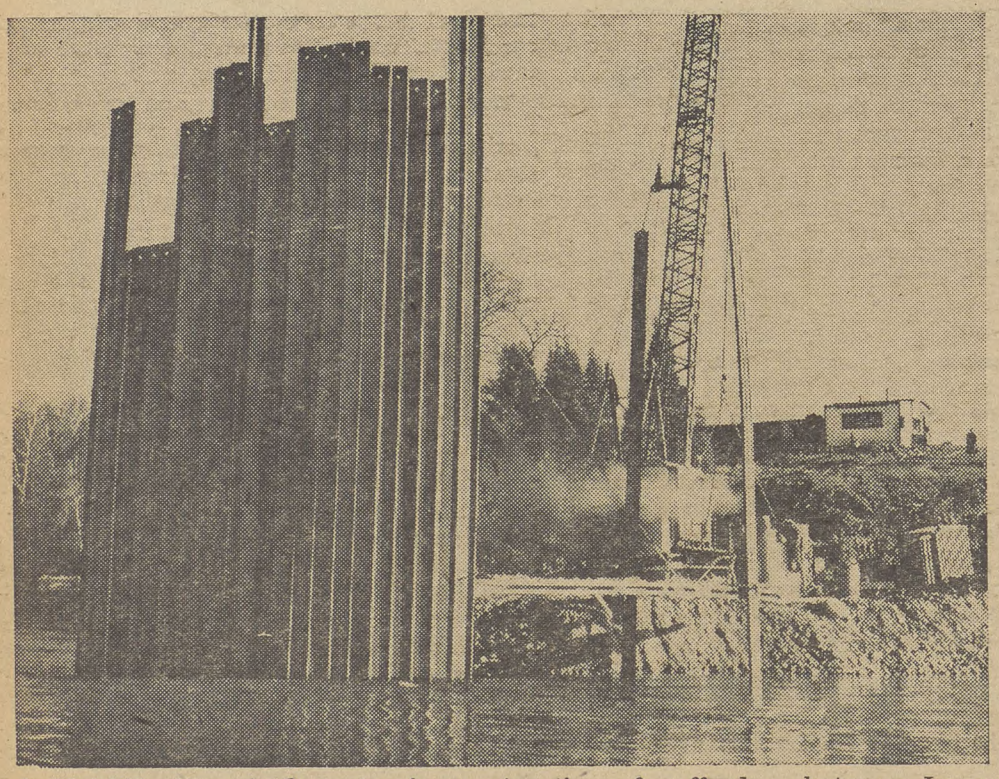
CIO Long Has

Development of the St. Lawrence Sea way and an accompanying power projec operated in accordance with TVA princ ples have long had the strong backing o CIO.

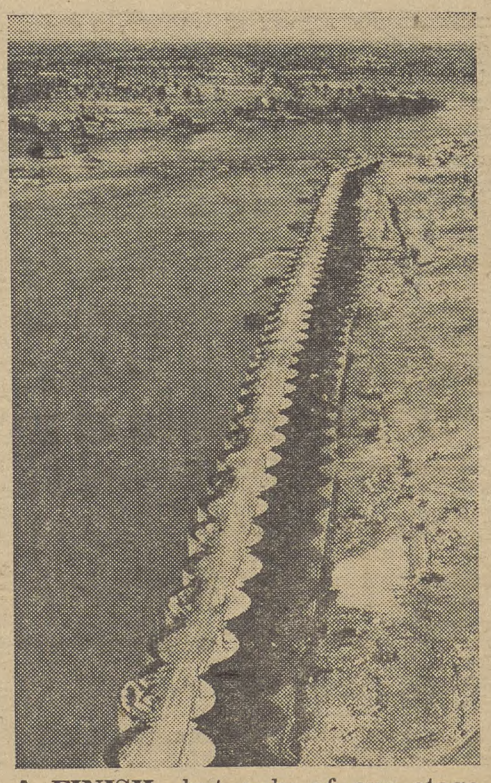
The CIO stand was summed up in resolution adopted at the 1952 convention

"We reiterate our indorsement of th St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project, it said. "The power which it should pro duce is greatly needed in New Englan for the stabilization of industry there.

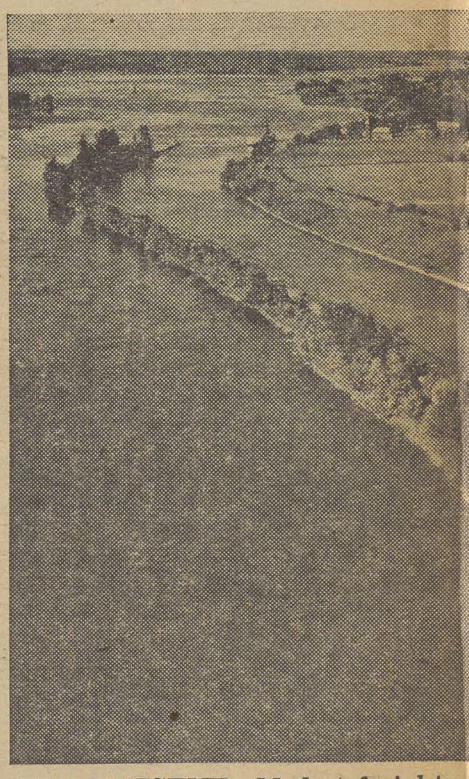
"The seaway is desirable for the sta bilization of industry in the Midwest; w



A START—Here is first step in construction of cofferdam between Long Sault Island and U. S. shore in September 1954. It will hold back water as permanent concrete dam rising 145 ft. above river bed is being built.

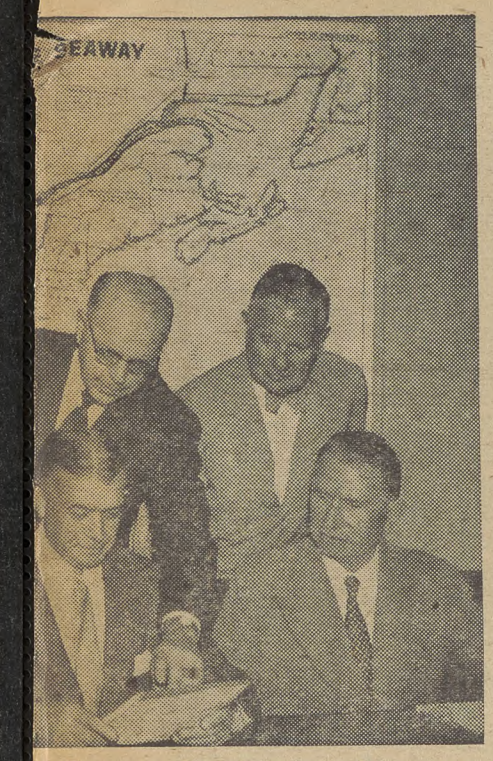


A FINISH—but only of one stage. Completed cofferdam is at site of Barnhart Island powerhouse.

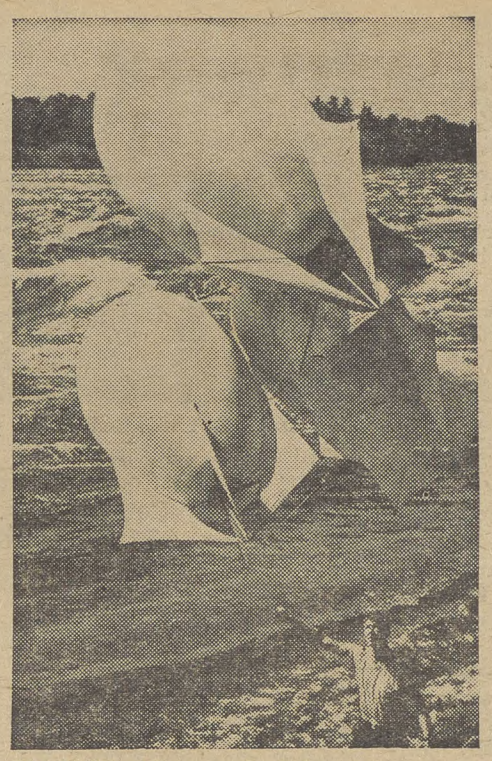


THE PRESENT—Modest freighters around International Rapids throug pleted seaway will give passage to l

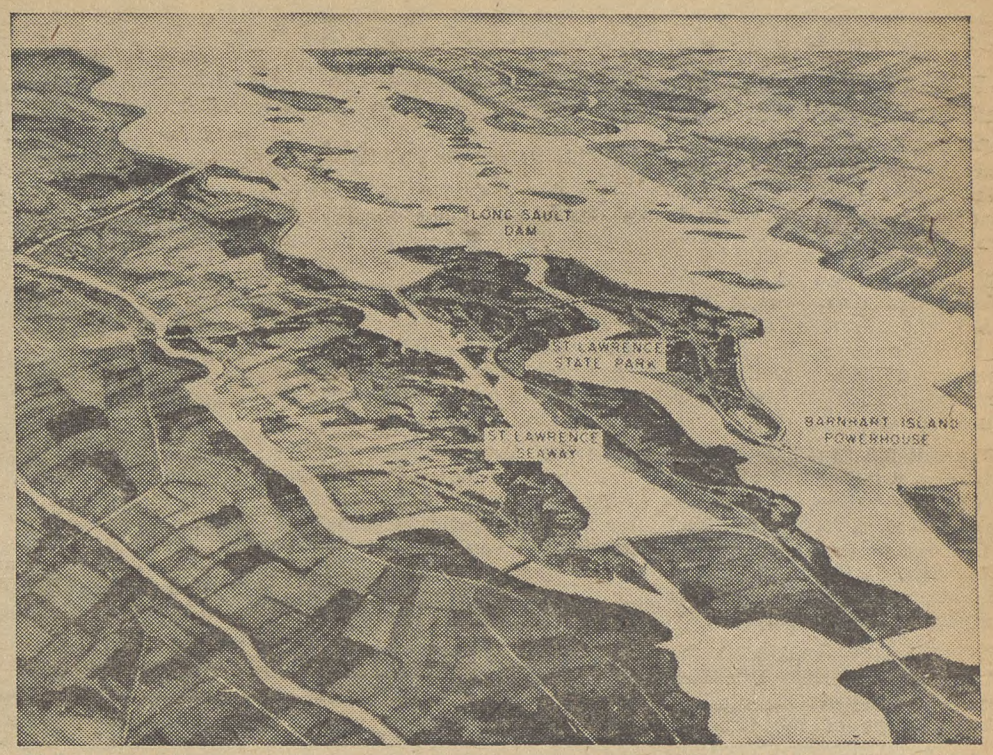
Hope As Work Rolls On St. Lawrence



ce Seaway Development Corp. are, Administrator Lewis G. Castle and a, Kenneth M. Lloyd and E. J. Noble.



WATER kites called kytoons were used to beat strong current in mapping river bed.



THE DREAM—Artist's concept shows completed project off Massena. Long Sault Dam will divert water as needed to powerhouse at Barnhart Island and to long-discussed seaway route through Long Sault Canal (center).

wored Seaway

oint out that the seaway is to be self-quidating and insist that this feature be tained in line with our frequent decla-tions against burdening hydro-electric ower with transportation subsidies."

The New York State Power Commission negotiating for the sale of power to the tate of Vermont and the city of Platts-rg, N. Y.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, testifying n enabling legislation before the House ublic Works Committee in 1953, said at CIO indorsement of the projects "is rounded in the firm conviction that what elps one part of our nation helps all."

ey're going to dig a lot deeper, because nly about three million of the 22.8 million ubic yards of material to be moved had een excavated at the end of August.

Offshore, a little east and north of assena, lies Barnhart Island. North of is smaller Sheek Island. The interna-onal boundary line runs through the mid-dle of the channel between them. But the channel itself, and its continuation between Barnhart and the Canadian mainland, has been closed off to permit construction of the powerhouse.

At the west end a cofferdam has turned the channel into a placid backwater. At the east end another has been thrown up as a preliminary to the power project itself. One end lies anchored in the U. S., the other in Canada. Half of it was built by each country, and the power plant itself will be built the same way.

The Power Question

Between now and the end of 1958, a 3200 ft. concrete dam, towering 165 ft. above its foundation, will link the two countries. In its power plant will be 32 turbine-generator units rated at 57,000 kilowatts each. New York State and Ontario will divide the output, a maximum of approximately 940,000 kilowatts for each.

The New York State Power Authority has already contracted to sell about one-third of its share to the American Aluminum Co. This deal aroused strong protests from the New York State CIO Council, which charged that it violated a section of the enabling act requiring use of the power *"primarily for the benefit of the people of the State as a whole and particularly the domestic and rural consumers."*

The protest, made to Harriman, led to no reduction in the allotment but did result in a shortening of the contract period. Additional CIO protests caused elimination of a proviso limiting the amount the firm would have to pay in case of strike or lockout at its Massena plant.

It's the presence of what is expected to be low-cost power, rather than the seaway, that accounts for most of the air of expectancy in the North Country. State and local officials, and the people themselves, see it as a lure for industry.

They're working together, and they're working hard, to attract the kind they want—preferably light industry which won't spoil their lovely countryside.

There is more to the opening up of the Great Lakes than the seaway work at Massena, of course. Canada is widening and deepening other canals and building some locks between Massena and Montreal.

The dream of a deep-water channel between the Atlantic and Lake Superior will still not be true when the St. Lawrence work is completed.

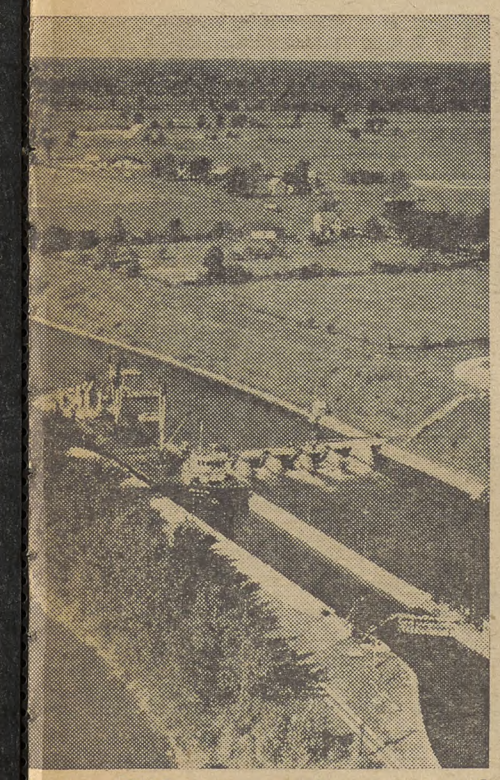
Channels between the Great Lakes, from Canada's Welland Canal to the Straits of Mackinac, will have to be deepened and widened if there is to be a uniform 27-ft. depth—as the CIO pointed out more than once in vigorous testimony before congressional committees when the seaway bill was up.

Until then, the controlling depth will be just what it is now—21 ft. for ships going up the lakes and 25 ft. coming down.

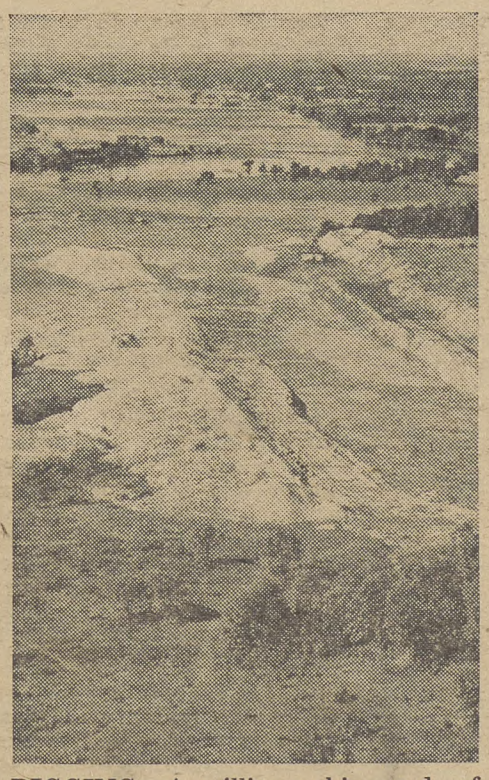
Industry Helps

Private industry is joining State and local governments and civic organizations in the reawakening of the St. Lawrence Valley prompted by the seaway and power developments.

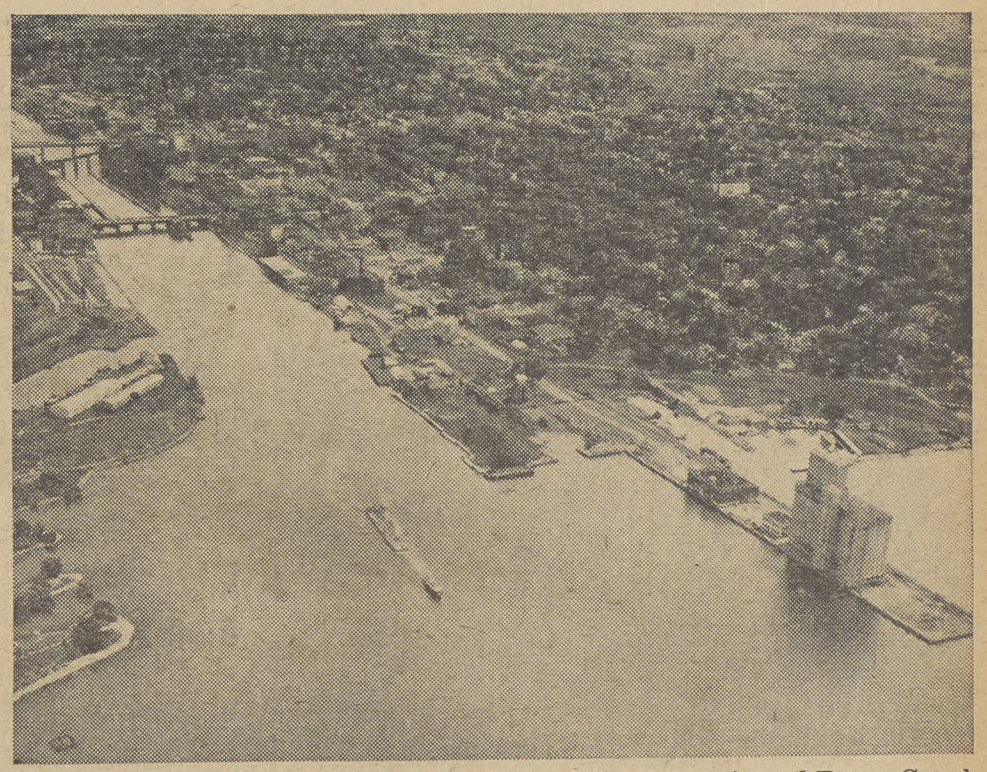
The Aluminum Co. of America is spending $25 million to change its electrical facilities, and another $1.7 million to expand fabrication operations at Massena and create new jobs.



ted to 2500 tons capacity now crawl nada's Cornwall Ship Canal. Com-carriers up to 25,000 tons.



DIGGING—A million cubic yards of earth make a hole like this at a lock site, and it's getting bigger every day.



THE FUTURE—Oswego, N. Y., at junction of Lake Ontario and Barge Canal, was named first U. S. fresh water port in 1799. It will be first U. S. port west of seaway, and is working hard to take fullest advantage of its location.

Around The States—

Kentucky CIO Asks State FEP, Supports Labor Unity Moves

A FORTHRIGHT stand in a southern border state for enactment of fair employment practices legislation was voted by the Kentucky CIO Council convention last week in Louisville.

The Council called for *"the defense and extension of civil rights and liberties"* and Pres. Al Whitehouse said CIO will press for a State FEPC bill in the next session of the Legislature.

The call for State civil rights legislation was but one highlight of the convention, which also applauded steps toward CIO and AFL unity, prepared for merger within the State, and urged a wide range of improvements in Kentucky's labor legislation.

CIO delegates applauded the address of AFL Dist. Dir. Elsworth C. Bundy on labor unity, endorsed steps of the two national federations for unity, and set up a three-man committee to meet with the State Federation of Labor on amalgamation of Kentucky labor groups.

Named to the committee were Whitehouse, who is district director of the CIO Steelworkers, Sec.-Treas. W. F. Billingsley, and Council Vice Pres. Henry Seibert, of the CIO Clothing Workers.

PAC Sits Out The Governor's Race

Kentucky CIO-PAC forces aren't taking any holiday on political action, but they are sitting out the upcoming race for governor and other State offices.

Al Whitehouse, State CIO Council president and PAC chairman, said the committee voted to withhold any endorsements in the general election.

In the August primary, CIO-PAC had supported the unsuccessful campaign of Bert Combs for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination against Dixie demagogue Happy Chandler.

"Nothing but good for America can come from this historic merger," said a resolution on unity. "We pledge ourselves to do all that we can to support and strengthen the new federation."

The Kentucky CIO will go into the new State federation at a 15-year peak of strength. Whitehouse said unions with 10,000 members had joined the Council in the past year.

In a report on national political developments, CIO-PAC Dir. Jack Kroll said the Republican Administration is *"run of, by, and for big business."*

While the Republicans talk "peace and prosperity," he noted, "there is no prosperity for the farmer and there is no secure peace."

In the 1956 election campaigns, Kroll suggested, CIO members should "wear out their shoe leather" rather than the seat of their pants.

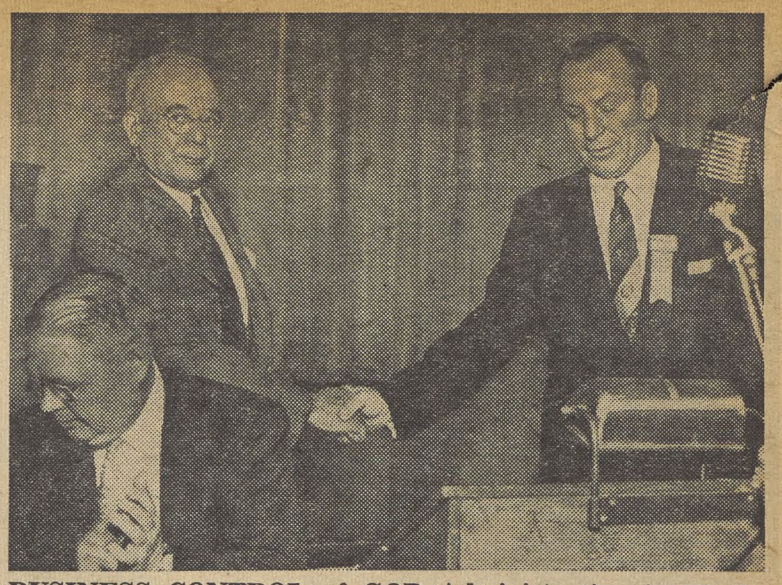
On State legislative developments, the convention strongly endorsed the drive for civil rights legislation. A resolution said:

"We reassert now our firm intention to respect and to champion the rights of others as we do our own."

The Council also applauded moves by local school districts in Kentucky to abide by the public school integration decision of the U. S. Supreme Court.

A "SCANDALOUS situation" on State wage, safety, mediation and compensation legislation was charged. Present laws were termed "badly wanting in effectiveness" and giving workers in intrastate firms "no protection whatever against the economic power of their employers."

The convention called for new State legislation to protect the rights of union organization, curb anti-union injunctions, increase the state minimum wage, improve the safety and child labor laws, promote fair practices in employment, set up a State Mediation Service, and increase funds for the State Dept. of Industrial Relations.



BUSINESS CONTROL of GOP Administration in Washington was denounced by CIO-PAC Dir. Jack Kroll at Kentucky CIO Council convention in Louisville. He's congratulated by Council Pres. Al Whitehouse (right), while E. C. Bundy, AFL district director (foreground), claps.

Wisconsin CIO, AFL Fight Scab Bill Drive

FARM, COMMUNITY and church leaders in Wisconsin are joining with the State CIO and AFL to fight a "right-to-scab" bill pushed by the Wisconsin Chamber of Commerce and other business groups as the Legislature reopened in Madison.

The so-called "right to work" measure was lambasted as actually a "right-to-exploit" bill by the Rev. Ensworth Reisner, pastor of the First Methodist Church in Milwaukee.

He spoke at a Wisconsin CIO Council legislative conference in Madison which also was attended by AFL and Farmers Union members. *(In contrast, State leaders of the Farm Bureau have lined up with business groups to support the open shop law.)*

THE CIO DELEGATES voted to seek to raise a $50,000 fund to combat anti-labor legislation. Some $10,000 was pledged initially.

The open shop bill, said Rev. Reiser in a keynote address, is "contrary to the American tradition." He said the bill would *"encourage people to sponge off their neighbors, for the law requires a union to represent all workers in a bargaining unit, whether or not they are paying for such services."*

Kenneth Hones, State president of the Farmers Union, called the scab bill drive "part of a reactionary blueprint against the farmer and the wage earner."

Lower wages for city workers, he warned, *"would also do great harm to the farmer because of the loss of purchasing power by the city consumer of farm products."*

Another speaker, Jack Barbash of the National CIO Legal Dept. staff, said there never was a more "phony" slogan than the "right to work."

STATE CIO Pres. Charles M. Schultz pledged a vigorous statewide drive against the scab bill and other anti-labor legislation.

The fight shaping up at Madison follows a bitter battle last spring in which the Republican-controlled Legislature — despite vigorous labor and Democratic opposition—pushed through the Catlin Bill crippling union political action.

Conservative GOP forces closely allied with Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) control the Legislature. In the State Senate there are 24 Republicans to eight Democrats, while the Assembly lineup is 63 GOP to 37 Democrats.

So far this year, Utah became the 18th state to enact a "right to scab" bill. They failed in nine other states. *Wisconsin labor is determined that the State won't become No. 19.*

CIO Calls It A Depression Bill

Wisconsin CIO has a name for the scab bill—a "right to depression" law.

In a plant gate leaflet, the Council warns that "the so-called right-to-work law threatens the prosperity of everybody in Wisconsin."

"It would hurt workers by cutting their wages and reducing their purchasing power," CIO said. "It would hurt farmers by destroying the market for their agricultural products. It would hurt business by lowering the buying power of their customers. It would hurt you by lowering standards of living and encouraging depression."

Ohio Foes Of Jobless Bill Seek Labor Vote Curb

THE EMPLOYER fight against the Ohio CIO Council's bill to humanize unemment compensation laws has hit a new low in political selfishness.

"Remember," they said, "when getting others to register, register only those who are against the CIO Workless Pay Bill."

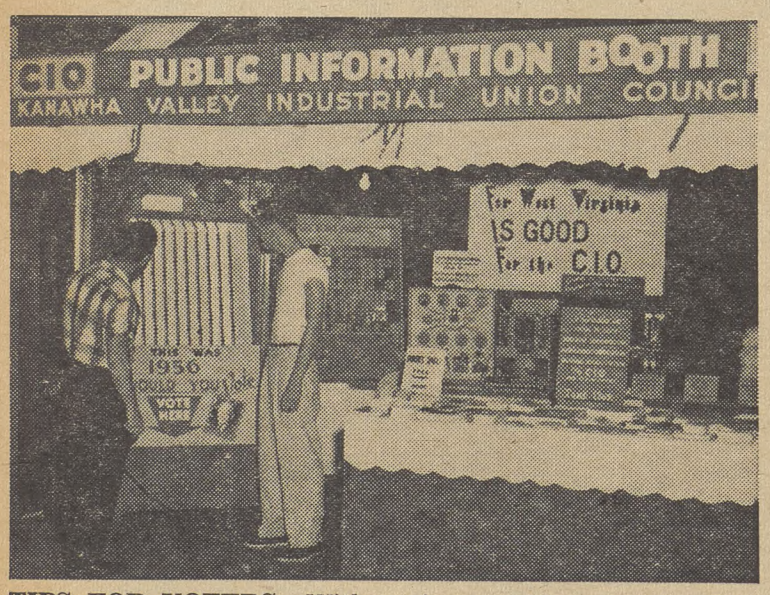
This frank appeal was printed in the weekly news bulletin of the Ohio Information Committee, the big business committee which is leading the fight against a bill on which the citizens will vote on Nov. 8 in the climax of the CIO's long campaign for a referendum.

"Such an appeal is in such direct contradiction of the normal and democratic procedures of this country that it is almost unbelievable," commented the Committee to Protect Standards of Living, a group favoring the bill. It added:

"It is the custom in this country to encourage full participation at the polls."

Democrats Win Local Elections

Democratic victories in Connecticut municipal elections — which in 1953 preceded congressional gains — were reported again last week. Democrats won offices in nine more towns, the largest of which is Hamden, a suburb of New Haven.



TIPS FOR VOTERS—With voting machines coming into use in Charleston, W. Va., the Kanawha Valley CIO Council displayed a machine in its booth at the Southern West Virginia Fair. Council Pres. Miles Stanley (left) explains use of machine to a visitor to the CIO booth.

Arizona CIO Council Meets In Phoenix

THE NEW Arizona State CIO Council was organized at a weekend convention in Phoenix, with Gov. McFarland, Sen. Hayden (D. Ariz.) and Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) among the speakers.

Some 150 delegates attended the founding convention and elected J. Arthur Jamison, of the Communications Workers, as president.

Also elected were William F. Mullins, Auto Workers, vice president, and Lawrence Bench, Steelworkers, secretary-treasurer.

Praise for CIO's "tremendous help" in political action and on the legislative scene in Washington was voiced by Humphrey. He predicted a drive in the next session of Congress for a fair tax law with higher individual exemptions.

"The Eisenhower-Benson farm program," Humphrey also said, "is on the skids. This uneconomical, unprofitable and unworkable farm plan is going out about next spring."

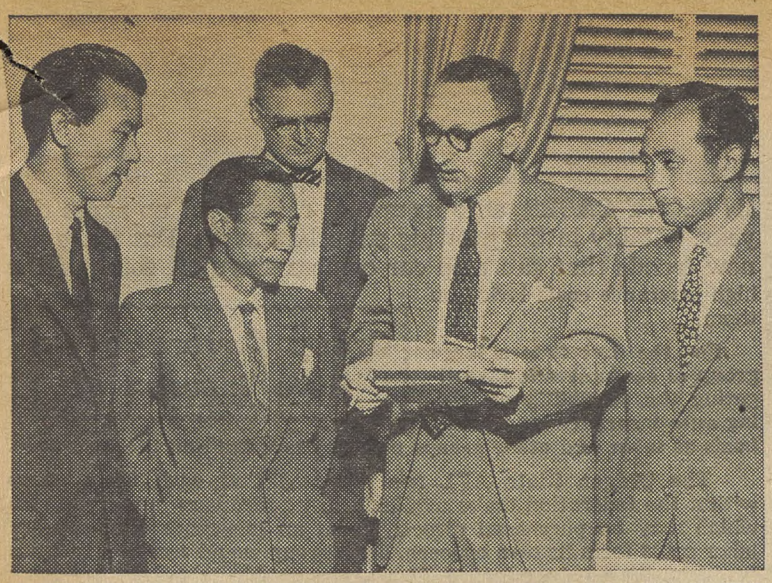
Other speakers included Carl McPeak, CIO assistant director of councils; Irwin L. DeShetler, CIO regional director; Nicholas Dragon, CIO field representative; George Roberts, CIO-PAC western representative; and State AFL Sec.-Treas. K. S. Brown.

Bias Fought By L.A. CIO

A DEMAND for the removal of Fire Dept. officers guilty of blocking a racial integration program in the department was voiced recently by the Greater Los Angeles CIO Council.

The resolution was aimed particularly at the department's chief engineer. The Council charged that "this non-segregation and non-discrimination policy" promulgated by the city administration and the Board of Fire Commissioners "has been obstructed by calculated delay and opposition" on the department head's part.

"This behavior of the chief engineer," the Council said, "has tended to tolerate and encourage an organized effort to foster bigotry and race hatred within the department, and to precipitate actual discriminatory incidents."



JAPANESE WORKERS GREETED—Two National CIO officials welcome a Japanese unionist delegation. From left: Takehiko Hayashi, of Sohyo Railway Workers Union; Yusuke Igarashi, of Zenro Chemical Workers Union; Tom Harris, CIO assistant general counsel; Dan Benedict, associate director of CIO Intl. Affairs Dept.; and Hajime Suitsu, of independent Auto Workers Union.

2 Get Bail In Kidnapping—

IUE Conference Vows Strong Civil Rights Push

A THREEFOLD role for the CIO Electrical Workers in helping to make the Constitution work was outlined by Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett at the union's Civil Rights Conference last week in Dayton, O.

"First, we must educate our own members as to civil rights and the issues which are around us," he explained.

"Second, we must wipe out any discriminatory practices found to exist in any of our plants.

"Third, we must take an active role in the community by supporting and joining with civic groups working in the field of human rights."

The conference denounced the Mississippi slaying of 14-year-old Emmett Till and its aftermath, and demanded federal action to combat violence in that State.

THE DELEGATES, meeting for two days, heard guest speakers, participated in panel discussions, heard reports on the status of civil rights from most of the union's districts, saw films and passed resolutions on housing, school integration, fair employment practices legislation, women's wages and other topics.

Ben Segal, former National CIO associate director of education, discussed the government's industrial security program. He praised the IUE-CIO for its work in defending the civil rights of members denied clearances.

A PANEL discussion on discrimination in employment, led by Loumeer Pemberton of the Dayton Urban League, also included Charles Mitchell of the Ohio CIO Political Action Committee and Myrtle Rush, a member of IUE-CIO Local 771 in the Radio Corp. of America's Cincinnati plant.

Another session on school integration included Supt. Robert French of the Dayton schools; Mrs. Miley Williamson of the Dayton National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Judge Russell Carter of Dayton.

TWO MEN found not guilty of the brutal murder of Emmett Till, 14-year-old Chicago Negro, in a Tallahatchie County (Miss.) court have been released in bail on kidnaping charges.

Roy Bryant, 24, and his half-brother, John W. Milam, 36, were freed in $10,000 bond each by Judge Charles Pollard at Greenwood, Miss., to await action of a grand jury which meets Nov. 7.

Till, who was visiting an uncle near Greenwood, suffered an impediment in his speech. He was accused of giving a wolf whistle to Bryant's wife, and was taken from his uncle's shack on Aug. 28 by two white men.

AT THE TRIAL, police testified Bryant and Milam admitted taking Till from his uncle's home, but that they released him when Mrs. Bryant failed to identify him. The jury's verdict aroused national indignation.

Pres. A. Philip Randolph of the AFL Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, in New York, demanded an FBI investigation of the disappearance of two Negroes who were scheduled to testify during the trial but have not been seen since.

The missing men, Leroy Collins and Henry Lee Loggins, reportedly saw Till in the hands of his kidnapers. Till was the nephew of two members of the CIO Steelworkers.

Human Relations Dir. Arthur Chapin of the New Jersey CIO Council, in a letter to New Jersey congressmen asked them to press Atty.-Gen. Brownell for prosecution of those guilty of denying civil rights to Negroes in Mississippi.

HE CITED a little-known section of the Constitution—Art. 14, Sec. 2—which excludes those who are prevented from voting, for any but a legitimate reason, from being included in the population basis for congressional representation.

On behalf of the State CIO, he called on the New Jersey delegation to support a resolution at the reconvening of Congress reducing the number of House seats allotted to such states.

'Time To Call A Halt'—

O'Connor Defies McCarthyism In Trial On Contempt Charge

"I thought the time had come to call a halt to an inquisition, an invasion of the privacy of individual citizens. The First Amendment forbids such inquisitions."

Thus spoke Harvey O'Connor, former publicity director of the CIO Oil Workers, in federal district court for the District of Columbia, as he took the stand last week as the only witness in his own defense against a charge of criminal contempt of Congress.

O'Connor, 58-year-old author, was hauled before the old McCarthy Senate subcommittee in July, 1953, informed that some of his books were on the shelves of U. S. Information Agency libraries abroad, and asked, *"Were you at the time you wrote those books a member of the Communist conspiracy?"*

O'Connor defied McCarthy's subcommittee. He challenged its jurisdiction, since it was supposed to investigate government operations, to broaden its scope to investigate private citizens.

He asserted, in addition, the protections of the First Amendment for freedom of speech and thought.

HE HAS REPEATEDLY and publicly denied that he was ever a member of the Communist Party.

But he pointblank refused to answer questions relating to any of his thoughts, ideas and affiliations when subjected to what he deemed the improper "inquisition" by McCarthy. He flatly rejected McCarthy's virtual invitations to him to invoke the Fifth Amendment giving him protection against self-incrimination.

He was indicted on the contempt charge by a grand jury.

The two-and-a-half-day trial took place before Judge Joseph C. McGarraghy in the resplendent dignity of the new Federal Court Building in Washington. O'Connor waived his right to a jury trial, leaving decision on both the law and the facts to the judge.

McGarraghy, a square-faced, quickly smiling man, is a conservative Republican, a passionate pro-Taft delegate to the 1952 Republican National Convention, appointed to the district bench by Pres. Eisenhower last year.

CHIEF WITNESS for the prosecution was McCarthy himself, claiming from the witness stand that his subcommittee had jurisdiction to question anyone about anything to assist in "drafting legislation," shouting repeated accusations that O'Connor was a "known Communist, a paid Communist functionary."

Judge McGarraghy allowed most of these shouted accusations to remain in the record despite objections by O'Connor's counsel, Gerhard P. Van Arkel and Leonard Boudin, that they were pure hearsay and irrelevant.

McCarthy was heavily cross-examined but refused to grant that in effect he had tried to set himself up as censor of books or authors. He said he thought books "unfairly criticizing" the late Pres. Roosevelt and Gen. George P. Marshall should not be in U. S. libraries abroad but conceded that he himself thought

HARVEY O'CONNOR
His is a free speech question.

Roosevelt "was responsible for Pearl Harbor" and that his own violent attacks on Marshall should not be "censored" from the Congressional Record or the libraries.

THE HIGH SPOTS of the trial came when O'Connor himself took the stand for both direct and cross-examination.

Asked to tell Judge McGarraghy why he refused to answer McCarthy, the defendant stated his credo of American freedom:

"I had been reading in the press, with growing concern, the operations of the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations.

"When I was asked about my political beliefs and associations, I declined to answer. The question invades the privacy of the citizen.

"The citizen may well inquire into the political beliefs and associations of an elected official or candidate. But when the elected official presumes to inquire into the political beliefs and associations of private citizens, the whole base of democracy is subverted. The public servant has made himself into the public master—a totalitarian concept.

"An author has no special immunities but he has a peculiar responsibility to assert the principle of the freedom of the press. If I had violated any law in my writings, I was responsible to the law enforcement agencies and not to a congressional committee. I placed these objections in the record."

A dramatic moment came when Prosecutor William Hitz, Assistant U. S. District Attorney, asked O'Connor whether he "would now object to answering the (McCarthy) question."

"I took my stand before the committee on principle," said O'Connor, "and I would like to take my stand on principle here. *Nevertheless I realize that I am in a court of law. I will answer the question if the court directs.*"

Said Judge McGarraghy softly in the tense courtroom quiet, peering directly at O'Connor seated beneath the American flag, *"You do not need to answer the question."* Turning to Prosecutor Hitz, McGarraghy stated flatly, *"It is not relevant."*

O'Connor's lawyers moved for a verdict of acquittal on both the law and the facts.

McCARTHY'S subcommittee, being charged with inquiry into government operations and fiscal matters, had not proved in court any authority to ask O'Connor, a private citizen, a "vague" question about "Communist conspiracy" which had "no rational connection" with the subcommittee's work, they argued.

Judge McGarraghy postponed decision on the motion for acquittal and Hitz' motion for conviction pending consideration of written briefs to be presented.

On The Witness Stand, Joe Is Changed, Humble Man

SOME two-and-a-half years after he began his skid from power by launching violent attacks on U. S. Information Agency libraries, Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) appeared in an unusual role.

This time he was a witness under control of a federal judge, a witness trying to vindicate his power to investigate Harvey O'Connor, a private citizen, as well as government officials legally responsible to Congress.

No longer was he a committee chairman free to browbeat, terrorize and bellow at persons haled before him.

Behind him was the vote of the Republican Senate in the 83rd Congress to *"censure"* and *"condemn"* his conduct. Behind was the repudiation this year when he tried to undermine Pres. Eisenhower's leadership before the Geneva conference—and got just four Senate votes including his own.

Now Eisenhower is sick in Denver and the "battle of the books" flared up again in the trial of O'Connor, who defied McCarthy long before the Administration found courage to defy him or the Senate to "condemn" him.

McCarthy testified against O'Connor, said Prosecutor Hitz, "under subpena." But the senator may well have thought that the accident of illness might result in political changes permitting him to rise again.

Judge McGarraghy, presiding at the trial, gave McCarthy what seemed more latitude than ordinary witnesses are given to string out answers, make speeches, shout accusations of the type he has never dared utter except under congressional or courtroom immunity.

BUT TWICE McGarraghy smacked McCarthy down, struck an impertinent answer from the record, halted an attempted speech. Said McCarthy humbly each time, *"I'm sorry, Your Honor."*

In a courtroom, bound like any other man by the rules forbidding contempt of the judicial process, McCarthy seemed a somewhat chastened—if physically fattened—wraith of the once-powerful committee chairman.

Jobs-For-Handicapped Drive Gets CIO Backing To Strengthen Nation

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther last week strongly endorsed the objectives of National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week and hailed the occasion as a "necessary prod to the American conscience."

The physically handicapped "do not seek our sympathy," Reuther declared, but "only an opportunity equal to that of their fellow workers—the opportunity to prove their ability."

Reuther's statement was issued just after the American Federation for the Physically Handicapped, Inc., announced its campaign for voluntary gifts to a fund to establish an AFPH Institute for Human Engineering in Florida.

THE FEDERATION, according to Pres. Paul A. Strachan, is seeking to buy at a fair price some 14,000 acres in the federal government's Withlacoochee Land Utilization Project.

There it hopes to create colleges and institutes where handicapped persons could receive needed medical and therapeutic treatment, education and training in economic activities and scientific help in work placement.

Some 40 million Americans suffer some degree of "handicap," Strachan said, and about nine million are "severely handicapped," needing medical treatment and special training to qualify for jobs in which the handicaps are not a disabling factor.

CIO SUPPORTS DRIVE—Thomas H. Burke (left), CIO Legislative Dept. congressional liaison chief, greets Pres. Paul Strachan of American Federation for the Physically Handicapped at Washington dinner marking Employ-the-Handicapped Week.

Reuther declared that to implement the basic American principles of fair play, "we must aid the physically handicapped through rehabilitation opportunities and facilities which are badly needed."

"It is an investment in preserving American's most precious resource—her people," he said.

"Having provided rehabilitation and retraining, we must change the hiring habits of certain employers who persist in giving only lip-service to the American principle of equality.

"There should be no necessity" for a "reminder" about this principle, Reuther said, "but in practice millions are discriminated against for purely artificial reasons of physical handicap" as well as for race or religious belief. He added:

"The CIO pledges itself to continue a two-pronged battle to aid America's physically handicapped—for adequate appropriations and authorization for rehabilitation facilities and equal opportunity for all in our land."

Dividends Set 8-Month High

THE COUNTRY'S stockholders lived higher on the hog in the first eight months of 1955 than in any previous comparable period, the Commerce Dept. reported last week.

August dividends paid by corporations reporting publicly boosted the eight-month total to $5.5 billion, the highest on record. Last year it amounted to $5.1 billion.

The Commerce Dept. said that nearly all manufacturing and all non-manufacturing firms joined in the drive that set the new high. Manufacturers' payments were 7% higher than in the first eight months of last year, with sharpest advances reported in the transportation equipment and non-ferrous metals fields.

3 CIO, AFL Members Leave For Year's Study At Oxford

THREE union members who won scholarships to study in Britain were recently guests of honor at a bon voyage dinner in New York City.

The trio won scholarships to study nine months at Ruskin College, an Oxford unit which was founded to give British workers who did not go to college an opportunity for an education.

The lucky men are Don Hassett, Newburgh, N. Y., of Local 898 of the CIO Textile Workers; Angelo Bruzzone, Berkeley, Calif., of Local 302 of the AFL Teamsters; and Thomas O'Brien, Chicago, of Local 130 of the AFL Plumbers.

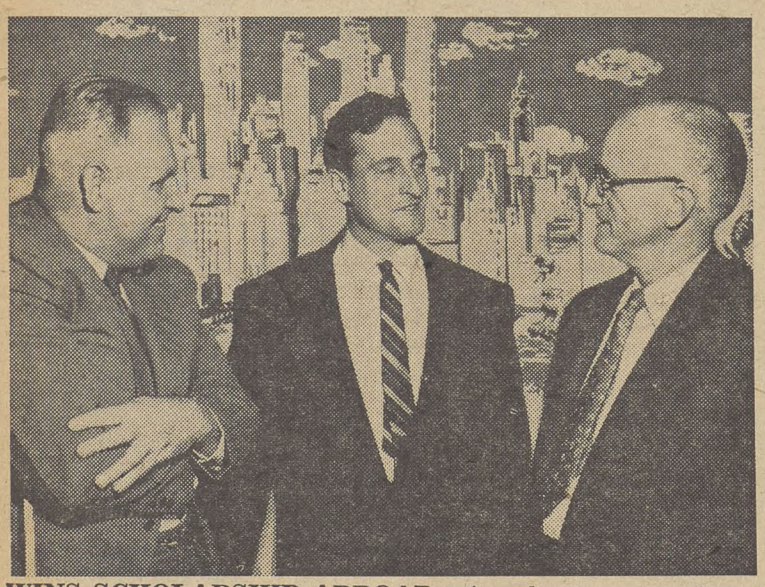
The dinner was sponsored by the CIO Dept. of Education and Research, and the AFL Dept. of Education. It was attended by 24 representatives of CIO, AFL, American Labor Education Service and the Institute of Intl. Education.

Vice Pres. Einar Nielsen of the Danish Federation of Trade Unions said that the international exchange of union member-students aids the cause of peace. Nielsen is in this country for United Nations meetings.

SIR ROBERT Mayer, British philantropist, sponsored the program under which 35 American trade union members have studied at Ruskin in nine years.

The awards are made by a committee consisting of George Guernsey, CIO associate director of education; John Connors, AFL education director; Mark Starr, AFL Ladies Garment Workers; Eleanor Coit, ALES, and Harold Taylor, president of Sarah Lawrence College.

The deadline for applications for next year's scholarships is May 1, 1956.



WINS SCHOLARSHIP ABROAD—Angelo Bruzzone (center), Berkeley, Calif., member of AFL Teamsters, won a scholarship at Ruskin College. Others are George Guernsey (left), CIO associate director of education, and AFL Education Dir. John Connors.

Give A Buck To PAC —The Job You Save May Be Your Own

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

IN MANY CASES, auto insurance rates went up again this year, notably in the growing suburban areas. But there are new trends that can help car owners stave off some of the high insurance costs levied on them.

Group Coverage On Auto Insurance?

For the first time a large group of consumers is investigating the possibility of buying auto insurance on a group basis as labor and other groups now buy hospital and life insurance.

The Oregon State AFL has proposed that each large group within the federation make available to its members auto insurance which may be purchased directly from an insurance company—or labor could form its own concern. Each group would receive dividends based on its accident record. If a group is able to reduce accidents among its members, they would receive a substantial dividend.

While one company (Nationwide Mutual, formerly Farm Bureau) and several individual agents have been exploring possibilities of offering group auto insurance, this is the first time buyers themselves have taken the initiative to cut costs and solve some of the present bitterness between car owners and insurers.

The fact is that almost half the price you pay for auto insurance goes to selling and administration expenses and profit, and only slightly over 50c of your premium dollar is used to pay claims. This is the real reason rates have jumped so high in recent years.

The companies have blamed the number of accidents and the increased size of claims (it now costs more to repair damaged cars). *But every time actual payouts go up, premium rates have increased approximately twice as much to take care of the industry's expenses.* A dollar of increased payout means two bucks more on your insurance bill. In contrast, group buying of sickness and life insurance has reduced costs as much as 50% below individual policies.

BECAUSE OF HIGH RATES, more buyers have been seeking auto insurance from "direct writers," who sell through their own agents, over the counter or by mail, rather than through brokers. As a result, more insurers, including some full-rate companies, have launched cut-rate subsidiary companies who sell directly at lower rates. The news that a large group like the Oregon AFL is studying group buying is certain to hasten the industry's efforts to bring down costs.

Some readers have legitimate gripes against various insurance companies because some firms from time to time have engaged in sprees of discontinuing insurance for policy-holders who put in a series of claims, which, even if small, are expensive to handle.

The companies argue that these drivers raise rates for more careful ones. But they have been quite wrong in this approach, have failed to educate their policy-holders in the need for care, have in some cases got panicky over an outbreak of claims that soon ironed themselves out, and have not realized that the real trouble is their own traditionally high-cost business methods. However, some companies have since ameliorated their abrupt approach.

Generally the lower a company's charges, the more selective it is about whom it will insure, and the more determined to fend off exaggerated claims.

LIABILITY INSURANCE is a car-owner's real need; not collision insurance. Liability insurance protects you against ruinous damage suits, while collision insurance protects only up to the market value of your car, and is costly for this comparatively small protection.

Especially beware auto insurance sold by car dealers and finance companies. Dealers may indicate you are required to get insurance from them. Actually it is illegal in most states to make financing conditional on buying insurance.

Insurance sold by finance companies and dealers is often high cost, but even worse, it covers generally only the finance company's interest in the car, and does not protect you against liability suits.

(Copyright 1955 by Sidney Margolius)

'Prospects Bright' For Curb On Polio, Health Chief Says

"PROSPECTS are bright" for early and "effective control" of polio through use of the Salk vaccine, according to Surgeon Gen. Leonard A. Scheele.

The head of the U. S. Public Health Service set next year as a target date for curbing infantile paralysis.

His report indicated considerable progress in the past year, despite a welter of GOP Administration confusion when the Salk vaccine was announced and the government's failure to set up an effective vaccine distribution program.

Scheele, speaking in Detroit, said he is "very optimistic" about stopping polio because of the "very encouraging" results from mass immunization with the Salk vaccine in recent months. He said the polio rate among vaccinated children was from 25% to 50% lower than among children who didn't get shots.

Dr. Jonas E. Salk, discoverer of the vaccine, reported progress in developing a more potent vaccine which will be "100% effective."

The Public Health Service announced earlier that it was releasing an additional 2.6 million Salk vaccine doses for early inoculations.

Basil O'Connor, head of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, said that agency will have enough vaccine to complete second shots for about seven million school youngsters this fall.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

THE CIO for the past 10 years has been involved in one of the toughest organizing campaigns ever waged by the labor movement. I am referring specifically to our concerted efforts throughout the South.

Through the foresight of the late Phillip Murray, Van A. Bittner and Allan Haywood, as well as other CIO leaders, we began our effort to organize the unorganized workers of the South, despite the vicious opposition of employers and suspicion of the workers.

Every campaign conducted down through the years has been a difficult one and the accomplishments of CIO have been due in large part to the courage and fortitude of the directors and organizers, who despite killings, beatings and intimidation, carried on.

I want to take this opportunity to thank and commend our southern staff for the exceptional job they have done down through the years against overwhelming odds. The difficulties they have had to face has been a true test of their dedication of bringing better wages, working conditions and security to the workers of the South.

WE HAVE MADE IMPORTANT GAINS throughout the South and CIO is a respected and accepted part of many communities; however, the big job is still before us. We must redouble our efforts to organize the unorganized, wipe out wage differentials, eliminate the runaway shops and change company owned towns.

The task in the South, more than ever, is of primary importance because it has been amply demonstrated to hold what we have, we must continue to grow.

Our job in the South must be given priority in any future organizing plans, to organize the unorganized.

CIO Rep. Elmer Chatak reports an important election victory for the CIO Furniture Workers at the Modecraft Co., Inc., Muncy, Pa. The workers involved voted for UFWA-CIO by better than a 2 to 1 majority. Brother Chatak was ably assisted in conducting this drive by CIO Rep. James Sweeney and UFWA Rep. Tony Vetrone.

CIO REG. DIR. MICHAEL MANN reports the following recent CIO election victories in Reg. 2: Davis Engineering Corp., Elizabeth, N. J., CIO Electrical Workers 59, no union 2; New Jersey Flour Mills Co., Clifton, N. J., Bakery & Confectionery, CIO, over the AFL Grain Millers by a convincing vote.

Dir. Carey E. Haigler of the CIO Joint Organizing Committee reports that the CIO Paperworkers won an important election at the Gaylord Container Corp., Houston, Tex., over the AFL Pulp & Sulphite Workers. CIO Rep. Clyde Brock is to be commended for his excellent handling of this drive. He was ably assisted by UPA-CIO Reg. Dir. George McGrew in bringing about this victory.

In an election among the engineers and firemen employed at the Nestle Milk Co., Maryville, O., the Retail & Wholesale Union was victorious. The Mid-Ohio Electric Co., Columbus, O., agreed to recognize the IUE-CIO. The CIO Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers conducted a successful drive at the Glastic Corp., South Euclid, O. Workers at Dornbach Furnace & Foundry, Cleveland, O., favored the CIO Auto Workers. These victories were all reported from Reg. 6, by CIO Reg. Dir. George DeNucci.

Fact Finders On Pennsy Get More Time

ANOTHER three more weeks for a presidential fact-finding board to investigate the CIO Transport Workers' grievance deadlock with the Pennsylvania Railroad has been granted by Pres. Eisenhower.

From his sick bed in Denver, the President extended from Oct. 1 to Oct. 21 the period for the emergency board's investigation.

TWU, which represents some 35,000 non-operating workers, has protested failure of the Pennsylvania to settle grievances which have accumulated over the past six years.

AS THE BOARD'S hearing began in Philadelphia, TWU Atty. John F. O'Donnell asked the fact-finders to recommend that the railroad pay a "reasonable amount" toward a health and welfare fund. The union is seeking a company-paid health and life insurance program.

The TWU's Railroad Div. also has begun separate contract negotiations with the Pennsylvania. Union proposals include a 25c an hour pay increase and a 30-hour week.

$691,000 In Ford Pension Checks Paid

RETROACTIVE pension checks totaling $691,720 have been sent 9661 members of the CIO Auto Workers on retirement from the Ford Motor Co. as a result of improvements in the recently negotiated contract, according to Dir. Ken Bannon of the union's Ford Dept.

The agreement boosted monthly benefits from $1.75 to $2.25 per year of service and was retroactive to June 1. In addition, the 30-year limitation on pension credits was lifted.

The settlement increased payments from the Ford pension fund by approximately $185,000 a month, or nearly $2.25 million a year.

Ford Contract Umpire Named

Dr. Charles C. Killingsworth has been named a substitute umpire for the CIO Auto Workers-Ford Motor Co. contract. He is head of the Michigan State University economics department.

'Don't Buy Scab Sugar,' Benson Told

THE GOVERNMENT has been urged not to purchase sugar from Godchaux Sugars, Inc., whose refinery in Reserve, La., has been struck since Apr. 14 by more than 900 CIO Packinghouse Workers.

UPWA-CIO Pres. Ralph Helstein asked Agriculture Sec. Benson to insure that no Godchaux-made sugar is bought by the Commodity Stabilization Service for disposal outside the U. S.

The federal agency is preparing to implement a congressional order to buy 100,000 tons of sugar for overseas disposition.

"WE FEEL CERTAIN," Helstein wrote Benson, "that American citizens, both union and non-union, would strongly resent the Commodity Stabilization Service's giving support to the anti-union, strikebreaking attempts of the Godchaux company at a time when the workers in that area are waging a life and death struggle to win a decent standard of living for themselves and all workers throughout the South."

Benson was asked to *"see that money from American taxpayers is not used to finance Godchaux's union-wrecking program."*

STATEMENT REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946 (Title 39, United States Code, Section 233) SHOWING THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION OF

THE CIO NEWS, published weekly at Washington, D. C., for 1955.

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, Congress of Industrial Organizations, 718 Jackson Pl., N.W., Washington, D. C.; Editor, Henry C. Fleisher, 718 Jackson Pl., N.W., Washington, D. C.; Managing editor, William Millis, 718 Jackson Pl., N.W., Washington, D. C.; Business manager, none.

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3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. Paragraphs 2 and 3 include, in cases where the stockholders or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting; also the statements in the two paragraphs show the affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner.

5. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was: (This information is required from daily, weekly, semi-weekly, and triweekly newspapers only.) 107,921.

HENRY C. FLEISHER
(Signature of editor)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 14th day of September, 1955.
[SEAL] Josephine M. Carney
(My commission expires July 31, 1958.)

CIO on ABC
Monday thru Friday
John W. Vandercook
AND THE NEWS

TWUA Gains 24c Hike In 300 Dyeing Plants

SIXTEEN THOUSAND CIO Textile Workers last week ended a four-hour strike with a contract bringing a 24c an hour increase over the next three years. They are employed in 300 dyeing and finishing plants in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

At the same time, the TWUA-CIO policy committee accepted contract proposals for a 6c hourly increase for 2000 dye plant workers in New England.

Dir. William Gordon of the union's dyeing and finishing division said the 24c increase will give workers a 12c boost immediately, 6c more on Oct. 1, 1956, and another 6c on Oct. 1, 1957.

The new contract also provides for an additional paid holiday, bringing the total to seven, and an increase in the company-financed pension plan.

NEGOTIATIONS were carried on in New York, where the strike was called at midnight on the expiration of the old agreement.

Gordon said workers in two special categories received an additional 5c an hour. The pension plan improvements was raised from $4 a month to $5 per employe and will be increased by $1 next year and again in 1957.

The union official said the new agreement will bring an *"era of better relations"* to the dyeing and finishing end of the textile industry.

'Bribery' In Cord Plant Vote Charged

THE NLRB has scheduled hearings on charges by the CIO Textile Workers that "outright bribery" of some employes caused the union to lose an election at the U. S. Rubber Co. tire cord plant in Shelbyville, Tenn.

Two weeks before the election, which went 394 to 365 against TWUA, the firm gave some workers wage boosts of about $2 a day. Two weeks after the vote the increases were wiped out.

The "increase" was handled through rearranging individual piece rates and work schedules.

TWUA also charged the company with taking over, in effect, the conduct of the election. What purported to be official information on the election was put out by the company and thoroughly confused many workers.

AMONG INCIDENTS at the actual voting, some union supporters stated they were pushed and mauled by company officials when they went to ballot.

In the 17 years the firm has operated its mill in Shelbyville it never paid double time to anyone forced to work on a holiday. With the election coming up, the policy changed and the plant operated on Labor Day with workers getting double time.

TWUA has also reported several cases of dismissal for union activity and assaults on union officials and supporters. At least once, a crew distributing leaflets at the plant gates was pelted with rotten eggs and over-ripe fruit by company stooges stationed on the plant roof.

UAW Okays Pact At American

The recently-negotiated guaranteed wage contract with American Motors Co. has been approved by more than 80% of the 24,000 members of the CIO Auto Workers covered by the agreement.

Hells Canyon Plea Rejected

APPLICATION for a new hearing on the Hells Canyon dam and power project has been turned down by the Federal Power Commission, in another ruling favoring the Idaho Power Co.

The FPC denied a bid by the National Hells Canyon Association, the National Rural Electric Co-operative Association and eight Pacific Northwest public utility districts for another hearing. The power agency has authorized licensing Idaho Power to build at Hells Canyon.

The protesting organizations have indicated they will appeal the FPC's decision to the U. S. Court of Appeals.

CWA Gains Pay Hike To $5 In New Michigan Bell Pact

A 90-MINUTE strike brought the CIO Communications Workers its second contract settlement with a Bell System operating company in a new pact with Michigan Bell last week.

Basic pay increases ranging from $2.50 to $5 weekly were secured for 16,600 workers at an annual cost to the firm of $5.7 million. There were numerous town and job reclassifications in the new agreement.

In the Detroit area peak rates are now $108.50 for top plant craft workers and $67.50 for top rate operators, the highest operator rate in the Bell System.

Negotiations are in progress with other units of the operating companies around the nation, with several moving closer to the type of settlement reached with Ohio and Michigan Bell.

The parent American Telephone & Telegraph Co. received higher dividends from Chesapeake & Potomac Co., one of the units with whom CWA-CIO is negotiating. Dividends to A. T. & T. from C. & P. totaled $5.4 million in the 12 months ended with August, an increase of $600,000 from the preceding period.

C. & P.'s net income in August was $544,123 or 21.4% above the same month last year. The monthly dividend to A. T. & T. was stepped up to $525,000 in August from the $400,000 of the year before.

NMU Tackles Troubles Of A Sick Industry

By FRED ROSS

IMPRESSIVE contract gains were hailed and the problems of a sick merchant marine were frankly faced by some 500 delegates to the 10th convention of the CIO Maritime Union in New York City.

Faced by a huge poster proclaiming the benefits of a united labor movement, the delegates tackled many problems on the industry, legislative and political fronts after Pres. Joseph Curran said:

"Since the end of the Korean emergency, the American merchant marine has again been permitted to dwindle into a state of crisis. This results from the shipowner's greed, the public's indifference and the shortsightedness of the agencies of government."

He lashed the hiring halls for longshoremen maintained in New York City by the New York-New Jersey Waterfront Commission.

They have "not only not solved anything, but have created greater friction, and no peace has come to the waterfront as

A RANK-AND-FILE delegate to the NMU convention, Leroy Holliman (center) of the Enid Victory crew, is greeted by Pres. Joseph Curran (left) and Sec. John B. McDougall. In right photo, delegates view poster listing impressive insurance and other benefit gains. The convention also hailed recent contract improvements.

'Dem Bums Had A Fan At The Mike

Convention business did not prevent NMU-CIO Pres. Joseph Curran, himself a Dodgers fan, from announcing the score during the progress of the final World Series game.

Some cheers and some boos greeted his announcement that the Brooklyn team was leading. There were lusty cheers from the Dodgers fans when somebody brought the news that the Brooks had won the series. The Yankee fans maintained a stony silence.

the result of government interference," Curran said.

He hailed the NMU decision to live with the Taft-Hartley Law in order to maintain its hiring halls, a decision which brought sharp criticism from two other union officers, Treas. M. Hedley Stone and Vice Pres. Adrian L. Duffy.

This led the convention to approve by 353 to 80 vote the conclusion of the officers' report committee condemning the two officers. Eighteen abstained from voting.

"When the majority of the membership vote in favor of a policy, that is the policy of the union," the committee said in part. "Your committee must, however, express condemnation for those or any officers who set themselves above the will of the membership."

The president of the 40,000-member NMU lashed the AFL Sailors Union for signing West Coast contracts undercutting the 40-hour week which the CIO union fought hard and long to establish.

Curran has headed the NMU ever since 1937 when the union was founded in a rank-and-file revolt against another AFL union.

Stresses '56 Elections

Turning to the crucial presidential election next year, Curran said:

"I think that in 1956 we will have one of the most important political years we have ever had.

"I think that the forces who want to see big business back minding its store instead of running government will have a great deal to say in the 1956 elections, in electing a man and a Congress that will represent the people more than they do today."

The convention hailed the union's gains, particularly an employment security agreement with the East and Gulf Coasts shipowners, which is the industry's guaranteed annual wage plan. The shipowners are contributing to the fund while a management-union board of trustees decides what benefits shall be paid to unemployed seamen.

Technology Grows

The delegates called for a 35-hour week to meet the threat of automation at sea. A resolution said:

"In our industry we are aware of a growing technology. Ships are getting bigger, faster and more efficient. Yet we do not know what tomorrow holds."

They also commended Curran for his work as a member of the AFL-CIO Unity Committee and instructed delegates to the CIO and the merger conventions "to work and vote for the adoption of the committee's program."

The delegates asked for legislation to halt the transfer of merchant ships to foreign flags, maintenance of the U. S. Marine Hospital program and of the law requiring that half of U. S. aid for foreign countries be carried in American ships and enactment of a series of laws to build up the merchant marine.

Resolutions on civil rights legislation and on federal aid for education were unanimously adopted after a lively discussion.

To be able to meet NMU's various problems, the convention sent to membership referendum a series of proposals for streamlining the union's structure.

These include the establishment of three national representatives to take over the functions of the port committee, which would be abolished.

Another proposal on which the membership will vote would combine the offices of secretary and treasurer. A referendum also will be held on a constitutional amendment to clarify the succession of officers in the event of the resignation, death or removal of the president, secretary-treasurer or vice president.

Reuther Hails Gains Of NMU

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther expressed confidence that the National Maritime Union will be true to its traditional militant and liberal unionism in the merger labor movement. Unable to be present, he sent the following message:

"The NMU has a long and proud history of trade union achievement — a history which has been underscored by your collective bargaining achievements of this year.

"As we go down the road to labor unity, now only two short months away, I know that the officers of the NMU and the spirit of your great union will play an important role in making the AFL and CIO a liberal, progressive, militant labor federation."

Expanded Drive On Rivers Urged

INSPIRED by the success of the year-old Rivers Joint Organizing Committee, the CIO Maritime Union convention called for the "expansion" of RJOC organizing activities under the merged labor movement.

RJOC consists of NMU-CIO, the AFL Masters, Mates & Pilots and the CIO Marine Engineers, whose Pres. Herbert Daggett was warmly greeted by the delegates along with Pres. William Steinberg of the CIO Radio Association.

NMU-CIO Pres. Joseph Curran said that RJOC "has proved conclusively that, to organize the river vessels, a tripartite approach is absolutely essential."

"This the committee managed to do, despite skepticism of some critics who said the three organizations could not work together," he said.

"CIO-AFL unity is an accomplished fact on the rivers, and its effectiveness can be judged from the results.

"The staff assigned to the committee contacted the officers and crew of 31 different companies plying the rivers. Recognition has been gained and contracts signed by all three participating unions with six different companies. Progress is continuing among other companies."

The success of RJOC and the potentialities for continued organizing gains were stressed by NMU-CIO Vice Pres. Steve Federoff and Frank Bruno, acting NMU port agent at St. Louis, who is on the RJOC.

Bruno said that about 60% of the crews of the river vessels—or some 5000 persons—are unorganized. The NMU now has on the river boats some 2000 members, who were represented by some 40 delegates at the convention.

FOUR WOMEN delegates are happy to be at the convention. They are, from left, Nellie Kinchus, Elizabeth Burns, Irene Jurlina and Ann Herron.

RIVER VESSEL delegates listen attentively as women staffers of United Seamen's Service give an explanation of the organization's program.

IUE Prepares For Westinghouse Strike

—See Page 2

Give a Buck to PAC

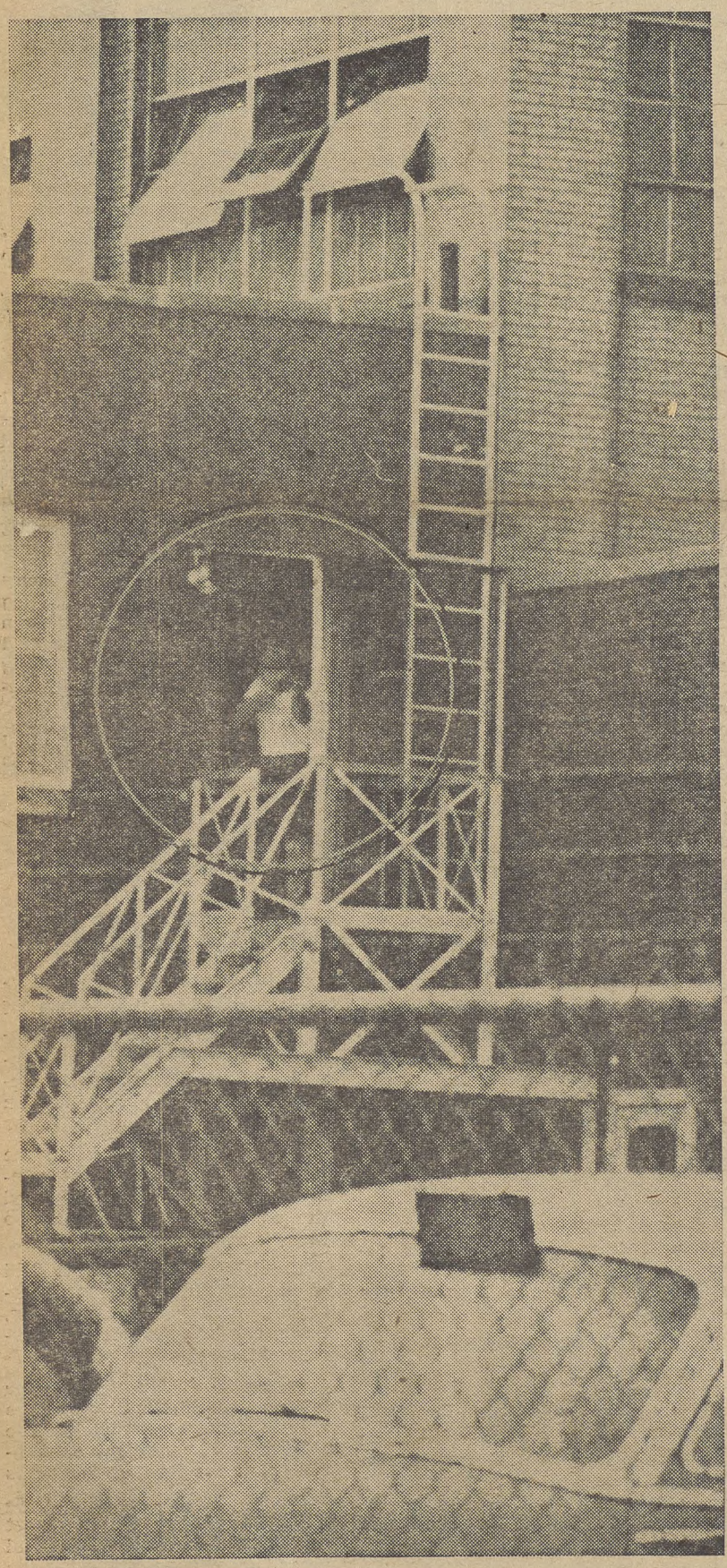
The CIO News

Official Weekly Publication, Congress of Industrial Organizations

Washington, D. C., October 17, 1955 82 Vol. 18, No. 42

GOP Governor Calls Out Troops

—See Page 3



'The Stone Age' At Perfect Circle— Strikebreaker at Perfect Circle Co. foundry in New Castle, Ind., draws bead with rifle from company plant (circled in first photo) on CIO Auto Workers outside the fence in foreground. Eight persons were wounded; a big load of rifles and carbines was seized by State Police inside the plant. GOP Gov. Craig then moved in National Guard, declared full martial law. Guardsman on tank (top right) tries on gas mask outside plant. A member of UAW-CIO Local 156 pickets (lower right photo) while two soldiers and armored car are nearby. Scabs re-entered plant under troops' protection. (Story Page 3)

50,000 In IUE Get Set For Westinghouse Strike

MORE THAN 50,000 members of the CIO Electrical Workers were set to strike early this week at Westinghouse plants throughout the country.

A strike has been authorized for Oct. 17 by the IUE-CIO Westinghouse Conference Board under terms of a contract which provides that right after Oct. 15.

Principal issues are an adequate wage increase and "ground rules" for management time studies of day workers, over both of which the union has a contractural right to walk out.

The latter issue caused a three-day strike throughout the chain last month.

The Conference Board rejected a company offer of a five-year contract, pointing out the inadequacy of the wage proposal.

The IUE countered with a 15c an hour across the board demand plus wage inequity adjustments, and a program of ground rules on the time studies.

The union pointed out that the company's proposed contract is worth only 10c an hour in the first year, compared with 18.75c for the first year in the union's agreement with General Electric and 21c for that period in the General Motors settlement.

The Westinghouse proposal for the settlement of the other issue was called a one-sided proposal which provided no long range solution other than constant strikes.

In rejecting the proposal, IUE-CIO Pres. James B. Carey, who is CIO secretary-treasurer, and Chairman Robert Nellis of the Conference Board, issued a statement which said in part:

"As a cure for its temporary embarrassment in 1955 (profits not as high as was hoped), the company wants a contract for five years, without offering any changes in the collective bargaining agreement that the union's experience shows are necessary.

"For example, the collective bargaining agreement provides no methods for settling unresolved grievances except to strike.

"Westinghouse is the only major organized company in the United States that refuses to provide for arbitration of unsettled grievances when the union requests it!

"Their offer means, among other things, that there will be no change of any kind unless the union accepts a five-year agreement with practically no improvements in the terms of the collective bargaining agreement itself."

Stalling On Pay Forces California CWA Strike

ON THE SAME DAY that the Bell System announced the highest earnings in its history, some 23,000 of its employes refused to accept a sub-standard contract offer and went on strike.

The strike by CIO Communications Workers is on in Northern California and Nevada against Pacific Telephone and Telegraph, one of the Bell's System's largest money-makers.

The CWA-CIO represents employes in all four P. T. & T. departments. This is the first time in union history that all departments—accounting, commercial, plant and traffic—have been on strike at the same time.

Usually, because of differences in contract expiration dates, one of the groups has been on strike, with the remainder respecting the picket lines. This time all contracts had expired.

AS THE WALKOUT began, the company upped its wage offer, but the proposed increases were below the levels established in CWA-CIO contracts just negotiated with other Bell System companies.

Meantime CWA-CIO signed a new contract with Illinois Bell covering 11,000 operators and associated clerical workers in the out-state area.

Across-the-board pay hikes of $2.50 a week were won for all except in the lowest wage zone. The latter won a general increase of $2 now. Next February those at the starting rate will receive a $1.50 increase and others a $1 hike.

Earnings Up

Consolidated net income of AT&T, parent of the Bell telephone system, zoomed in the third quarter to $169,707,388 or $3.25 a share. In comparison, earnings were $141,573,310 or $2.95 a share a year ago.

Net income for the year ended Aug. 31, totaled $644,002,284 or $12.68 a share, compared with $539,083,816 or $11.84 a share in the previous 12 months.

SHUT DOWN SOLID—Members of CIO Textile Workers Local 1085 walk picket line at Columbian Rope Co. plant, Auburn, N. Y. Company effort to grant different wage increases and health insurance benefits to workers in different plant divisions are a major strike issue.

Bargaining Session Set By OCAW

A GENERAL wage increase for all oil industry workers will be discussed by the Bargaining Policy Committee of the CIO Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers at a meeting in Kansas City, Mo., on Nov. 12.

Pres. O. A. Knight said he could not predict what the committee will decide to do about a wage proposal.

"This is for the committee to decide," he said. "I will present all the facts I have to members of the committee; I will make certain suggestions which I do not care to discuss publicly at this time. The committee will then have full authority to determine our course of action."

THE COMMITTEE at its last meeting in early March, agreed to accept a general wage increase af about 10c an hour for oil workers and indicated that it would review the wage situation later this year.

The committee consists of 16 members of the union's executive board, 16 alternate board members, 16 district directors and six administrative officers.

Machine Gun Okay Rejected For Kohler

THE WISCONSIN Assembly has defeated a proposal to legalize possession of illegal weapons now held by the Kohler Village, Wis., police.

The village near Sheboygan is operated by Kohler Co., plumbing fixture firm, where the CIO Auto Workers have been on strike 19 months.

The proposal was made by Speaker Catlin (R.), author of a law curbing PAC.

The executive board of UAW-CIO Local 833 called on State Atty-Gen. Thompson and Dist. Atty. Weber of Sheboygan County to seize the weapons.

"By its decisive action and its overwhelming vote," the board said, "the Assembly has clearly indicated that it believes the present law—which does not permit village police to have machine guns—is a good law."

Fireballer Johnny Podres—

Strong Arm Of Dodgers Is A CIO Ore Miner

By HARRY CONN
Press Associates—PAI

FROM the depth of subterranean ore mines to the mad height of the Brooklyn World Series heroism is the story of a member of the CIO Steelworkers.

Fireballer Johnny Podres, who electrified baseball fandom with his two victories over the New York Yankees in the series, is a member of USWA Local 3670 in Mineville, N. Y. He's an ore miner at the Republic Steel mine.

Podre's two World Series wins, including a breath-taking game at Yankee Stadium, will rank him among baseball's greats. His sharp control and change of pace in the seventh game kept the Yankees off balance and he shut them out 2 to 0.

THE FANS who worship Brooklyn's "Bums" will never forget Podres. His strong arm enabled the Dodgers to capture their first world championship in eight tries over a period of 47 years. And Johnny, only 23, expects to be on that pitching mound for a long time.

Still very much a part of him, however, is the mine and his union. For Johnny comes from a long line of ore miners, residing in and around Mineville. His home really is in Witherbee, just a pop fly from Mineville.

Podres's grandfather retired five years ago after 40 years' service, but his father, Joseph, 44, is still actively employed at Republic with 27 years' service.

THE SOUTHPAW hurler is the oldest of four children—his two brothers and a sister are still in school. He was signed by an alert Dodger scout during his last year in high school and spent one year on Class "C" ball, where he won 21 games. Then he went up to Montreal in the International League.

In 1953 he was called up to the Dodgers. That year at 21 he became one of the youngest pitchers ever to start a World Series game. That one he lost to the Yankees 11 to 7. This year it was a different story as he emerged the top hero among many heroic teammates.

JOHNNY PODRES
There's joy in Mineville

When he's back home Johnny gets a big kick out of mingling with the miners and talking shop. However, the people around Mineville like to talk batting averages, earned runs and baseball averages.

As a union member or as a baseball great, Johnny Podres is okay by them.

Job Figures Drop In Seasonal Change

CONTINUED seasonal changes in the nation's unemployment picture were detailed in Commerce Dept. and Labor Dept. reports last week.

Highlights of the changes in the month from mid-August to mid-September were:

EMPLOYMENT declined from a total of 65.5 million in August to 64.7 million in September, as part-time student workers returned to school. The September total still was a high for the month.

UNEMPLOYMENT declined slightly, from 2.2 million to 2.1 millions.

NON-FARM wage and salary employment for the first time was higher than in the comparable month of 1953, but factory employment still is lagging behind the figures for two years ago.

A CIO economist summed it up by saying the "overall changes from August to September were only seasonable."

Thanks to increases in state and local government employment, reflecting the return of teachers and other school employes to their jobs, the September figure for non-farm employment reached 50.3 million persons.

This was the first time since the '53-'54 recession that non-farm employment had surpassed the comparable figure for two years ago.

The BLS figures on this field cover employment in manufacturing, mining, transportation, trade, services, finance and government.

In contrast, the figures for factory employment only are still lagging. In September the total was 16.9 million, or 600,000 below the level of two years ago.

Another Labor Dept. report said that five larger industrial areas have been shifted from "substantial" to "moderate" unemployment designation. They are Paterson, N. J.; Reading, Pa.; Huntington, W. Va.; Portland, Ore.; and San Diego, Calif.

Martial Law Rules In Perfect Circle Strike

CANNON-bearing tanks, machine guns and some 1600 steel-helmeted National Guardsmen dominated the scene last week as the strike-bound Perfect Circle Corp. "resumed production" at its New Castle, Ind., piston ring plant under protection of full martial law.

A cheering, shouting meeting of the striking CIO Auto Workers—held by special permission of the National Guard commander—resolved to continue the strike and win it "no matter how long it takes or how much it costs."

Martial law was proclaimed by Indiana's Republican Gov. George N. Craig despite the fact that State Police alone had restored order after eight persons, including five auto workers, had been wounded on Oct. 5, in a sudden burst of rifle and shotgun fire from inside the struck plant.

The martial law order was called *"a tailor-made, strike-breaking machine"* by UAW Reg. Dir. Raymond Berndt. He challenged the State to investigate who had purchased the large supply of guns hauled out of the foundry a week ago.

THE GUN-TOTING scabs were escorted from the plant and the plant was shut down. Craig proclaimed full martial law over the 50,000 people of the New Castle area—50 miles east of Indianapolis—in order to protect resumption of scab operation.

Unterrified by the frowning cannon of the tanks and the machine-gun emplacements of the National Guard, five UAW-CIO workers—maximum permitted under a State court injunction—picketed the gates to show that the strike continues.

The union boycotted a meeting called by State officials to "discuss" the situation. Said Don Ballard, of the UAW-CIO staff:

"We refuse to attend any meetings within the shadow of fixed bayonets and Sherman tanks."

The Auto Workers have been on strike since July 25 at four plants of Perfect Circle, management of which is dominated by recently resigned Assistant Commerce Sec. Lothair Teetor.

THE COMPANY had rejected demands for a new contract for going wage rates, the union shop and guaranteed wage and pension plans conforming to the pattern in the automotive industry.

This is the fourth time Perfect Circle management has forced the Auto Workers to strike to win a satisfactory contract.

UAW-CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther renewed pledges that the strikers had the full backing of the international union. He renewed demands that GOP Gov. Craig and Labor Sec. Mitchell investigate the *"merciless shooting"* of CIO demonstrators.

No arrests have yet been made of the scabs who shot down the demonstrators, although the county prosecutor suggests that a grand jury may investigate the case within "a few weeks."

Reuther in his telegram to Craig and Mitchell once again offered, as the union had done before the strike, to submit the dispute to arbitration. The company rejected arbitration as "against its principles."

IN THE New York Times, A. H. Raskin, labor reporter, commented:

"The gunfire that led to the establishment of martial law . . . is a throwback to the Stone Age in industrial relations."

Republican Gov. Craig kept filtering in more troops and guns. He said:

"There is no law against an employer operating his plant if he can, and that right will be protected by the military."

Craig is a former national commander of the American Legion and has frequently been mentioned by Pres. Eisenhower as one of the *"younger men"* whom the Republican party should *"build up"* for higher political office.

Said Craig, further, the second day of "resumed production," martial law might be continued "until the first or the middle of November."

Mitchell Rapped By Perfect Circle Chief

Perfect Circle Vice Pres. William B. Prosser took umbrage at press reports that Labor Sec. Mitchell had criticized Perfect Circle and Kohler Corp. managements.

Prosser wired Mitchell demanding an apology for a "gratuitous slur."

Mitchell fired back a telegram saying that in regard to "the deplorable violence at the Perfect Circle and Kohler Corp. plants," he had said, "this was untypical of American labor-management relations."

"HERE'S LOOKING AT YOU"—National Guard set up 50-caliber machine gun outside Perfect Circle's piston ring foundry in New Castle, Ind. Troops protected scabs who returned to plant in 12-week strike by the CIO Auto Workers.

Despite The Words, Teetor's Leaving

"He is not being dropped," said Commerce Sec. Weeks in regard to Assistant Sec. Lothair Teetor, just before "dropping" Teetor following the blazing gunfire at the Perfect Circle Corp. plant.

TEETOR

Teetor is a director of Perfect Circle, a former board chairman "on leave" from his Commerce Dept. job, and his brother, Ralph Teetor, was "acting" head in Teetor's absence.

He said he did not believe the National Guard could be removed until the National Labor Relations Board has ruled on whether the Auto Workers retain collective bargaining rights.

The NLRB previously set Oct. 24 as a deadline for briefs on a petition by scabs for decertification of the union at Perfect Circle plants in near-by Richmond and Hagerstown, Ind.

The UAW said that a petition for decertification is a familiar tactic around contract expiration time in Perfect Circle negotiations.

CRAIG, who had previously ignored requests by UAW-CIO leaders for a meeting to discuss peace moves and settlement of the strike, flew back from a Florida vacation.

While refusing to intervene directly in the merits of the dispute, Craig remarked that union spokesmen and management officials might resort to "prayer."

Next day he imposed full-scale martial law and broadened the area controlled by the National Guard to include Hagerstown and Richmond, where there has been no violence whatever.

A National Guard plane circled the struck plant as the scabs trooped back to work.

Eyewitness To Shootings—

'We Were Just Picketing When The Gunfire Started—'

(This account of the shooting at Perfect Circle's New Castle, Ind., foundry, in which eight persons were wounded on Oct. 5, was distributed by Press Associates-PAI.)

By DAN BEDELL
UAW-CIO Staff Representative

THE STRIKE at New Castle has been going on since July 25. It is for the union shop, the GAW package and a pension plan. We didn't get them.

The company is trying to decertify our union at their plants at Hagerstown and Richmond. Then here at New Castle, they fired 35 of our men. One of them, Carl Batchfield, is president of Local 370.

We were peacefully demonstrating in protest. CIO men and women came from plants all over the State. We were outside the company's fence in a big parking lot when gunfire started coming from the plant.

The man next to me dropped. At least four of the demonstrators, all of them UAW people from different locals, were hit. I'm sure others were hit, too, but they went to private doctors.

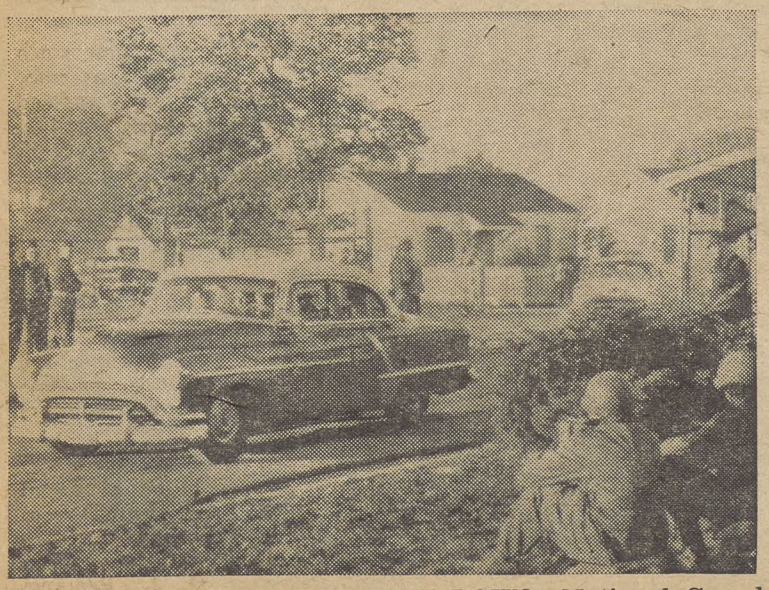
For a moment we were stunned, then there were some answering shots, and later more but who fired them I don't know.

Then Capt. Robert Dillon of the State Police told us that in two hours he would have a detachment of State Police on the job and that he would see that the firing from the plant stopped.

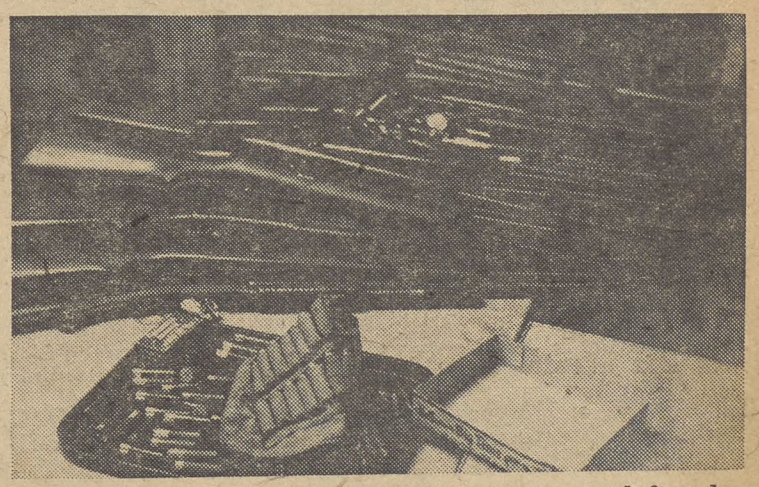
He kept his word. Shortly after noon 21 State Police cars rolled up with 65 men. They went inside the plant and confiscated all the weapons that they could find. We saw them later in the plant. There were enough to cover four tables.

Then Captain Dillon came out and informed the pickets that he would bring the strikebreakers out three at a time. There were about 100, maybe 115 including some office workers. There were no disorders and the scabs got away safely. There were some New Castle policemen in the plant, but so far as I know they didn't do the shooting.

The attorney for the company, Clyde Hoffman, admitted that the firing had first come from the plant. Later he admitted that the arms had been flown in by helicopter on the orders of the plant superintendent. He also said that the sheriff of Wayne County had stored firearms and ammunition at the Perfect Circle plant in Hagerstown.



EQUAL JUSTICE UNDER THE LAW?—National Guard troops man the gate as car of scabs enters Perfect Circle.



MUTE EVIDENCE—When State Police entered foundry, they seized table-load of high-powered guns, ammunition.

Automation Hearings

The CIO welcomes the hearings started last week by a congressional committee headed by the veteran Democratic liberal from Texas, Rep. Patman.

During those hearings, a number of CIO officers will give their views on the automation problem. So, too, will representatives of business and the engineering profession.

The benefits of automation are easy to comprehend—the freezing of workers from the drudgery of many routine jobs. *But if workers are to be laid off in the "short run," they will have little chance to enjoy the "long-run" benefits of automation.*

The problem is not whether we should, or should not, have automation; automatic machinery is being installed throughout every sector of American industry.

The problem is simply how we fashion the social tool to make automation a blessing for every American. That problem requires the thoughtful consideration and planning of every American. The Patman committee hearings are a welcome step in that direction.

TVA Bogeyman

Now comes Fred G. Aandahl, Assistant Secretary of the Interior in the Eisenhower Administration, to describe TVA as a *"federal socialistic monopoly."*

Mr. Aandahl went the President a step farther; the Chief Executive, you may remember, labeled TVA as "creeping socialism." Mr. Aandahl's statement, as reported by the Baltimore Sun, would indicate that TVA has now crept all the way.

But, like all the other smear campaigns against the development of a power-conservation-flood control program for the Tennessee Valley, Mr. Aandahl's criticism is compounded of nonsense and refusal to look at the actual facts.

Unjustified Criticism

UNESCO—the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization—has been formally condemned by the American Legion convention.

The attack on UNESCO was a curious one. It overrode the report of a special Legion committee which studied UNESCO and its activities for many months. The resolution of criticism came out on the floor under arrangements that apparently prevented debate. It called for the United States to end its ties with this great and constructive arm of the United Nations.

In our opinion, the Legion was at best misguided, *and at worst some of its leaders were playing hand-in-glove with the extreme reactionary outfits around the country which have berated UNESCO as a means of weakening support for the United Nations as a whole.*

The CIO—and thousands of other citizens' groups—have time and again voiced their faith in the United Nations and its specialized agencies as the world's best hope for peace and progress.

It is a disturbing commentary on the leadership of the American Legion that it has permitted an organization whose members know the horrors of war to fall into an unjustified attack on an organization working for peace and for the democratic way of life. *We hope the Legion will soon see the error of its way.*

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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The Fourth 'R'

In Other Words—

'Kitchen Tours' Aid Farm-Labor Unity

Two CIO unions—the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers and the Communications Workers—and an AFL union, the railroad brotherhoods and the National Farmers Union are setting an example of effective unity in McPherson, Kan. Frank Kelley told how it is working in an article in the Hutchinson (Kan.) News-Herald, which is digested here:

By FRANK KELLEY

NEIGHBORLINESS was the order of the day when a group of McPherson women, the wives of union laborers, visited a half-dozen farms of the county to see how their country sisters are doing.

It was the first in a series of "Kitchen Tours" sponsored by the McPherson County Farmers' Union, McPherson Farm-Labor Council, and the Farmer-Labor Relations Division of the Kansas AFL-CIO organization.

As a matter of fact, the tour was the first of its kind in the nation and principal officers of organized labor and farm groups are eyeing it with keen interest.

Walter Bryant, field director of the State AFL and CIO Farmer-Labor Relations Div., who came from his Topeka office to judge the first tour at first hand, went away highly pleased with his observations.

"The purpose of the tour is simply to acquaint laboring folks who live in the city with their farm neighbors," Bryant said, "to see if there is some way to promote better understanding of the problems facing each group."

Also on hand for the start of the new program of public relations were Clint Cooper, chairman of the McPherson Farm-Labor Council; Vance Arnold, Lindborg resident who is secretary of the council; and Arvid Mattson, Inman resident who is president of the McPherson County Farmers' Union, an organization with eight locals and 10 agents.

"Our interest in this program can be stated simply," Mattson said. "We're opposed to the 'big business' attitude toward declining farm income and want people to realize that individual farm families are affected by lower market prices and higher operational overhead.

"We feel this exchange of ideas among farm and city residents is a good start toward promoting a better understanding of their problems.

McPherson is an appropriate site for inauguration of the new program. It boasts the only Farmer-Labor Relations Council in the nation, although organizational meeting for similar councils in other parts of the country are being held.

"We organized our council a year ago last August," Arnold said, "and we set up our by-laws in October.

'A Better Understanding'

"McPherson County has a strong laboring force in the midst of an important agricultural community and we felt a need to draw the farmers and laborers closer together. *We've found each group has learned a lot about the other in the past year—and we're just starting."*

Farm women who were hosts to the city visitors volunteered at recent meetings of the council. They are Carl Fensky and Mrs. Ben R. Stucky, both of the Moundridge community; and Mrs. Niles Gibson, Mrs. A. W. Hawkinson, Mrs. Leslie Olson and Mrs. Ernest Swanson, all of the McPherson community.

City women are wives of employes at McPherson mills, railroads, the National Cooperative Refinery and the telephone company. They are Mmes. Raymond McGuire, Delbert Storm, Fred Griffith, Marvin Meats, Gunnar Carlson, Mario Krehbiel, Paul Tournquist, Jim Horton, Keith Martin, Bill Janssen and Clint Cooper. Peggy and Randy McGuire and Blanche Tournquist also accompanied their mothers on the tour.

Typical of the group are Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. McGuire, Peggy and Randy, who visited the home of Mrs. Fensky six miles east and one mile north of Moundridge. Mrs. Fensky met them for the first time as they drove into the farmyard.

"Come right on in and make yourselves at home," she said. "But don't expect anything fancy."

Next step of the program is to have a group of farm women visit at the homes of their city sisters. Visits will be exchanged until a large segment of the county population has participated.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

ONE OF THE FUNNIEST STORIES to break out of this town recently is the solemn report in the usually well-informed Wall Street Journal that Republican leaders, "with the sanction of Pres. Eisenhower," have *"changed tactics"* and will no longer *"try to woo the union bosses."* They are going after, it says in plain type, the "individual wage earner."

Considering the fact that the effort to "woo the union bosses" blew up more than two years ago, when Martin P. Durkin of the AFL Plumbers quit the Cabinet in indignation, this is an extremely belated obituary.

There hasn't been a situation since that time when the Eisenhower "team" hasn't explained, on every possible occasion, that the Republicans aren't hostile to unions but just have more interest in the big, broad picture of the "individual wage earner."

The GOP's patent attempt to drive a wedge between CIO and AFL collapsed when Durkin refused to sit in the Cabinet as a figurehead, unable to get the Taft-Hartley changes Eisenhower had promised.

As early as the next succeeding Labor Day, Pres. Eisenhower managed to issue a proclamation completely ignoring unions and talking solely about "workers," *as if the union movement had nothing to do with the welfare of workers.*

This year Labor Sec. Mitchell got into the act. Both Eisenhower and Mitchell managed to issue Labor Day statements without mentioning the contributions of unions to the economic, social and spiritual well-being of workers.

Are we now supposed to take seriously a report that there is a sudden "change of tactics" with the "sanction" of the President?

The "individual wage earner" has always voted as he pleased and he will continue to vote as he pleases, and no so-called "boss," union or Republican, will dictate to him.

While being "wooed" by Republicans as an "individual," he can also read union publications pointing out that the GOP has not delivered on Candidate Eisenhower's forsaken pledge to the 1952 AFL convention that he was against Taft-Hartley "union-busting" clauses.

He can take note of the fact that when Mitchell attacked state "right-to-work" laws, Eisenhower in presidential news conferences repeatedly refused to back up Mitchell.

The Judge In The O'Connor Case

A word should be said about Judge Joseph C. McGarraghy, the brand-new Republican judge appointed to the district bench last year by Pres. Eisenhower, and his ruling on a certain question asked by the prosecution in the contempt-of-Congress trial of Harvey O'Connor.

O'Connor defied the McCarthy Senate Subcommittee in 1953, pointblank refused to answer any questions about his political opinions or affiliations when he wrote his books, and was indicted.

He has repeatedly denied Communist Party affiliations, and resolutions of confidence in his integrity have been voted by the CIO Oil Workers, whose paper he used to edit.

O'Connor was on trial, and the prosecutor asked him whether on the witness stand he *"would now be willing to answer the (McCarthy) questions."*

The instant that question was asked, O'Connor was in new jeopardy—not in any way reflecting on his integrity but because a sworn denial of Communist affiliations may make any person, however honorable or innocent, the target of perjury based on the malicious or mistaken counter-oaths of a professional informer. *(The professional informer is never indicted until he repudiates his own testimony and makes a congressional committee or the Justice Dept. look silly.)*

O'Connor said he would answer the question if "directed by the court," and his lawyers carefully refrained from entering a formal objection, leaving the whole thing up to Judge McGarraghy.

The O'Connor case is still pending in Judge McGarraghy's court and it would be improper to anticipate the court's decision on guilt or innocence under the law and the facts. It may respectfully be noted, however, that on this particular issue—all on his own—the gray-haired judge, a conservative Republican who favored Taft in 1952, said quietly to O'Connor, *"You need not answer the question,"* and said to the prosecutor, *"It is irrelevant."*

An upright judge, protecting the rights of a private citizen in a criminal case arising from a clash with a senator, is not the least important element in a democratic society.

Reminder

Said White House Press Chief James C. Hagerty recently, "With the exception of a few partisans, I don't think anybody pays any attention to what Truman says."

This reminded the Milwaukee Journal of the 1948 campaign, when Dewey & Co. thought nobody "paid any attention" to Truman's riproaring speeches. Press chief for Dewey's "team," the Journal dimly recalled, was a fellow named James C. Hagerty.

LISTEN TO THE CIO RADIO PROGRAM

John W. Vandercook AND THE NEWS

every weekday evening on the ABC Network

The Fund For The Republic—

'We Can't Be Frightened And Free,' Hutchins Replies To Foes

Reasons for the concerted attack on the Fund for the Republic for its studies of loyalty-security programs were given by Fund Pres. Robert Maynard Hutchins when he received the Bill of Rights Award from the American Veterans Committee at Washington, D. C. Excerpts from his speech follow:

By ROBERT MAYNARD HUTCHINS

I CAN ONLY CONCLUDE that those who fear impartial investigation of the loyalty security programs do so because they are afraid of the truth. The positions they have taken and the reputations they have built are interwoven with these programs.

HUTCHINS

As John Lord O'Brian says in his book, National Security and Individual Freedom, *"The great misfortune is that issues of loyalty and security have been seized upon by unscrupulous politicians and used as weapons by selfish partisans."* Such people do not want the system looked into, because they fear it will be found defective.

It may be said that the Fund has a point of view. Of course it has. It believes that the principles of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution are important. It believes that Communism and the methods of dealing with it are important.

It believes that academic freedom, the protection of the rights of minorities, censorship, boycotting and blacklisting by private groups, guilt by association, and due process and the equal protection of the laws are important.

The Fund believes that the facts about these issues should be brought to light and that the facts and the issues should be discussed.

It Is Against Communism

I will go further. The Fund is for the principles of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. It is against communism. It is for methods of dealing with communism that safeguard the principles of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. It is against censorship, boycotting and blacklisting by private groups, and against guilt by association.

It is for academic freedom, the protection of the rights of minorities, and due process and the equal protection of the laws. The Fund is perfectly aware that a tax-exempt organization must not seek to influence legislation. The Fund has confidence that if the American people know the facts and understand the issues they will reach conclusions compatible with the principles of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.

To quote the final words of O'Brian's book, "The public, with the issues clarified, will . . . respond to the sense of moral responsibility, and out of the present confusion will come a rededication to the cause of freedom in our time. In this confident belief must be our hope."

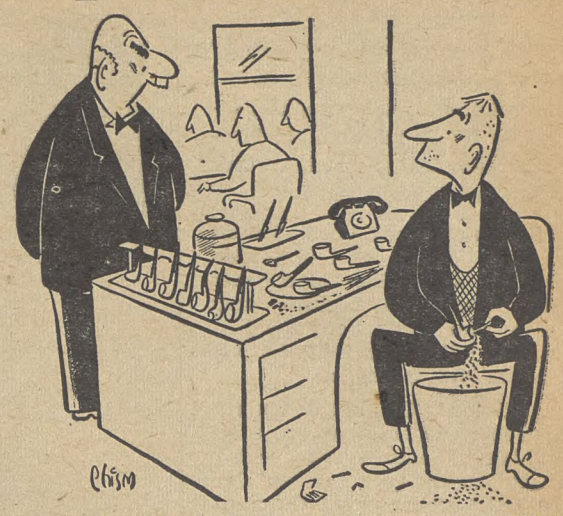
The point of view of the Fund for the Republic is conservative. *It wants to conserve the Republic by conserving its essential attributes, which are freedom and justice.* These ideas and the constant struggle to realize them in daily life have made our country strong and great. These ideas rest on a conception of man.

Courage Of Convictions

According to that conception the ideal man is one who is willing to learn, but who thinks for himself; who respects the convictions of others, but who will stand up for his own against any power whatever.

Our reliance is upon the intelligence and the character of the independent individual. The greatest dangers to the ideals that we cherish are fear and conformity. Courage and independence are the best guarantees of freedom and justice.

We cannot feel free and feel frightened. The motto of the Fund for the Republic is: Feel free.



"Between cleaning, filling, stoking and lighting up, we don't get much done, do we Potter?"

Legion Sounds Off

The American Legion convention demanded a congressional investigation of all foundations in an obvious blow at the Fund for the Republic. At the same time, the Legion scorned a full-scale report which cleared UNESCO of all charges brought by "hate-group's." It adopted a recommendation that the U. S. cease all support of UNESCO for reasons which its own committee had proclaimed to be unfounded and false.

'The Time Came To Call A Halt'

A ringing rejection of "personal inquisition into a citizen's opinions" by congressional committees was voiced by Harvey O'Connor, author and former CIO Oil Workers pubicity director, in his trial on contempt charges. He was indicted after appearance before Sen. McCarthy's (R. Wis.) subcommittee. Highlights of O'Connor's statement:

By HARVEY O'CONNOR

I HAD BEEN READING in the press, with growing concern, the reports concerning the operations of the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations. It seemed to me that the subcommittee was subverting the basic principles of Americanism and flouting the constitutional liberties guaranteed in the Bill of Rights.

When I was summoned to appear before the subcommittee, I felt the time had come to call a halt to what was an inquisition, an invasion of the privacy of individual citizens.

When I was asked about my political beliefs and associations, I declined to answer. The question invades the privacy of the citizen. The citizen may well inquire into the political beliefs and associations of an elected official or candidate. He is running for office and seeking votes. *But when the elected officials presume to inquire into the political beliefs and associations of private citizens and voters, the whole base of democracy is subverted. The public servant has made himself into the public master—a totalitarian concept.*

I objected especially to the question as it involved me not only as a citizen but as a writer. A writer is not responsible to a congressional committee for what he writes or thinks. A writer has no special privileges but he has a peculiar responsibility to assert the principle of freedom of the press. *If he will not defend the freedom of the press, who will?*

Limitations On Committee

After being supoenaed, I looked into the jurisdiction of the Committee on Government Operations and found that it was limited to fiscal and budget matters. Obviously, it seems to me, the Committee had no stated right to inquire into my political associations or lack of them. The permanent subcommittee, so far as I could find out, had even less.

Nor could I find in the Constitution any provision for personal inquisition into a citizen's opinions. On the contrary, the First Amendment expressly forbids such inquisitions. If I had violated any law in my writings, I was responsible to the law enforcement agencies and not to a congressional committee. I placed these objections in the record.

May I say that I have no contempt whatsoever of Congress or of any of its committees functioning in a constitutional way. Congress and its committees are entitled to public respect and cooperation in their lawful duties and functions. I am prepared at all times, as a citizen, to give the respect and cooperation due to Congress and its committees.

'Humanize' The Jobless Pay Law—

Labor Voters Challenged By Ohio GOP

AS THE Ohio CIO Council's fight to improve unemployment compensation heads toward the election deadline, attempts by Republican big business combines to block worker votes have been exposed.

In two attempts, one in Toledo and the other on a statewide basis, the GOP-industrialist team sought to register only voters who would fight the jobless-pay bill, which is Ballot No. 4 in the Nov. 8 election.

In Toledo, the Lucas County Republican Committee wrote all well-heeled businessmen urging a register-the-voter drive. But the GOP letter urged firms to register only salaried employes. *Factory workers were not wanted as voters, the GOP communique made clear.*

In Columbus, the Ohio Information Committee, formed to fight against the unemployment compensation improvements, was also urging employers to register only those who opposed the measure.

THE TOLEDO Union Journal, official CIO newspaper, exposed the Lucas County GOP move, which local CIO officials called *"an insult."*

The letter, signed by John S. Andrews, GOP executive director, called attention to the number of Toledo voters who were not registered. It urged employes to take steps, through notices and personal contacts, to get employes registered. *(See illustration at right.)*

But, the letter continued, the GOP organization wanted only "right" votes cast.

"We suggest that where business firms have factory employes," Andrews wrote, "that these firms confine their effort (to register employes) to their salaried employes."

Rep. Ashley (D.) promptly blasted the letter, which he said "irritates me."

"Our country needs all its voters out to vote, not just the 'right' few. We would have no fear of bad government if we could get every voter out," Ashley told a CIO meeting in Toledo."

While the big business attack on the CIO bill was going on, with false charges that the measure would benefit only "a small, selfish group of job jumpers and chronic unemployed," other Ohio groups were joining in support of the CIO measure.

Latest was the Ohio Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which unanimously voted to support the CIO-sponsored measure.

The Ohio NAACP, urging a "yes" vote on Ballot No. 4, said one of "our major concerns for many years" has been the failure of the Ohio unemployment compensation law "to perform the humane and economic purposes for which it was enacted."

As a result, the resolution continued, "unemployment has meant privation and hunger and fear to those who have suffered the misfortune of losing a job through no fault of their own."

A "yes" vote, the NAACP said, "will give the State a law which would permit workers and their families to live with some sense of decency during periods of forced unemployment."

The state organization urged all local branches to "exert every possible effort" in the Nov. 8 election to win approval of the unemployment compensation bill.

LUCAS COUNTY REPUBLICAN COMMITTEES

PHONE CHerry 8-4474 — 520 GARDNER BUILDING — TOLEDO 4, OHIO

JOHN S. ANDREWS, *Executive Director*

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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CENTRAL COMMITTEE

A. CHESTER ALLYN, *Chairman* • S. E. KLEWER, *Vice-Chairman* • EDWARD T. STRINGFELLOW, *Treasurer* • C. DONALD BROWN, *Secretary*

Dear Friend:

This letter is being written to a number of leading business and professional men in the Toledo area to point out a situation which is and has been rather serious. I refer to the deplorable and widespread failure of many of our citizens to become or remain registered voters.

Board of Elections statistics show that over 60,000 persons in Lucas County alone have lost their voting privilege since November, 1952, for not having voted in two consecutive elections, or for not notifying the Board of a change of address. Beyond this, there are an additional 40,000 persons who are eligible by reason of age, etc., but who were not even registered to vote in 1952. Only 160,000 persons in Lucas County are presently registered voters out of the city and County population of over 400,000.

The Lucas County Republican Party is presently conducting a registration drive for the elections this year and in anticipation of the elections next year. You can support this effort by encouraging your employees to become registered voters. Personal contact, pay envelope inserts, or bulletin board notices are effective ways to call this to the attention of your employees. Requirements and other details are printed on the reverse side of this letter.

Naturally, the Republican Party is directing its efforts where the response will be most favorable. We suggest that where business firms have factory employees, that these firms confine their effort to their salaried employees.

With best wishes and many thanks.

Sincerely,

John S Andrews

John S. Andrews,
Executive Director

ONLY "ANTI" VOTERS wanted, Toledo GOP boss writes employers, urging steps to increase registration of voters who are Republicans. Note last paragraph caution to employers to ignore factory workers in State campaign.

Here's Summary Of Ballot No. 4—

Here is what the Ohio CIO bill, which is Ballot No. 4, on unemployment compensation provides:

- **Increase in basic weekly maximum from present $33 to $50.**
- **Weekly dependency allowance of $3 for each of three children. Present law limits $3 weekly allowance to two children.**
- **Increase period to which workers are entitled to compensation to 39 weeks. Present limit is 26 weeks.**
- **Eliminate willful and unfair appeals by employers. Would impose penalty on employers for heedless appeals and would give wronged worker additional compensation.**
- **Would permit supplemental and guaranteed annual wage plans to be added to unemployment compensation.**

OHIO makes it more difficult for the unemployed to draw unemployment compensation than most states in the country.

This statement comes not from the CIO but from Business Week magazine, which is generally regarded as an employers' magazine for business executives.

Last year Business Week carried an article on the harsh disqualification rate in Ohio. *The article pointed out that Ohio is one of three states with the highest disqualification rate and that Ohio disqualifies approximately twice as many applicants as the average state.*

"Ohio is one of the states that turn down the biggest proportion of applicants for unemployment compensation," the magazine article stated.

A chart compiled by the magazine showed that the disqualification rate in Ohio for the period July-September, 1953, was 47.3%. In comparable periods, the rate for Iowa and South Carolina was 47.7 and 38.5 respectively. The average state for that period had a rate of 24.4%.

One of the provisions in the CIO's bill to *"humanize"* the present law will impose a penalty on employers who automatically and willfully appeal all claims and will give wronged workers additional compensation.

A Quick-Change Artist Plays Role In Ohio Campaign

ON THE PAYROLL of the outfit fighting the Ohio CIO bill to improve unemployment compensation is a man who changed his opinion to get his job.

His name is Edward I. Welsh, newly named executive director of the Franklin County Div. of the Ohio Information Committee, the big business group fighting the jobless pay bill. Before he got the job, Welsh signed a CIO petition to place the issue on the ballot on Nov. 8.

Profits Rise 8% Within One Year

The Federal Trade Commission reported that the profits of 511 representative companies in 25 industries increased 8%—after taxes—from 1952 to 1953. FTC said the firms constitute a "substantial segment of the industrial economy."

'It Just Didn't Seem Like Life Was Worth Living'

A 27-YEAR-OLD German warbride, Mrs. Dale Wantzern, now knows first-hand what it means to be married to an American without a job.

Her husband, a 33-year-old veteran of World War II, was averaging $75 a week in Canton when he lost his job. They have two children.

Tears came to the mother's eyes when she recalled her family's life on unemployment compensation. Here's what she said:

"It just didn't seem like life was worth living. While my husband was working, we'd spend $18 to $25 a week on groceries. After he lost his job I'd spend $6, $7 or $8 a week, not including milk for the children.

"I had to go to work for awhile to help out. We ate a lot of potato soup. I bought the cheapest cuts of meat I could find. We almost forgot what coffee tasted like. *That ain't no living.*

"We didn't go into debt too much because we didn't buy anything, but Dale had to spend the little money he had saved.

"We did have to borrow a little to keep up my husband's insurance and a little more from the grocer. Both our children had some kind of a rash on their arm but we put off taking them to the doctor because we owed him a little money."

Here's how Wantzern sums up life on unemployment compensation in Ohio:

"You can't do it. You hardly exist. The compensation isn't enough to live on. You have to pay your bills and starve or try to exist and ask for credit."

Contrast

Thomas F. Patton is Assistant President of the Republic Steel Corp. Republic Steel's net profits this year will hit more than $80 million for an all-time record.

Patton is on the employers' committee in Cleveland that is helping raise money to fight any increase in aid to the unemployed!

BUDGETING—Dale Wantzern, unemployed Canton worker, and his wife go over the family's living costs.

SOLIDARITY—Members of the CIO Electrical Workers and the independent Engineers Association join forces to picket the Arma plant at Garden City, Long Island, N. Y.

Independent Engineers Join IUE Local In Arma Picketing

UNITY on the picket line marked the strike of the CIO Electrical Workers and the independent Engineers Association at the Arma Div. plant of American Bosch Arma Corp. at Garden City, Long Island, N. Y.

This is the second time that the two unions have collaborated in economic action. When IUE-CIO struck in 1953, the association aided by respecting the picket line during the 10-week strike. This time both unions walked out Oct. 1.

Pres. Martin M. Sill of the association wired IUE-CIO Pres. James B. Carey that the Engineers pledged their support to the CIO union *"no matter how long the strike lasts."*

"I am confident," Carey replied, "that your solidarity with the IUE-CIO in the current dispute will guarantee a successful settlement and the substantial economic gains to which your members and ours are indisputably entitled."

Some 2700 are on strike. About 750 are members of the association and the remainder are production, maintenance, clerical and drafting workers who belong to IUE-CIO. The Engineer members have professional degrees.

Both unions want a substantial wage increase and an additional holiday.

IUE-CIO also seeks a guaranteed employment plan and an improved vacation schedule. ARMA has offered a small wage increase, but at the price of modification of the contract. It seeks some 40 changes.

Worst of the company proposals would strip seniority from some 1500 IUE-CIO members who were laid off Sept. 30.

CWA Sets Record As 1700 Attend Training Conferences

ALMOST 1700 members of the CIO Communications Workers have completed courses held during the past year by the union's educational department.

A total of 446 attended a series of week-long training conferences while 1247 attended a series of two and three-day stewards' training sessions.

More members, stewards and local officers attended the courses than in any previous year.

Week-long conferences were held at seven places including the CWA-owned year-round training institute at Front Royal, Va.

Courses included history and development of the labor movement, economics of the communications industry, political action discussion, organizing training, collective bargaining and similar subjects. Workshops also were held on handling grievances.

The program was under the direction of CWA Educational Dir. Jules Pagano, assisted by other officers and staff personnel as well as outside instructors.

—(PAI)

Brief Strike Wins Contract For RJOC

VICTORY in a three-day strike for union recognition in Florida and a 100% union vote in an NLRB election have been reported by the Rivers Joint Organizing Committee representing three CIO and AFL maritime unions.

At Jacksonville, management of the Florida Towing Co. "capitulated" after a three-day walkout, according to D. D. Spasbo, RJOC acting coordinator.

In stipulations signed with the CIO Maritime Union, CIO Marine Engineers and AFL Masters, Mates & Pilots, the towing firm granted union recognition, wage retroactivity and a modified union shop.

The brief strike was supported by the newly-established Duval County Maritime Committee and all seafaring unions in the Jacksonville area. NMU Patrolman J. C. Turner and RJOC Rep. James Bennett were in charge.

THE 100% VICTORY in the Labor Board elections was won at the Standard Sand & Gravel Co.

Other NLRB representation elections are pending at Thomas Petroleum Transit, Inc., Upper Mississippi Towing Co., Comet River Co. and the Southern States Barges Lines, Inc.

Full support of the RJOC organization program was voted by a recent MEBA Executive Committee meeting.

Guild Wins Pay Ruling

THE Supreme Court last week upheld the CIO Newspaper Guild in its request that a publisher furnish wage data.

The case involved the New Orleans Item, which refused to let the ANG know which employes received merit wage boosts. The union said it needed the data to find out whether Guild members were being discriminated against in obtaining wage increases.

The ANG-CIO filed an unfair labor practice charge against the paper, and was upheld by the NLRB and the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans.

The Supreme Court rejected the Item's appeal from the lower court decision. That ruling held that an employer must provide all wage information "which appears reasonably necessary for the policing of the administration of any contract."

Tunis Papers Featured Reuther Visit

PHOTOS showing CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther wearing a fez were printed in Arabic and French newspapers in North Africa, which last week were received in the U. S.

He recently visited leaders of the new Tunisian government and the Tunisian General Federation of Labor (UGTT).

Reuther stopped in Tunisia on his way home from the dedication of the Philip Murray Memorial Center at Klath in southern Israel.

SOME PAPERS "played up" his audience with the Bey, hereditary ruler of Tunisia, who thanked him for CIO's help in the peaceful achievement of progress toward freedom. Ahmed Ben Salah, general secretary of UGTT, introduced Reuther to the Bey, and the CIO president was accompanied by Daniel Benedict, associate director of the CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs.

"It is traditional," one paper commented, "for distinguished guests to the Bey's Palace to receive a decoration in honor of being received by the Bey.

"When Mr. Ben Salah was asked if his two guests had been decorated, he answered with his well-known smile, 'No, no, no! Anyway, they had been decorated with the union pins of the UGTT.'"

Labor's World—

Histadrut Helps Jews Flee Violence In North Africa

A SPECIAL program to help immigrants to move from troubled Morocco to Israel has been undertaken by Histadrut, the Israeli federation of labor. By the end of September 1956, Histadrut expects to complete the transfer of 40,000 North African Jews who have been caught between the Moroccans and the French in the guerrilla warfare now going on.

Many of them, according to the labor group, have become the innocent victims of violence and rising tensions.

Once in Israel, the newcomers will be given the opportunity to learn the skills they will need in their new home through on the job training, special courses in Histadrut cultural centers and in vocational schools, and as apprentices.

Africa

The General Council of the British Trades Union Congress expressed alarm at a recent meeting at reports from South Africa of anti-union police activity under the South African Suppression of Communism and Riotous Assemblies Act.

William J. Beckham, a CIO Auto Workers international representative, will participate in the West Coast School of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions to be held in Accra, Gold Coast, Oct. 30-Nov. 11.

The school is part of the effort by the ICFTU to train active trade union members in the underdeveloped countries.

Italy

The slowly but steadily weakening Communist Italian General Confederation of Labor (CGIL) has lost two more of its prominent leaders. Gen. Sec. Umberto Bastiotto of the Fishermen's Union and Guiseppe Fazio, leader of the Farmworkers' Union, have resigned because the Communists *"fail to keep their promises to the workers and... systematically betray the interests of the working people."*

ILO

Measures to promote occupational safety and health throughout the world have been recommended to the Intl. Labor Organization by a panel of eight specialists from as many countries.

The proposals include establishment of regional institutes on safety and health to coordinate ILO technical assistance activities, publication of an international encyclopedia, and adoption of an ILO treaty, supplemented by recommendations to governments, to prevent the sale, hire and use of machines without safety devices. —G. N. L.

African Workers Get It In Neck

Twenty-two clothing manufacturers in Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia, took it out on their virtually helpless African employes when the government refused to give the industry further economic concessions.

They immediately gave their entire force of African workers, totaling 2124, a week's notice of discharge in protest against the government action.

'Positive' World Aid Plan Urged

"A POSITIVE program of economic aid and cooperation" with underdeveloped nations was urged by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther in a letter to the White House.

He pointed out that some of these nations "are as yet uncommitted in the continuing contest between freedom and Communist imperialism."

"Faced with the post-Geneva opportunities," the CIO president wrote, "and the accompanying danger that the free world may lose the political initiative, we are very alarmed by the easy and widely held assumption that we can now slacken both in defense and in international economic cooperation.

"Instead, we must keep up our guard, and at the same time, we must redouble aid to the needy abroad, both directly and through the existing agencies of the United Nations, rather than turning our backs on the peoples of our less fortunate sister nations."

Reuther referred "specifically to the recent meeting of the UN Economic and Social Council, at Geneva last August, where the United States delegates again refused to commit our nation to support the Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development (SUNFED)."

"This plan," he wrote, "calling for subscriptions from the UN member nations to make up the small sum of $250 million, has been formulated with the avowed purpose of extending grants-in-aid through the UN to underdeveloped countries for the construction of dams, roads, harbors, schools and other prime requisites to a healthy and expanding economy."

Reuther pointed out that "the reaction among the delegates from the underdeveloped and poorer countries was one of consternation and renewed disappointment" at the U. S. action.

Pegler Loses Last Plea In Libel Verdict

WESTBROOK Pegler, the labor-hating columnist, has lost his last legal battle to block payment of a $175,000 judgment against him for libel.

Victor in the long-drawn out fight is Quentin Reynolds, author and war correspondent, who was libeled by Pegler in a column in the Hearst papers and other publications.

The judgment, largest ever awarded in a libel suit, was handed down by a federal court jury in New York City.

Pegler's last resort, the U. S. Supreme Court, refused to review the case, which was virtually ignored by the daily press but was reported in detail in The CIO News last year.

No-Bias Agreement Set In Oil Refinery

A NEW AGREEMENT, guaranteeing equality of job promotion opportunity, has been negotiated with the Phillips Petroleum Corp. by the CIO Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers.

The agreement, covering the Kansas City refinery, was negotiated by Local 5-604. It wipes out a discriminatory job promotion situation long in existence.

Under the old setup, there were two separate lines of promotion in the plant, with no crossing over permitted between the two lines. While the old system did not specify a racial distinction, there were in fact two segregated promotion lines, with the company hiring only Negroes into one line.

THE AGREEMENT, which washes out this racial discrimination, provides that all promotions will be on the usual basis of seniority and ability. All artificial race standards are prohibited.

Adoption of the new program posed one major problem for the OCAW negotiators. Under the old system, a few promotions were granted Negro employes, although it was tacitly admitted these were largely company window dressing. They were not, in fact, more responsible positions than those in the lowest pay grade.

The company sought to wipe out these positions. The union objected, pointing out that individual Negro workers would be unfairly penalized.

The result was an agreement that these jobs would be maintained for the workers now holding them, but would be eliminated when the posts became vacant.

21 Cases Settled By President's Group

The President's Committee on Government Contracts, created to eliminate race discrimination in employment in firms holding government contracts, has received 147 complaints in its first 22 months of operation.

The committee, which includes CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther as a member, reported 21 cases were settled "effectively," 76 are being investigated, and 29 were dropped because of lack of jurisdiction or other reasons.

The committee said many more complaints would have been filed but for a general "reluctance" of individuals to act.

TWU Urges U.S. Intervene In Till Case

THE CIO Transport Workers Executive Council has called upon the Justice Dept. and the Eisenhower Administration to insure restoration of law and order in Mississippi.

The council, in an aftermath of the Emmett Till murder, also urged all locals to support the fight of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to win justice in the Till case and to secure complete compliance with the Supreme Court decision barring school segregation.

The Greater Los Angeles CIO Council called on Atty.-Gen. Brownell for a "complete investigation" of the reign of terror in several southern states against Negro leaders.

The Council charged that so-called "Citizens Councils" composed of white supremacists were intimidating Negro leaders by threats, economic reprisals and by the removal of Negro names from eligible voter lists.

Give A Buck To PAC —The Job You Save May Be Your Own

Powell Hits Bias In Armed Forces

An increase in segregation and discrimination in the armed forces was reported by Rep. Powell (D. N.Y.) upon his return from a tour of U. S. Army and Air Force bases in Europe and North Africa.

Civil Rights Meet

The Indiana CIO Council will sponsor an industrial opportunities and constitutional rights conference at the State Fair grounds Oct. 29 to review FEPC and civil rights matters.

'Behind The Till Slaying Lies Congress Stalling On Civil Rights'

FIFTY-FIVE delegates to a Connecticut CIO Council conference on civil rights heard a charge that both political parties share responsiblity for racial violence like the Till case.

The charge was made by Clarence Mitchell, Washington bureau representative of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mitchell said such violence and other discrimination could be ended "within six months," if both parties faced their "responsibilities."

The conference, called as a result of convention action, was a one-day session, to map methods by which the Connecticut CIO could move further and faster in the field of civil rights. It was chaired by Pres. Mitchell Sviridoff, aided by Administrative Officer Harold Senior.

THE PANEL discussions and decisions will form the basis for the State CIO's future actions in this field, Council officers said.

Mitchell told the conference that a "march on the local politicians and members of Congress in your own home district and your own home State who are strangling efforts to get basic civil rights bills enacted into law" would be more effective than a march on Mississippi to protest the slaying of 14-year-old Emmett Till.

"If Congress had passed civil rights bills," Mitchell maintained, "the murderers of Emmett Till would have been tried in a real court instead of a circus tent, as was the case in Sumner, Miss.

"The evidence against them would have been assembled by the capable and scientific law enforcement officers of the FBI rather than an over-stuffed sheriff and his bungling assistants.

"There would be the legal possibility of hitting the State of Mississippi where it hurts most —namely, the pocketbook, by bringing suit against the county in which the outrage occurred."

MITCHELL CHARGED that Georgia and Mississippi are represented by men who "hold office solely because potential voters are kept from the ballot box with shotguns, economic pressure and Nazi-like election regulations."

"Much of the blame for events in Mississippi rests in Washington because our government has failed to use even the existing machinery for adequate protection of colored citizens in that State," the NAACP spokesman said.

He sharply criticized the Justice Dept., now under Republican control, for "a shameful breakdown in the civil rights activity."

That department, Mitchell said, *"is following the pattern of telling the public it has no authority to act"* in civil rights violations *"and at the same time, refusing to explain to Congress what authority is needed for necessary corrective action."*

STALLING by Congress on civil rights legislation was condemned at Connecticut CIO Council civil rights conference by Clarence Mitchell (right), Washington representative of National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Seated is Pres. Mitchell Sviridoff of the State CIO.

Texas High Court Bans Segregation

The Texas Supreme Court knocked out a Texas constitutional ban and upheld the U. S. Supreme Court decision outlawing school segregation. The decision was a defeat for the Texas Citizens Council.

Guildsman Goes To Jail To Uphold Press Rights

A CIO Newspaper Guildsman went to jail for three hours in a test of the historic right of newspapermen to protect their sources of information.

He is Jack Howard, a staff member of the San Francisco Chronicle and former editor of the Bay Guildsman of the San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guild.

Howard was sent to the Sonoma County Jail, Santa Rosa, after he did not obey the order of Superior Judge Charles L. McGoldrick to answer a question relating to a story he wrote for the Chronicle.

The story involved the bitter strike of the AFL Teamsters against 11 Sebastopol apples canneries. In a story telling of his jailing, Howard wrote:

"Thus the stage was set for the first legal test of a 20-year law recognizing the right of reporters to refuse to disclose the source of their information."

The Judge ordered him to tell whether he had a conversation with a union official. The information was sought by an attorney for a cannery in an effort to get a permanent injunction limiting picketing and other strike activities.

Howard was released from jail in $1000 bail by the State District Court of Appeals.

'Don't Jam That Fishwrapper In Our Mail Boxes—'

A GROUP of southern cotton mill workers, their stomachs no doubt turned by employer propaganda pap, have asked the Postmaster General to close their mail boxes to a vicious anti-union publication which they neither buy nor want.

Acting through the CIO Textile Workers, 62 employes of the Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., asked Postmaster Gen. Summerfield to see to it that copies of *"Militant Truth,"* edited by Sherman A. Patterson and published at present in Atlanta, Ga., not be delivered to their homes. They made it clear they are not seeking to have the publication barred from the mails.

Some of the 62 already are on the mailing list. In view of past practice in the South, what with a NLRB representative election coming up, the rest expect it. They don't know for sure who's responsible, but they haven't got past the employer when it comes to listing their suspicions.

"Militant Truth" is a rabble-rousing mixture of Bible-thumping and anti-unionism which proclaims it sinful to join a union. For years it has been delivered to the homes of workers, especially in cotton mills, whenever an NLRB election is scheduled or even when an interest in unionism is suspected.

It reprints much of the tripe spewed by the anti-democratic, anti-Semitic, anti-Catholic, anti-Negro, anti-labor lunatic fringe of native fascism. Patterson is so far to the right he regards the National Council of Churches as "Communist."

In a letter accompanying the petition, John W. Edelman, TWUA-CIO Washington representative, reminded Summerfield that the hate sheet has had troubles with the Post Office Dept. in the past and does not enjoy second class mailing rights.

" 'Militant Truth' is subsidized mainly by cotton textile employers who pay to have the paper mailed to their employes when they fear the workers are becoming inclined toward trade unionism," he wrote.

"In most of the many campaigns conducted by the TWUA during the past decade in the South, the principal anti-union material circulated to the workers has been *'Militant Truth.'* In the great majority of cases the paper has reached employes through the mails.

"The U. S. mails are being improperly used by textile employers who are unwilling to acknowledge their subsidization of the poisonous stuff Sherman Patterson prints in 'Militant Truth'."

MEBA Member 51 Years Dies

James H. Lawler, a member in good standing of Seattle Local 38 of the CIO Marine Engineers for 51 years, died recently. He was 87 and was a retired chief engineer in the merchant marine.

New IUE Local Gets 27c Package

Only 13 days after being certified by the NLRB, CIO Electrical Workers Local 990 won a 27.5c package at Ironite in Mt. Clemens, Mich.

NEW COUNCIL CHIEFS—Carl A. McPeak (left), CIO assistant director of councils, congratulates Sec.-Treas. Lawrence Bench of the newly-formed Arizona CIO Council at Phoenix convention. Other council officers (center) are Pres. Art Jamison and Vice Pres. William F. Mullins.

Hartung Tells Georgia CIO—

Huge Defense Fund Urged For Organizing

By PAUL HARDING

A PROPOSAL was made to the Georgia CIO Council convention for creation of a multi-million dollar national strike fund as "the surest way of organizing the South and completing the organization of the remainder of the United States."

HARTUNG

The proposal was made by Pres. A. F. Hartung of the CIO Woodworkers, who said that "strikes and the threat of strikes are our greatest problems in organizing," particularly for the smaller international unions.

"The availability of such an adequate fund," he said, "would remove much of the fear of strikes and would force reluctant employers to bargain in good faith.

"Such a fund would insure the success of the smaller unions and also would be available for the larger unions when they need it.

"With such insurance that they and their families will not go hungry and will not lose their possessions, people in the South and elsewhere will not be afraid to organize into unions and to strike when necessary to obtain their just demands."

THE WOODWORKERS president told the convention in Augusta that he strongly favored the AFL-CIO merger to "strengthen the labor movement on both the economic and the political fronts."

Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the CIO Communications Workers also hailed the merger plans.

"However," he said, "they will have missed the boat completely if they do not right on Dec. 5 (merger convention date) look at this area (the South) and see it as it really is and help to build a great organized labor movement here."

Urging greater interest in political action, CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe said "if each of you union members and your husbands and your wives had written protests and appeals to your congressmen as you should have, we would today have had a minimum wage in this country of $1.25 an hour."

GOV. GRIFFIN and "a willing Legislature," the CIO Council convention said, "shook $40 million out of the pocketbooks of Georgia taxpayers" to give the State "the worst and most oppressive tax structure in the United States.

W. H. Montague, Auto Workers, was reelected Council president. Other officers are: John Huss, CWA, first vice president; R. C. Guiney, Paperworkers, second vice president; Jack Dameron, Clothing Workers, third vice president; Jacob J. Watson, Packinghouse Workers, fourth vice president, and Charles Mathias, Steelworkers, secretary-treasurer.

One Hotel In Miami Signs With Union

THE SOLID front of the Miami Beach Hotel Association against the seven-month strike of AFL Hotel Workers was broken last week, when the Vanderbuilt signed a union contract.

In a speech to the American Legion convention at Miami, AFL Pres. George Meany charged that Florida law and the economic power of the "fabulously weathy hotel industry" in Miami and Miami Beach are denying the hotel workers their fundamental rights.

The courts have banned picketing at all but one of the 22 struck hotels, and the NLRB refused to consider the case.

When the NLRB last week again refused the union's request to intervene in the dispute, union Pres. Ed. S. Miller said he had instructed attorneys "to lose no time" in appealing to federal courts.

Top Interior Dept. Aide Attacks TVA; Dixon-Yates Pay Doubted

THE GOP Administration, which has pointblank turned down all requests for federal loans to increase electricity, output in the Tennessee Valley and the Pacific Northwest, last week blamed "federal socialistic monopoly" for "power shortages" in the two areas.

Spokesman for the Administration was Assistant Sec. of Interior Aandahl, who appeared before an investigating House sub-committee headed by Rep. Chudoff (D. Pa.).

The subcommittee's immediate objective was to inquire into Interior Dept. marketing policies which, Chudoff says, may violate "mandates of Congress" by failing to give effect to laws granting first preference in federal public power to cooperative and other non-profit distribution utilities.

AANDAHL BEGAN testimony with a general defense of the overall Administration policy of "encouraging" local enterprise to develop power resources.

"It is interesting to note," he said, *"that the two regions of lowest (power) reserves are the TV area where there is a federal socialistic monopoly of power generation and transmission and the Pacific Northwest, where federal activity has reached 58% of the total."*

He did not mention the fact that TVA requested loans to expand capacity through a steam-generating plant at Fulton, Tenn., which Pres. Eisenhower struck out of the Truman budget he inherited in January, 1953.

He did not mention the fact that the Interior Dept. abandoned Hells Canyon.

ANOTHER Interior Dept. spokesman, Charles Leavey, admitted the government had lost $2.3 million through delays in either planning to build or building transmission lines from the federal dams to cooperatives in Georgia and the Carolinas.

Private utilities with transmission lines already in existence have refused to "wheel" the power on terms satisfactory to the co-ops. When Chudoff suggested the utilities would *"agree to wheel within 10 minutes"* after Congress passed an appropriation for federal transmission lines, Leavey replied:

"That's entirely possible."

ATOMIC Energy Commission Chairman Strauss admitted last week that the hotly-disputed Dixon-Yates "contract" may not have been a legal "contract" at all.

He admitted the government may not be liable for "settlement" charges for cancelling the "contract" with the Dixon-Yates firm.

Strauss made these concessions in a letter to Sen. Anderson (D. N.M.), chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, who argued months ago that the Dixon-Yates deal was not a legal contract and that the government didn't have to pay a dime.

ANDERSON said that the dual role played by the Wall St. investment banker, Adolphe H. Wenzell, as vice-president of the Dixon-Yates financial agent and "consultant" to the government in inventing the Dixon-Yates deal, robbed the "contract" of legal validity.

Before a Senate Judiciary Subcommittee exposed Wenzell's "dual role," the Administration had in effect conceded it would have to pay "settlement" charges for cancellation of the deal. The figure of $5 million was widely reported as the estimated sum.

Strauss finally wrote Anderson that the AEC was holding up negotiations with the Dixon-Yates company until "the possible conflict of interest and public policy" had been resolved.

"IT APPEARS on the basis of our study thus far that there may be a question as to the validity of the contract," he said.

"We have made arrangements to meet with representatives of Dixon-Yates," he added, "and advise them of this decision."

"I am delighted," remarked Anderson after releasing Strauss' letter. If the AEC's belated "doubt can be resolved once and for all, the interests of the nation's taxpayers will be safeguarded," he said.

U. S. Job Gain For Negroes Told

Federal employment of Negro workers has nearly doubled since World War II in every area of the country except the South, according to a report by Pres. Eisenhower's Fair Employment Committee.

U. S. 'Tidelands Oil' Plea Boomerangs On Brownell

THE 1953 "tidelands oil" act, sponsored by the Eisenhower Administration, backfired when the Supreme Court threw out the government's attempt to reclaim federal rights to submerged oil lands lying beyond the three-mile limit.

The effect was to weaken the Administration's claim that it "gave away" only that to which coastal states were "entitled," all rights within the "historic boundary" of the three-mile limit, and retained federal jurisdiction over "more valuable" oil lands beyond the three-mile limit.

Louisiana challenged the Administration's interpretation of the law as soon as it was passed and provided a test case by offering oil-drilling leases in the ocean bed beyond three miles.

Atty.-Gen. Brownell asked the Supreme Court for a ruling fixing Louisiana's *"historic boundary"* at three miles.

Louisiana's lawyers cited a 1950 decision declaring that the federal government then had *"paramount rights to mineral rights"* under the sea to a distance of 27 miles.

The state argued that the 1953 law ceded such federal rights to Louisiana and that the Justice Dept. in effect was trying to reopen an issue the court had already decided.

Six justices unanimously agreed with Louisiana, with Chief Justice Warren and Justices Clark and Harlan disqualifying themselves.

"I suppose there are other children his age who like comics, but I do think his interest in foreign affairs is rather remarkable."

McKay Deal On Georgia Power Rapped

INTERIOR Sec. McKay, it was revealed last week, tried in 1954 to sign an illegal contract to turn over federally produced power from Clark Hill Dam to the Georgia Power Co. for resale to Georgia co-ops.

Atty.-Gen. Brownell pointed to the laws giving "preference" in direct sale of federal power to co-ops and said the Interior Dept. "could not sign" the contract until an attempt was made to sell first hand to the preference customers.

McKay shelved the contract—but never bothered to tell the co-ops or Georgia Power about Brownell's ruling.

"Fraud, bad faith and blackjack methods" were some of the words used by Democratic congressmen who got this story from Assistant Sec. Aandahl.

AEC Contract Is Protested

TWO DEMOCRATIC members of Congress charged that the Atomic Energy Commission had been negligent in contracting to sell atom-generated power to the Niagara Mohawk Power Co.

Rep. Davidson (D. N.Y.) charged "brazen disregard" of specific laws directing the AEC to give preference to municipal and other non-profit utilities.

This followed a charge by the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association that the AEC had given a "runaround" to Minnesota co-ops which wanted to build an atomic reactor.

Chairman Anderson (D. N.M.) of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee, which is investigating the Niagara Mohawk contract, said he "personally" felt that the AEC did not receive "the right price" in agreeing to sell to the utility at three mills per kilowatt hour.

Credit Sets Record

Total consumer credit rose to a record high of $33.6 billion in September, according to the Federal Reserve Board.

The Woman's Angle—

Family Participation Drive Rolling After 'Terrific' West Coast Parley

"GET OUT THE WOMEN'S VOTE!"—Two speakers at the family participation conference sponsored by Greater Los Angeles CIO Council were Caroline Davis (left), CIO Auto Workers Women's Dept. director, and Esther Murray, CIO-PAC field representative.

By HENRY SANTIESTEVAN

DELEGATES to the Greater Los Angeles CIO Council are still talking last week about the "terrific" family participation program—organized, directed and run by the women—which was held recently.

Women held the spotlight—with great effect, as well as attractiveness—in a program which featured two women CIO leaders as guest speakers.

They were Esther Murray, CIO-PAC Women's Activities Director, and Caroline Davis, UAW-CIO Women's Department Director. Sylvia Yuster, head of the Council's family participation program, was chairman.

Mrs. Murray told of the importance of women in the nation's political affairs, while Mrs. Davis talked of the key role women can play in the activities of their unions.

THE VOTE of the women played a decisive part in the results of the last presidential election, Mrs. Murray said.

"Too often, the vote of the wife canceled out that of her husband," she said. "This was because she didn't get adequate information about the real issues involved, but took her impressions from the newspapers, TV and radio. Union men must do a better job in helping their wives to be well informed voting citizens."

Mrs. Davis pointed out that women become excellent union supporters and leaders, once they understand how they can contribute.

"Men are sometimes a little reluctant to encourage the women union members to participate," she said, "but once they learn how helpful and energetic they can be in working on union activities, they're all for it."

MISS YUSTER explained the family participation program is part of the Council's PAC activity, and is aimed at integrating women union members and the wives of union members into such activity.

Other speakers were Robert Clark, president of the Council; Albert T. Lunceford, secretary-treasurer, who briefly talked on the Council's program; and Dick Cartwright, chairman of the Council's PAC.

Many women were in the audience and indicated their interest in joining in a continuing family participation program.

CSC Sets Heart Fund Pact, Issues Civil Defense Guide

A MEMORANDUM of understanding has been signed by the CIO Community Services Committee and the American Heart Association aimed at cooperation in research, education and community services programs intended to foster better health and welfare for all citizens.

PERLIS

As part of the agreement, both organizations expressed willingness "to consider sympathetically a proposal designed to bring together the major national voluntary health agencies in a joint fund raising effort through the possible establishment of a national health fund."

"Heart disease, as the leading cause of death and disability in the U. S., is a problem which requires the efforts of many organizations," the pact notes.

CIO-CSC Dir. Leo Perlis said both organizations agreed to increased efforts to educate their memberships on the objectives, programs and organizational structure of the other.

IN ADDITION, the CIO-CSC agreed to support the AHA's annual appeal for funds through federated campaigns where they are carried on, and through the association's independent appeal where welfare funds are not raised jointly.

The AHA, on its part, "will encourage its affiliates to place representatives of organized labor on their policy boards and committees" in consultation with the community services committees of the appropriate CIO councils.

"The CIO-CSC recognizes the importance of the AHA community service program," the memorandum says.

A GUIDE for union participation in civil defense programs has just been published by the National CIO Community Services Committee.

"Protecting lives and facilities against the awful destruction of new weapons is a huge job," it points out, "so big that no one agency, no one group of persons can do it alone. We must work together for self help or write the whole threat off and prepare to die alone."

The guide reviews the Civil Defense Act, outlines the manpower and material available, and points out that millions of CIO members live in target areas where factories will be an enemy objective.

It recalls what the CIO has done at the national level of civil defense, and urges state, county and city CIO councils which have not already done so to cooperate as a patriotic service, and to ask a voice in all phases of CD as an established right.

"CIO CAN MAKE its greatest contribution at the plant level," it continues. "All the familiar machinery to make a program work is at hand—local union officers, stewards, union counsellors, shop committees, community service committees. The need for self-help in a target area is evident; a program to get it done is a must."

The guide proposes the establishment of a joint labor-management CD committee in each plant and the preparation, with local civil defense officials, of plans to become effective in case of attack.

"Find out what civil defense is about," it urges. *"Prepare yourself, your family and your home against atomic attack . . . Be prepared to live."*

Family Incomes Fall $60 In '54

The average income of American families declined about $60 to $4173 in 1954, but was 7% higher than 1952, according to the Census Bureau.

Credit Union Day To Be Observed

The country's 20,000 credit unions, which provide low-cost credit and an opportunity to save for hundreds of thousands of CIO members, will join their counterparts in other parts of the world in marking International Credit Union Day on Oct. 20.

Credit unions, which have nearly 10 million members in this country and Canada, have long had the enthusiastic endorsement of National CIO conventions and CIO international unions.

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

Answers To Your Buying Questions

CREDIT COSTS: "Enclosed are some leaflets I picked up at Sears (explaining Sears new revolving charge account plan). I think this is a bad plan as it charges 18% interest on the balance, plus the fact that money must be spent at Sears."
—B. S., Chicago

Answer: It is correct that the effective true interest rate on Sears revolving "charge account" is 18% a year, and also that the plan tends to keep you buying at one store instead of comparison-shopping. This is the intent of all charge accounts, of course, but the usual charge accounts allow you 30 to 60, and sometimes up to 90 days credit without any credit fee.

Sears literature says "there is a small service charge added each month . . . for example if your monthly balance is $30, your service charge will be 45c." Doesn't seem much when you put it that way. But a charge of 45c a month on a $30 debt is a charge of $4.50 a year, and that's 18% interest.

Sears finance charges on its other types of installment accounts are even higher. On the "Sears Easy Payment Plan," as they call it, you pay a $10 finance charge for $100 worth of credit. *But since you pay off this debt within a year, your average debt is only $50 during the course of the year, and the $10 charge is thus a true yearly interest rate of approximately 20%.*

ON HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES, Sears' finance charge is lower—a true yearly rate of about 12%. Montgomery Ward has similar charges: a 10% stated rate on the original amount, which is a true yearly rate of 20%, and 6% on appliances, a true yearly rate of 12%.

However, this is only part of the story. Some stores that claim to charge low carrying charges on credit purchases, or even none at all, may conceal a charge in the price of the merchandise itself.

Here's a real good example we once encountered: A well-known credit chain offered a divan for $90. For either cash or credit the price was the same. A store in the same town, that sells primarily for cash, offered the same divan for $68 plus a carrying charge of 1% a month for installment payments. That's 12% a year, but the hidden credit fee of $22 exacted by the other store represented a true annual interest rate of actually 70%.

Thus some stores charging high credit fees but low cash prices, may be cheaper than stores with higher price tags on the merchandise. The store with the purportedly low carrying charge, or more, is actually making the cash customer foot part of the costs of extending credit.

The only way to know how much you are paying is to compare both the price of the merchandise and the finance charge. The real way to beat the various types of credit chicanery, is to borrow the money from one of the two lowest-cost sources of loans, credit unions and commercial banks, and with cash in hand shop for the lowest cash price.

FURNACE SCANDAL: "Would you print a warning on the furnace racket? I have learned that these operators have managed to entrap quite a number of victims. One well-known furnace company is notorious for such practices. This is a personal matter with me, since my own elderly parents were taken in by a similar ruse. The elderly people are usually the ones they prey on because the the furnace people know how trusting and unsuspecting older people can be."—P. W., Menasha, Wisc.

Answer: The Association of Better Business Bureaus confirms that the notorious high-pressure furnace sellers are still at work. Complaints have lessened from some cities, but others especially in the Mid-West, are still the scene of this activity. Buffalo is another hot spot.

The Federal Trade Commission is investigating one big furnace manufacturer, but the mills of the FTC grind slowly. Hearings have to be held and, meanwhile, more people get hooked.

The operation involves a scare approach to get people to buy furnaces. In some cases the salesmen have represented themselves as furnace or fire inspectors, and even wear official-looking visored caps. They tell homeowners their furnaces are unsafe. In the worst instances of the scare selling game, Tom Roberts of the Better Business Bureaus reports, repairmen or "inspectors" even tear down the furnace under the pretext they will fix it. Then when the parts are strewn on the floor, they tell the homeowner the furnace is unsafe or impossible to reassemble.

You'll keep out of such trouble by making it a policy to always get at least three estimates of any home repair job from established local dealers, not from canvassers or traveling repairmen whom you don't know.

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'Lion's Share' Of Prosperity

REPUBLICAN claims of general prosperity have brought counter Democratic charges that "the lion's share" of prosperity actually is "going to the large corporations and their stockholders." In a "Fact Sheet" issued by the Democratic National Committee, the 1954-55 income picture follows:

Corporations' "income"	**UP 26%**	**Average workers' income**	**UP ONLY 7%**
Corporations' "take-home pay"	**UP 26%**	**Average persons's "take-home pay"**	**UP ONLY 3%**
Stockholders' income	**UP 10%**	**Farmer's income**	**DOWN 11%**
Stock prices	**UP 33%**	**Farm prices**	**DOWN 6%**
Food processors' profits	**UP 17%**	**Farmer's share of housewife's food dollar**	**DOWN 6%**

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

WORKING MEN and women get little credit for it in history books, but no other group can claim a larger share of credit for the establishment of our free, public educational system.

It is ironic that in many public high schools, anti-labor attitudes are instilled in students by the faculty, by propaganda fed into the school system by powerful conservative and reactionary groups, and by the snobbish idea that manual labor is for dullards and incompetents.

The bulk of workers come into industry from high school. That means they come into our unions fresh from the high school, too. And they come, often, ignorant of the role the union has played in creating the conditions in which they work, and in establishing the benefits they receive.

In addition, they come with the most distorted notions of what unions are like, how they are conducted, what values they uphold. *Too often, these new workers have accepted a false picture of unions painted by anti-union propagandists.*

Through CIO councils, our members have a means of counteracting the poison of the union haters. A number of CIO councils now send representatives into the schools to help develop programs dealing with labor's role in society. Councils urge their members to become active in such organizations as the Parent-Teachers Association.

Recognizing that high schools are the recruiting area for industrial workers, we must also consider them as recruiting grounds for active, devoted union members.

JOE JOY, assistant organizational director of the CIO Leather Workers Organizing Committee, reports these election victories: Framglo Tannery, Gloversville, N. Y., 26 votes for LWOC, six for a rival organization; Moench Tanning Co., Gowanda, N. Y., 366 votes for LWOC, nine votes for a rival union and five for no union; West Hickory Tanning Co., West Hickory, Pa., 29 votes for LWOC, with 13 opposed.

CIO Furniture Workers Pres. Morris Pizer and CIO Joint Organizing Committee Dir. Carey Haigler report an election victory at the Major Casket Co. in Memphis, Tenn., where 21 of the 32 eligible workers voted for UFWA-CIO. UFWA-CIO Area Director Ed Werts and CIO Representative Henry White are credited with this victory.

Pizer reports two other recent election victories. At the Corinthian Co. in New Haven, Conn., UFWA-CIO got 39 votes to 17 for no union. Workers at Huttig Sash & Door Co., Nashville, Tenn., gave 20 votes to UFWA-CIO with one for no union.

From the office of Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett of the CIO Electrical Workers comes a report of a significant victory at the GE plant in Bloomfield, N. J. IUE-CIO received 97 votes from workers in the salaried unit, defeating a well-organized no-union vote drive.

CIO REG. DIR. FRED PIEPER reports three Colorado election victories: At Golden, the CIO Brewery Workers overcame two-way opposition by getting 137 votes at Coors Porcelain Plant as against 65 votes cast for no union and 21 for a rival. In Denver, two IUE-CIO victories were registered. Bell Optical Laboratory workers gave IUE a majority vote and the workers at Columbia Bifocal Co. favored IUE-CIO by a 13 to 6 vote. The two latter campaigns were conducted by the CIO Regional Office.

Sec.-Treas. T. M. McCormick of the CIO Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers reports an election victory among maintenance and production workers at Glastic Corp. OCAW-CIO received 57 votes, an independent rival 19 votes. McCormick and CIO Rep. Ed Stone report two additional OCAW-CIO victories at Fort Smith, Ark. Driver-salesmen of Beatrice Foods cast eight votes for OCAW and two for no union, while employees of the National Cylinder Gas Co. voted unanimously for OCAW.

IWA Urges Steps To Cut 'Terrible' Accident Rate

STEPS to cut the "terrible" accident and fatality rate in the lumber industry were taken by the Safety Council of the CIO-CCL Woodworkers at a meeting at Portland, Ore.

"Not only does the industry rank 'worst' in the National Safety Council's accident frequency rating, but we are second only to coal mining in the severity of these accidents, said IWA Vice Pres. James E. Dicey, who presided at the meeting of the union's Safety Council.

The IWA group called for setting up labor-management committees in the Pacific Northwest and Alaska. It was proposed that advice and cooperation be sought from the safety departments of the state, provincial and territorial governments.

The union program will follow recommendations of the President's Safety Conference held several years ago in Washington, D. C.

Safety Dir. John T. Atkinson of the IWA's British Columbia and Alberta District Council predicted that the employers would cooperate because "these accidents which happen to our people are costing them money in time lost and in accident claims."

He said the NSC will hear labor's position presented "for the first time in its 43-year history," when he speaks at its meeting in Chicago on Oct. 17.

Give A Buck To PAC —The Job You Save May Be Your Own

Shipbuilders Wage Meeting Sets GAW As Next Objective

By A. G. DELMAN

THE GUARANTEED annual wage will be a major objective of the CIO Shipbuilders in negotiations during the coming year, the union's National Policy Conference decided at its meeting in Boston.

The 200 delegates, representing locals from coast to coast, warned the membership to "stand ready to make sacrifices" in support of their determination to attain guarantees similar to those won by the CIO Auto Workers and the CIO Steelworkers.

The union's General Executive Board was empowered to define the precise terms of other bargaining demands on wage increases and improvements in fringe benefits and working conditions.

THE DELEGATES, from an industry hit hard by closed shipyards and consequent unemployment, approved Pres. John J. Grogan's demand for a long range program capable of halting *"the running tide of shipyard extension and the annihilation of shipbuilding skills in America."*

Grogan sharply criticized the Maritime Administration as "instrumental" in bringing the ship building and repair industry to its present low status.

"The Maritime Administration is guilty of sabotaging American maritime industries through neglect of merchant and navy tanker programs," he charged, "and in refusing to urge Congress to provide adequate shipbuilding funds to replace our decaying and obsolete vessels."

(The Bethlehem Steel Co. last week announced plans to build three super-tankers for the Navy at its Sparrows Point, Md., shipyard, which is under contract with IUMSWA-CIO.)

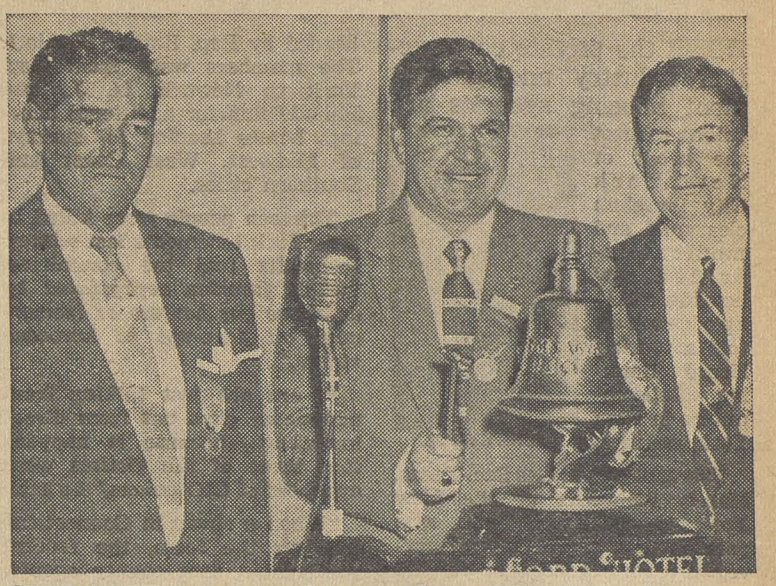
Vice Pres. Andrew A. Pettis pointed out that the U. S. now ranks last among all shipbuilding nations in the number of vessels under construction. Since World War II ended, he added, U. S.-owned companies have had more than $1.25 billion worth of ships built in foreign countries.

The delegates strongly opposed a proposed maritime labor board empowered to obtain injunctions in labor disputes. At the same time they rapped the National Labor Relations Board for its "pro-employer bias," holding that "as now constituted (it) has forfeited the confidence of labor and the public."

A resolution called on the government to relax any restrictions which prevent U. S. shipyards from building for foreign accounts. The conference in addition set down a program aimed at blocking the transfer of U. S.-registered ships to foreign ownership.

Sec.-Treas. Ross D. Blood stressed the union's stake on the political front, emphasizing that shipyard prosperity depends on the character and attitude of Congress.

William J. Smith, assistant to CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe and a veteran member of the union, lauded IUMSWA-CIO officers for a "terrific job" in a declining industry.



SHIP'S BELL, in accordance with tradition, is used by Pres. John J. Grogan to open CIO Shipbuilders' fourth National Policy Conference in Boston. Sec.-Treas. Ross D. Blood is at left and Vice Pres. Andrew A. Pettis at right.

Ship Union Tops PAC Dollar Quota

Members of the CIO Shipbuilders have already exceeded their 1955 PAC quota by 25% and additional "PAC bucks" are expected, Sec.-Treas. Ross D. Blood told the union's National Policy Conference in Boston.

He lauded the efforts of volunteer collectors in the locals as "an impressive display of energy dedicated to the public good," and pledged intensification of political activities on behalf of the General Executive Board.

Steel Union Wins 7.5c At SKF

A general 7.5c an hour pay boost was obtained by the CIO Steelworkers for 2750 hourly employes at the two Philadelphia plants of SKF Industries, Inc.

Under the agreement, which was won under a wage reopener clause, the firm agreed to set aside a total of 8.5c an hour to effectuate further a job-evaluation plan, agreed upon a year ago in negotiations.

TWU Merger Referendum Set

A membership referendum of CIO Transport Workers on merger of CIO and AFL has been authorized by the TWU Executive Council, according to an announcement by Pres. Michael J. Quill.

The referendum, to be held after the National CIO convention in New York City on Dec. 1-2, will determine TWU action in relation to the new federation, he said.

The TWU Council repeated Quill's past criticism of some provisions of the draft merger constitution.

NLRB Bans Run-Offs In Craft Severance Polls

THE NLRB has ruled unanimously that run-offs may not be conducted in craft severance elections.

It handed down the decision in a case involving the Sutherland Paper Co., Kalamazoo, Mich. The recent decision, the board said, was a reaffirmation of representation voting procedures adopted in the 1954 American Potash case.

While the NLRB was deciding the Sutherland Paper Co. case, the CIO Paperworkers recently negotiated a contract with the firm providing a 23c an hour package, including 18c in wage increases over 32 months.

More than 2700 proudction and maintenance workers are employed by the company and are the largest group in the industry in Michigan.

THERE WERE two representation elections for the Sutherland employes last June. In the craft severance election, the AFL Pressmen failed to get a majority vote.

In a four-way election throughout the rest of the plant, an independent union received a majority.

The NLRB regional director then pooled the votes in the craft election with those in the general poll. The independent maintained its majority and the UPA placed second. Later the independent voted to join UPA.

The Pressmen contended there should be a run-off election in the craft unit. The NLRB regional director supported this argument, but was overruled by the entire board, which held:

"THE BOARD provided further (in the American Potash case) that if a majority of the employes for whom severance is sought do not vote for the union seeking to represent them in a separate unit, that group will be appropriately included in the more comprehensive group and their votes pooled with those of the latter group to ascertain the representation status of the combined groups."

Daniel In Hospital; Condition Is Good

Franz Daniel, field assistant to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, last week underwent an abdominal operation at a Washington hospital. His condition was reported good and he was expected to be discharged from the hospital this week.

CIO Protests Stalling By Builders, Agencies On N. Y. Slum Clearance

BOTH the private construction industry and government housing agencies are failing to meet the needs of New York City for slum clearance and moderately-priced new housing, a CIO spokesman told a touring House Banking Subcommittee in New York hearings.

IUSHEWITZ

The spokesman was Sec.-Treas. Morris Iushewitz of the New York City CIO Council, who pointed to a recent official survey revealing a need of 439,000 new housing units to clear the slums and provide for expanding population.

"By contrast we expect only about 151,000 public and private housing starts in the next five years, and the housing shortage remains acute" and is likely to grow more severe, he testified.

The House subcommittee is headed by Rep. Rains (D. Ala.). The members went from New York to Newark, N. J., and Philadelphia for additional hearings before heading for surveys of Midwest, West Coast and Southern cities.

Thirteen people were killed in New York tenements last winter, Iushewitz told the committee, *"whole families asphyxiated by defective gas heaters or incinerated by flare-ups in kerosene stoves."*

"I am not just talking from newspaper clips but from direct knowledge, because it happens that three of the victims were members of CIO unions," he said.

"When a sheep in Connecticut died on the farm, the federal government sent county agents, agricultural inspectors and veterinarians to find out what had brought the poor creature to its untimely demise.

"THE government should give a proportionate share of its attention to averting the imminent decay and the death of whole neighborhoods of our great cities.

The problem, he said, is that in New York there are 50 blighted areas already designated as needing major development or redevelopment, yet little is being done.

The private building industry, he declared, *"seems more interested in putting up office buildings."*

Congressional assaults on public housing have reduced from 48,000 to 25,000 the number of public housing units originally authorized for New York City in the National Housing Act of 1949, he added.

In the field of cooperative housing, financed by the investment of workers intending to live in the projects, Iushewitz said, "the Federal Housing Administration stalled for more than two years by withholding government-insured mortgages."

"It is interesting to observe that while speculative builders had no trouble obtaining mortgage insurance from the FHA, civic and labor groups fared far less well," he told the committee.

In thanking Iushewitz for his "informative" report on the New York problem, Rains remarked that "the CIO over the years has been in the forefront" in fighting for an effective national housing program.

Iushewitz told the committee, in response to questions, that some unions already are investing from pension and welfare funds in co-operative housing, "which is a good way to help their members to own their housing quarters."

A survey of the desirability of furthering such investments, he said, is being made by New York's United Housing Foundation, "which has the know-how to aid non-profit groups develop cooperative housing on a sound basis."

'Hard Money' Curbs On Housing Protested

The Republican "hard money" boys have not convinced Rep. Rains (D. Ala.) that the 1.3 million housing "starts" this year represents a boom of "unhealthy proportions."

Rains, chairman of the House Banking Subcommittee investigating housing needs, said that new GOP regulations tightening housing credit "may have a seriously disruptive effect" and "set off curtailed production" in appliance, textile, furniture and other related industries.

Tighter credit restrictions are not necessarily a body blow but are "certainly a jab at the home-building industry," he said.

"Boy did you ever see such ugly kissers!"

Nomination Of D'Ewart Under Fire

TWO DEMOCRATIC senators last week promised a full-scale fight against Senate confirmation of former Rep. Wesley D'Ewart (R. Mont.) as Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

D'EWART

Sens. Murray (Mont.) and Neuberger (Ore.) denounced the recess appointment of D'Ewart to a job giving him control of public lands management. *They charged that in Congress D'Ewart had tried to "give away" the public lands he is now supposed to administer.*

D'EWART served five terms in the House before running for the Senate last year against Murray. Murray denounced his campaign literature as "reprehensible," particularly a pamphlet published by the Montana for D'-Ewart Committee called "Sen. Murray and the Red Web Over Congress."

He attacked D'Ewart's appointment, he said, because it would "spell disaster for the public domain and the sound utilization of natural resources."

D'Ewart may remain in office until Congress reconvenes, but his nomination for the job thereafter must be submitted for Senate confirmation.

MURRAY is chairman of the Senate Interior Committee which would have to report the nomination favorably or unfavorably. Neuberger is a committee member.

Principal "give-away" activities attributed to D'Ewart in the House were:

- A grazing bill "giving 18,000 favored stockmen larger control over National Forests" than 33 million citizens who use them for recreation.
- Support of "unsympathetic" measures hampering the efforts of American Indians "to maintain their diminishing land base," which private business interests want to exploit.
- Support of a "timber-exchange" bill to give "big lumbermen an opportunity to roost permanently on some of the finest public timber acreage" and "exchange stumps for trees."

U. S. Housing Dept. Proposed For 'Total' Building Drive

LEADERS of the CIO and AFL joined the National Housing Conference in calling for a "minimum" of two million new housing units a year through a "total program" including a new Housing Dept. in the federal government.

"Members of Congress and the people are becoming weary of listening to the real estate lobby's" hostility to a bold housing program, Lee F. Johnson, executive vice-president of the Housing Conference, said in the organization's 1955 Yearbook.

AFL Pres. George Meany wrote in the Yearbook that merger of the CIO and AFL would provide a strengthened staff in the housing field and "put more steam behind the drive for a decently housed nation."

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and John Edelman, Washington representative of the CIO Textile Workers, are directors of the National Housing Conference. The 1954 CIO convention called for a minimum of two million new housing units each year for 20 years.

In addition to asking creation of a Housing and Urban Affairs Dept. on a level with other Cabinet departments, the National Housing Conference made these proposals:

- Public housing construction should be raised from 35,000 to 200,000 units a year.
- A new federal mortgage bank should be created to lend $3 billion a year to cooperative and non-profit housing corporations.
- Slum clearance and urban redevelopment should be placed on a permanent basis, permitting city agencies to acquire vacant land and make long-range plans.
- Congress should appropriate $200 million annually to replace substandard farm dwellings at a rate of 40,000 a year.
- Expanded lending facilities should be set up to assist middle-income families meet their housing needs.

Johnson Raps U. S. Report On GM's Defense Awards

GENERAL MOTORS, the world's biggest corporation, made the headlines again last week in relation to its government defense contracts and its interlock with another corporation giant, the Du Pont Co.

JOHNSON

A Senate Armed Services Subcommitee accused the Defense Dept. of giving Congress *"misleading information"* in a report last July on the *"100 largest defense contractors"* which did not include GM although in fact, the subcommittee said, GM had a bigger dollar volume of contracts than any other corporation.

THE JUSTICE DEPT. won Supreme Court review of a lower court decision throwing out anti-trust law charges that GM was illegally controlled and influenced by Du Pon't ownership of 23% of GM stock.

The Defense Dept. denied any intention of "misleading" Congress in its July, 1955, report. A spokesman said the department had responded to a "specific" request from Sen. Fulbright (D. Ark.) for defense contract data covering the 18-month period from July, 1953, through December, 1954.

GM and 44 other big corporations did not appear on the list, the department said, because contract cancellations or terminations "partly or wholly offset new business awarded them" during this exact period.

Unappeased, Chairman Johnson (D. Tex.) of the Armed Services Subcommittee insisted that the effect of the report was "misleading," and demanded that the Defense Dept. resume the practice of seminannual reports covering defense contracts during the entire remobilization period since July, 1950.

The semiannual reports were abandoned by Defense Sec. Wilson for what were described as "economy" reasons.

THE GOVERNMENT'S effort to force Du Pont to divest itself of its GM stock ownership was dismissed by U. S. District Judge Walter J. LaBuy of Chicago on grounds that the Justice Dept. had not proved improper influence on GM policies, such as forced purchases of Du Pont products.

GM officers, "high and low," the government told the Supreme Court, "could not be free from the consciousness, indeed the vivid realization," that in making decisions "determinations favorable to Du Pont interests were likely to lead to personal promotion and financial reward."

The question of whether GM and Du Pont, with combined assets of more than $5 billion, should "remain interlocked . . . is of obvious importance to the economy of the country," the Justice Dept. told the court.

New York Rules GAW Is Okay Under Jobless Pay

ANOTHER victory was won by the CIO Auto Workers in their efforts to mesh state unemployment insurance with guaranteed annual wage plans.

Dr. Isador Lubin, New York State industrial commissioner, ruled that workers could receive unemployment insurance checks while drawing payments under the wage plans.

He asked State Atty.-Gen. Javits for a "definite" opinion on the question. The attorney generals of Michigan, Massachusetts and Connecticut already have issued rulings upholding the legality of joint payments.

Lubin ruled in response to a letter from Ford Motor Co., which is one of the companies with which UAW-CIO made a contract provision for the guaranteed wage plan.

He said that it was his "considered opinion that the receipt of supplemental unemployment benefits under the plan will not render a claimant ineligible under the New York State Unemployment Law."

Lubin "believed" the company would not have to pay State unemployment insurance taxes on the extra payments it made to the jobless workers. The State would claim such taxes only if the federal government held the wage guarantee payments taxable under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.

The ICFTU at Work See Page 8

The CIO News

Official Weekly Publication, Congress of Industrial Organizations

Washington, D. C., October 24, 1955 — 82 — Vol. 18, No. 43

Reuther Urges Shorter Week To Save Jobs With Automation

—See Pages 6-7

"AGE OF ABUNDANCE AND FREEDOM" was foreseen by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther if the nation prepares now for the "Second Industrial Revolution" coming with automation. He testified before joint congressional committee, urged reduction in working hours. **(See Pages 6-7.)**

STALEMATE—Negotiations remained in deadlock last week as 55,000 members of CIO Electrical Workers took to picket lines in nationwide walkout against Westinghouse Electric Co. Typical of strikers are these pickets at firm's Philadelphia location. **(Story Page 2.)**

ON THE PICKET LINE—Telephone operators and other craftsmen belonging to CIO Communications Workers picket a main San Francisco exchange of the Pacific Tel. & Tel. Co. in strike of 22,000 workers in Northern California and Nevada. **(Story Page 3.)**

AID TILL CASE VICTIMS—Pres. Michael J. Quill of the CIO Transport Workers presents union's $500 contribution to Judge Edward R. Dudley for National Association for the Advancement of Colored People's fund. Left: TWU Sec.-Treas. Gustav Faber. **(Story Page 2.)**

Parleys Stalled, Westinghouse Strike Continues

THE CIO Electrical Workers and the Westinghouse Electric Co. were deadlocked last week in negotiations to end a strike that sent some 55,000 union members to picket lines and closed down operations at 29 company locations.

Bargaining sessions, held in Pittsburgh, were stalemated over three major points—wage increases, contract duration and ground rules for time studies of day and salaried workers.

The nationwide walkout of IUE-CIO members began Oct. 16 and has forced plants to close from New Jersey to California.

IUE-CIO Pres. James B. Carey and Chairman Robert Nellis of the union's Westinghouse Conference Board accused the company of forcing the strike by its refusal to bargain in good faith.

THE NEGOTIATIONS were based on a reopener on wages and time studies at the halfway point in a two-year contract. Other issues, under the agreement, could be discussed only by mutual consent. In the absence of agreement, the union had the right to strike after Oct. 15.

The company insisted on a five-year contract on what it called "virtually the same terms" the union and the General Electrict Co. agreed to. Carey said its offer meant an average wage increase of 10c to 11c during the first year, compared to 18.75c in the first year of the GE pact.

The union and GE have agreed to full arbitration of all disputes arising out of the contract. Carey pointed out that the Westinghouse proposal refuses both to set up rules on standards for time studies for nonproduction workers and to arbitrate disputes growing out of them, though it offered, for the first time, to arbitrate other disagreements.

CAREY also noted that time study disputes could not arise at GE, since the firm has no incentive workers and such studies are not required. The Westinghouse contract, he said, is the only one IUE-CIO has which does not provide for full arbitration.

The union is willing to settle on a basis of a 15c wage increase, plus adjustments for inequities, and the ground rules for time studies.

Disputes over time studies have caused a series of strikes in Westinghouse plants in the last few months. The union claims the company's "one-sided" proposal would provide no long range solution of the problem, but would only lead to additional trouble.

The company threw another block in the way of settlement when Vice Pres. Robert D. Blasier, in charge of industrial relations, withdrew from bargaining sessions after the strike started. Union spokesmen charged company negotiators were powerless to settle.

THE STRIKERS were heartened by a wire from Chairman John Callahan of the union's GE Conference Board announcing that "more than 100,000 IUE-CIO members in 65 GE locals are mobilizing all-out militant support of their striking brothers and sisters."

"This will definitely not be mere token or moral support," he notified Carey.

In addition to financial support, "complete and swift in order that no Westinghouse striker experiences economic hardship," he said GE members will join picket lines in areas where both firms operate.

"Together and with all other IUE-CIO members," he added, *"we will make it clear to Westinghouse mismanagement that it cannot defeat this strike."*

IUE Wins 3 Plants In East, Far West

The campaign of attrition the CIO Electrical Workers have been waging against the left wing, once powerful United Electrical Workers has resulted in the gain of three more locals.

In Attica, N. Y., workers at a Westinghouse plant who had been in the UE for 13 years voted to join the IUE-CIO by 118 to 104.

UE strength on the Pacific Coast was reduced to about 800 members when the workers at General Electric plants in Oakland and San Jose, Calif., after 15 years of representation, voted to switch to IUE-CIO by counts of 98 to 66 and 89 to 59, respectively. —PAI

"These are the new contract demands. Our union membership unanimously wants to know . . . trick or treat?"

MANAGEMENT WELCOME — URW-CIO was host to rubber company executives at open house at union's headquarters in Akron. URW Pres. L. S. Buckmaster (center) greets Vice Pres. Charles Jahant of General Tire & Rubber. Others, from left: Herbert Dawson, Buckmaster's assistant; Robert Stadelman, Henry McKee, L. M. Baker and J. W. Frasche, all General Tire executives.

Top Rubber Officials Visit URW As Union Marks 20th Anniversary

IT DIDN'T look like a union meeting when a number of long, black, chauffeur-driven limousines lined up in front of the CIO Rubber Workers' headquarters in Akron.

They brought top executives of rubber companies to the open house at the recently remodeled URW-CIO building on the occasion of the union's 20th anniversary. Rubber workers and their families also were guests during the two-day event.

The response of the rubber company executives to the union's invitation was "tremendous." There was plenty of good natured batter.

"So this is where you hatch it, huh?" said Fred Climer, Goodyear veteran of contract negotiations, as he stuck his head through the office door of Paul Bowers, URW-CIO director of pensions and insurance.

ON HAND TO GREET the guests were the URW's top officers: Pres. L. S. Buckmaster, Vice Pres. Joseph W. Childs and Sec.-Treas. Desmond Walker.

Walking spryly with the aid of a cane was 80-year-old P. W. Litchfield, patriarch of the rubber industry and Goodyear board chairman. Asked how he felt, Litchfield replied, "Tip top."

Other top rubber executives present included: Pres. Lee Jackson, Executive Vice Pres. J. E. Trainer and Sec. Joseph Thomas, all of Firestone; and Pres. J. P. Seiberling, Vice Pres. Harry Schrank, and Douglas Mueller, assistant to the president, all from Seiberling Rubber; and E. M. Cushing, U. S. Rubber's director of industrial relations.

The URW-CIO has grown in 20 years from 3000 members to some 200,000. It has assets of well over $2.5 million, including an $850,000 strike fund.

An Akron Beacon Journal editorial praised URW-CIO for its *"stability and responsibility."*

"This has came about," the paper said, *"not alone because of the passage of time, but by virtue of the honest and devoted leadership and wide participation on the part of the members themselves."*

Meany Gets Notre Dame's High Award

THE LAETARE Medal of the University of Notre Dame, the highest award open to Catholic laymen in the United States, was presented to AFL Pres. George Meany at a dinner in Washington last week.

Meany said he accepted the solid gold medal not as a personal tribute, "but as an implied recognition of the efforts of the trade union movement to carry out in daily practice the ideals and precepts of social justice."

Meany is the first labor leader to receive the award since it was instituted in 1883. In making the formal presentation, Archbishop Patrick O'Boyle of Washington described him as "the most important and influential labor leader in the world."

"THE CATHOLIC Church," the Archbishop said, "is admittedly in favor of the organization of workers into unions for their own economic and moral betterment.

"But she is not pro-labor in the sense of rationalizing or condoning or winking at labor's defects, nor is she pro-labor in the sense of being anti-management or anti-anything else."

Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, Notre Dame president, lauded Meany for his anti-Communist fight and said he has "never underestimated the importance of a mutual respect between capital and labor in our American system."

TWU Gives $500 To NAACP Fund For Till Witnesses

(Picture On Page 1)

A GIFT of $500 was made last week by the CIO Transport Workers to the fund the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is raising to protect harassed witnesses in the Emmett L. Till murder case in Mississippi.

The contribution implemented a resolution the union's Intl. Executive Council passed urging support for the fight the NAACP is making in Mississippi to protect the rights of all citizens.

The resolution charged the existence of "an organized campaign of terror and intimidation against Negro citizens who would exercise their full rights as Americans."

It called the acquittal of the 14-year-old Till's slayers "a disgusting betrayal of law and order and the due process of the law" guaranteed in the Constitution.

LOOKING AT UNION LITERATURE on their visit to URW-CIO headquarters are two B. F. Goodrich Co. officials. Taking refreshments as they look are: John L. Collyer (left), board chairman, and W. S. Richardson, president.

CIO Issues Call For Pre-Merger Convention

IRONIC—The "happy family" slogan of Perfect Circle's management—"Thru this door pass the best piston ring foundry workers in the world . . ."—sticks out like a sore thumb as steel helmeted guardsmen enter plant. Foundry is operating under martial law in long UAW-CIO strike.

THE CALL to the 17th and last convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations was sent last week to all member international unions, organizing committees, local industrial unions, and state and local CIO councils.

It was, in effect, a summons to join in dedicating the CIO to its place in history, for the convention's major job will be to ratify merger with the AFL and creation of a powerful new democratic labor organization to be called the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations.

"The 17th constitutional convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations is called to realize the attainment of a cherished goal—the unity of democratic labor," said the call.

"When the convention ratifies the merger agreement, as we are confident it will, we of the CIO, together with our brothers in the AFL, will move forward as one united organization into a new era in the history of labor in the U. S."

The CIO and the AFL will hold separate pre-merger conventions in New York on Dec. 1 and 2, the former in the Manhattan Center and the latter in the Statler Hotel. The joint merger convention will open on Dec. 5 in New York's 71st Regiment Armory.

THE CIO CALL was signed by Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe and Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey.

It pointed out that the convention will provide a forum *"for reviewing the mighty advances of the past 20 years and for making preparations for the opportunities that lie ahead for every union in the country."*

The call listed some of the "steady, tremendous advances" won for workers since the CIO was organized in 1935.

"Industrial unionism was created by, of and for millions of Americans who never before had the protection of unions, so that they might enjoy the benefits of industrial democracy," it noted.

"Wages, hours and working conditions were dramatically improved, wages rose, hours of work were reduced, seniority established and grievance machinery developed and strengthened.

"Pensions, along with health and welfare funds, were gained and improved through free collective bargaining.

"Legislation for the general welfare was enacted with social security, minimum wages and other social welfare laws firmly established.

"Political action gained new status for American workers, making them active citizens whose needs and views must be heeded.

"Civil rights were strengthened through constant efforts to eliminate the twin evils of discrimination and segregation.

"America gained a better standard of living for all her people —in large part because of the dramatic, militant role of the CIO from 1935 to 1955."

As the call said, *"we can look back with boundless pride to our accomplishments."*

It also noted that through the CIO, labor has been able to develop close and friendly relationships with other forward-looking groups, such as farmers, small businessmen, educators, the clergy and professional people, and that it has been able to play a "strengthened role" in international affairs.

"So," it concludes, "we of the CIO take justifiable pride in our achievements—a symbol of the spirit, the strength, the good will and the patriotism of the workers of the U. S.

"Together with our brothers in the American Federation of Labor, we will build, through the benefits of unity, an even better, more dedicated, more effective labor movement."

Unity Committee Meets In New York

The CIO's Executive Committee will meet at the Hotel Commodore, New York City, on the morning of Wednesday, Oct. 26.

The morning session will be followed by a luncheon meeting of the six-man CIO-AFL Unity Subcommittee, and in the afternoon by a meeting of the full CIO-AFL Unity Committee.

NLRB's Rodgers Welcomes Merger

"Sound and reasonable" is what Philip Ray Rodgers, acting chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, last week called the upcoming CIO-AFL merger.

Speaking to the Commonwealth Club in San Francisco, he predicted the merger would be a "notable success" in helping unions "organize the unorganized."

Reuther Raps GOP Governor—

'Double Cross' Charged In Perfect Circle Strike

INDIANA's Republican Gov. George N. Craig was denounced last week for a gross "double cross" of striking CIO Auto Workers at Perfect Circle Corp. plants.

UAW-CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther in a telegram accused Craig of violating a pledge to lift martial law and remove the National Guard from New Castle and Hagerstown, Ind., and to get Perfect Circle's management to resume negotiations with the union by Oct. 18.

In a parallel action, Pres. Dallas Seils of the Indiana CIO Council angrily criticized Craig for sending "state militia, tanks and bayonets against the working men and women of Indiana."

Craig later kept his promise so far as Hagerstown and Henry County were concerned, but kept 150 troops, with their tanks and machine guns, on duty in New Castle.

STRIKING UAW-CIO members meanwhile maintained the five-man picket lines to which they are limited under court injunction.

Reuther's telegram to Craig reminded the Governor that Craig's secretary, Horace Coats, had taken the initiative in approaching UAW-CIO Regional Dir. Ray Berndt and soliciting Berndt's signature to "secret" agreements to eliminate the danger of violence and eliminate martial law.

The agreements provided that both Perfect Circle and the UAW-CIO would "instruct and direct" all employes and union members to "refrain from violence" and that "martial law would be withdrawn and negotiations toward a settlement of the dispute would be resumed."

"It was made clear to your Mr. Coats," Reuther telegraphed Craig, that a union signature to the agreement "did not imply any assumption of responsibility for the violence which occurred on Oct. 5 when management and supervisory employes opened fire on Perfect Circle workers and their sympathizers."

Nevertheless, Reuther reminded Craig, Berndt signed the agreements, and as a member of the union's executive board "he was speaking for the International Union, UAW-CIO, and for me."

INSTEAD of honoring the pledge to lift martial law and get peaceful negotiations started, Reuther told the Governor, Craig "falsely and maliciously" told the press that Reuther's "personal" commitment was "necessary."

"We can openly regard the about-face in your pledge as a serious breach of good faith," Reuther said, and a "double-cross of Perfect Circle workers and the people of Indiana" out of deference to the company's management "and the lunatic fringe of reactionary industrialists which it represents."

Perfect Circle Bosses 'Wooing The Wives'

Perfect Circle Corp. management is "wooing the wives" of its striking UAW-CIO workers instead of dealing in good faith with the union, it was disclosed last week.

Wives of management officials have sent tender "personal" letters to the wives of all workers imploring them to oppose "union shop demands" that would, the management wives say, exact "the payment of tribute without representation."

CWA Gets 10c Boost At Smallest Bell Unit

THE SMALLEST of the Bell System units, the Cincinnati & Suburban Telephone Co., has agreed with the CIO Communications Workers on a new contract with wage increases averaging 10.3c an hour, which compares favorably with other settlements in this year's negotiations.

Basic pay boosts run from a minimum of $2.50 a week to $5. Several progression schedules were shortened, a number of jobs were upgraded—this gave five building mechanics total raises of $18 a week—and traffic tours ending between 7 and 10 p.m. were given an extra half-hour pay differental.

While the smallest Bell unit was settling with the union, the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph, one of the larger ones, refused to budge from its demand that the workers accept a sub-standard contract—a stand that precipitated a strike two weeks ago.

About 22,000 workers, according to CWA-CIO Strike Dir. Bill Gruwell, are carrying on *'the most effective strike in the history of Northern California and Nevada."* The firm's wage offer would yield 50c to $1 a week less than Ohio and Michigan settlements.

The CWA-CIO and the Iowa Continental Telephone Co. have agreed on a new contract providing for a basic wage increase of 5.7c an hour. Another independent, the Eastern Illinois Telephone Co., agreed to give traffic and clerical workers $2 a week, plant workers $4.

Full GAW Package Won By UAW In Briggs Pact

A FULL guaranteed wage package similar to those won in the auto industry has been negotiated by three locals of the CIO Auto Workers in joint bargaining covering four Briggs Manufacturing Co. plumbing ware plants.

In addition to a guaranteed wage to be financed by company payments of 5c an hour into a central fund, the workers also received the 6c per hour annual improvement factor, an 8c boost for skilled trades workers, inequity increases averaging 2c, and an increase in the third shift differential from 7.5% to 10%.

Affected by the settlement, which has been ratified, were members of Local 212 covering two Detroit plants; Local 488, Cleveland, and Local 1074, Cincinnati. Ken Morris, co-director of the union's Reg. 1, headed the negotiations.

The Briggs settlement contrasts with Kohler, where the UAW has been on strike for more than 19 months in an effort to gain standard contract conditions with the Wisconsin plumbing manufacturing firm.

Anti-Picket Order Hit

A NEW YORK State court has banned the picketing of a woolen concern, even though it had been peaceful, claiming it did "actual harm" to the employer's business.

Supreme Court Justice Carroll G. Walter, in granting the anti-picketing order, said the company was entitled to it even though peaceful and designed to promote a lawful union aim.

The picketing by Dist. 65, CIO Retail and Wholesale Union, was started last May when the company fired a delivery boy the day after he joined the union. The picketing continued until July 15 when the court issued a temporary restraining order.

Irving Rozan, union counsel, said Dist. 65 intended to appeal the decision. He called the ruling the "farthest north yet rendered by any court in restricting the right to picket."

Morris J. Fellner, counsel for the company, said that for the first time the decision sets forth the principle that peaceful picketing should be banned because in a heavily unionized area it did harm to an employer's business. —(PAI)

No 'Magic Carpet'

The potential danger involved in automation is neatly summed up in the bland rhetoric of the National Association of Manufacturers in its *"magic carpet"* theory of economics.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther told the Patman subcommittee last week that labor welcomed the technique called automation—and naturally so. Automated machines and factories *"hold the promise of new abundance, new leisure and new freedoms,"* he pointed out.

But automation doesn't produce any new freedom automatically—except the freedom of laid-off workers and their families to starve. It isn't true, as the NAM claims, that "just going along for the ride will be the biggest thrill on earth."

The NAM's "magic carpet" brand of thinking won't solve the real problems. *The problems can be solved by cooperative work by labor, government and enlightened management to make the new machines serve the needs of the American "good society."*

20 Years Young

The CIO Rubber Workers, members and officers alike, have the warmest congratulations from everybody in the CIO upon their 20th anniversary. The union's success, in two short decades, in bringing civilization to one of America's grimmest industrial jungles is indeed enviable.

The presence at its anniversary celebration of top officers of the major firms with which it has contractual relations offers a refreshing contrast to the barbaric theory of labor relations that persists in such firms as Perfect Circle and Kohler.

Salute To UN

Free labor's stake in the success of the United Nations was emphasized in UN Day statements by both CIO Pres. Reuther and AFL Pres. George Meany.

At a time when some organizations, such as the American Legion, engage in the pastime of recklessly condemning specialized UN activities, Reuther spoke of the UN's potential contribution to the **"economic and social justice"** that must be **"the foundation of a world at peace."**

Meany said "we believe in the UN," and hope to help it show "the way to peace . . . through governments that give absolute equality to all citizens, regardless of race, color or creed."

Incidentally, it costs each American only about 54c a year—less than the cost of a movie—to pay our country's share of the cost of the UN and all its specialized agencies.

Support The IUE Strikers

The Westinghouse Electric Co. deserves condemnation for breaching years of industrial peace by forcing some 55,000 members of the CIO Electrical Workers to strike in order to protect standards which many employers take for granted.

Its insistence on making time studies for day workers—those who service production employes—and doing it without ground rules or recourse to arbitration would border on the ridiculous if the results were not so unfortunate. Most firms regard time studies of such workers as absurd, yet Westinghouse persisted despite warning of preliminary strikes on just this issue. The IUE-CIO merits the solid support of every CIO member.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Three Men On A Rug

In Other Words—

The Price Of Big Power Lobbies

A charge has been made by Leland Olds, former chairman of the Federal Power Commission, that the political opposition of private utilities has resulted in inadequate plans to prevent flood in New England and the Delaware Valley. Olds' charge is made in an article for Textile Labor, magazine of the CIO Textile Workers, which is digested here:

By LELAND OLDS

FLOOD DAMAGE and high electric rates are the price the people of New England are forced to pay for private power company influence in their states.

OLDS

Both seriously threaten industrial development and employment in the region. Relief from this two-pronged threat has been available for more than 15 years in plans for federal multiple-purpose development of New England rivers, but the political climate has prevented more than a start being made in the form of a few inadequate, single purpose flood control projects.

It is significant that the greatest damage from the recent hurricane floods occurred in two regions that have tried to substitute interstate pacts for unhampered federal development of river-basin resources of the people. These regions are New England and the states sharing the Delaware River basin.

Three times in the last 20 years the power companies have operated through representatives to block a sound flood control-power program.

First, following the 1936 Flood Control Act, the New England states negotiated an interstate pact covering the Connecticut River, in which they agreed, among other things, to transfer the land for flood control reservoirs to the federal government, minus the right to develop power.

Second, when the 1944 Flood Control Bill included one of the best combination flood control and power projects in the Connecticut basin, the New England members of Congress saw to it that the project was stricken from the bill before agreeing to its enactment.

Furthermore, they insisted in adding to the bill provisions which practically told the Corps of Engineers not to disturb the region with any more naughty federal power projects if they wanted to get future programs approved.

Third was the battle in the New England Inter-Agency Committee, established in 1950 by direction of Pres. Truman to report on the best uses of natural resources in the New England-New York region. Down to the Republican victories in the 1952 elections the lines within the committee were pretty well held in favor of reporting sound multi-purpose programs which would assure both flood control and power development in the rivers of New England.

But thereafter, led by Walter White, who was Sherman Adams' appointee on the committee for the State of New Hampshire, the Eisenhower *"partnership"* policy became dominant. As a result, flood control and power development were separated, with power set up on a private development basis.

Flood Control Not Enough

With hydroelectric power development and flood control divorced, there will be less of each because they will not share the cost of common projects. More particularly, the valuable flood waters, which could be used for power development at the dam sites and downstream, will be released slowly after the flood is over and allowed to run, largely wasted, to the sea.

We know that the resulting threat of flood damage, coupled with the high cost of power, has been accelerating the tendency of industry to shift to other regions of the country.

In other words, we know that to get full protection against floods and to get the opportunity for low electric rates, the federal river-basin program must go forward on a region-wide basis.

The possibility of such programs will depend on whether the people want them enough to overcome the influence of private power in both state and national politics. *For, under the Eisenhower Administration the policy which has blocked New England river-basin programs for some 20 years has been extended to the nation as a whole.*

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE FICTION is that all things are functioning smoothly within the Republican executive "team." The fact is that there are inescapable human troubles. One of the troubles is the unpleasantness between Vice Pres. Nixon (plus the White House staff) and Agriculture Sec. Benson.

GOP Troubles On Benson's Policies

Benson went to New Orleans a few weeks ago and delivered a speech blaming the economic difficulties of farmers on the wage scales of city workers. *This speech, according to the authentic story now available, was not cleared in advance with Republican top policy makers.*

It was not cleared with Labor Sec. Mitchell, for one. Mitchell in an open press conference repudiated Benson. He pointed out that the cost-of-living index had remained stable, thus suggesting that 1954 wage rises had been effectively absorbed by industry.

Mitchell thoughtfully said that it was "too early" to know whether 1955 wage rises could be absorbed. *Considering the fat profit reports of big corporations, this is something of an understatement.*

A reliable source has told this observer that the White House cracked down on Benson for the New Orleans speech, warning him to clear his policy speeches hereafter before making them. The explanation for his failure to clear the farmer-labor speech was colossally simple: *One of Benson's stumblebum aides failed to do his proper liaison job.*

A Genius For Incompetency

Benson has a genius for sustaining incompetent aides. Two of them got him into trouble in the Wolf Ladejinsky "security" case, in which Benson himself belatedly admitted before a congressional committee a magnificent blunder. *But he hasn't fired them yet.*

The potentially explosive break between Nixon and Benson on the farm problem is almost wholly unpublicized. But it exists.

It came about this way: Iowa's Republican Gov. Hougt called a farm-problem conference among midwestern GOP governors, and this presented the White House policy makers with the dilemma of what to do about Benson.

Hougt's intention, it may fairly be said, was to build a Republican governors' backfire against the spreading rank-and-file farmers' revolt against the Agriculture Dept. Democratic midwestern governors were not invited.

But as the GOP governors met they were greeted with a banner headline in the Des Moines Register, over a copyrighted story by the Register's chief Washington correspondent, Richard Wilson, saying that Nixon's viewpoint was that Benson must "act" on the farmers' problems, and that Nixon had an appointment to tell Benson so.

This was a dagger launched from shadows. The fundamental Benson theory is that at all costs he should avoid "acting."

Benson's doctrine is that there is nothing wrong with the farmer that cannot be cured by "free enterprise" and by slick merchandising techniques for "marketing" crops that people don't want or can't pay for.

Assumes A 'Moral' Stand

Benson self-righteously thinks that he is *"morally"* as well economically correct in this doctrine. It was a blow for him to read, in a Republican newspaper, a story stating flatly that his superiors no longer felt it politically feasible to agree.

Nixon and the Republican top brass were prepared to force Benson's hand several weeks ago, Wilson's story said, just before Pres. Eisenhower suffered his heart attack. The President is recovering and they are renewing pressure.

Benson is being told, delicately but firmly, that a Secretary of Agriculture is expendable. The Republican governors dealt cautiously with the farm problem in their conclave—but all of them were aware that Benson is in trouble.

Benson's opinion of Nixon, as a result of this barely-revealed conflict, is unflattering.

★ **A LADY WRITING** to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch comments on the fact that GOP National Chairman Hall, like McCarthy before him, persists in calling his opponents the *"Democrat party,"* dropping the last syllable of *"Democratic."*

Says the lady, "Let's drop the first syllable of the Republicans and call it the 'Publican party.'"

A "publican," in Roman days, was a tax collector who got richer in relation to his capacity to wring revenues for the empire from his neighbors. Webster's Dictionary says the publican was a "farmer of taxes," reaping his own wealth from his cut of what he could extort from anyone coming under his thumb.

LISTEN TO THE CIO RADIO PROGRAM

John W. Vandercook AND THE NEWS

every weekday evening on the ABC Network

Washington Window—

Hallelujahs For GOP Monetary Policies Fail To Dim '29 History

By Public Affairs Institute

CAN PROSPERITY be controlled by turning such economic forces as credit, interest rates and taxes on and off like a water faucet?

The GOP Administration, using these tools of economic control, claims success. Officials in Washington assert that the following has been accomplished:

- **Prices have been stabilized;**
- **A dangerous boom was nipped in 1953 before the bubble could burst; and**
- **Monetary policy was reversed quickly, and successfully used to combat the recession of 1953-54.**

In some business and financial circles these economic tools have been hailed as the answer to the peaks and valleys of our economic system. The United States Chamber of Commerce has called the revival of these policies as *"the most important monetary decisions of our time."*

Critics, on the other hand, not only are concerned about its soundness but also the inequities which it has brought about: tremendous gains for some groups and hardships for others.

An Unnecessary Recession

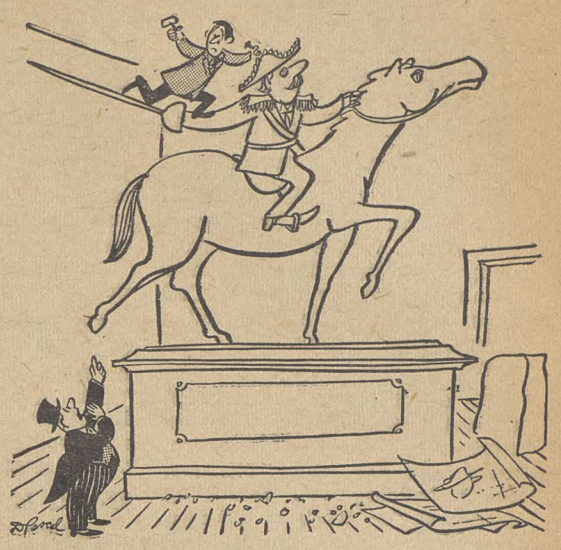
Point by point, they outline these criticisms:

1. The 1953 recession was unnecessary. It was brought about by the Administration's hard money manipulations. It meant that a lot of people lost their jobs. At the same time, it is pointed out that this enabled the Administration to scrap controls and cut corporation excess profit taxes and provide dividend tax benefits.

2. Monetary policy has contributed to deflating highly sensitive farm commodity prices. This has been used to offset increased prices of industrial products largely monopoly controlled, thus permitting the claim to be made that prices are stabilized, which enables corporations to limit wage gains.

3. Monetary policies have been used to reward lenders with a higher rate of interest at the expense of the public welfare. Interest rates on all types of borrowing have risen. The cost of our national debt has increased. *It has meant high benefits for a small group.*

4. The recent tendency toward economic expansion has brought forth monetary policies to curb it. This action will permit tax relief for upper income groups without fear of inflationary consequences. *The net result has been that the consumption of some groups has been cut to benefit upper income brackets.*



"The City Council has changed its mind. We'd prefer the general in a chair, reading a book."

5. Banks and lenders, particularly, have been the beneficiaries of the money policies. Higher interest rates have pushed bank profits to record levels in every year since 1952.

Special tax treatment of profits and losses from the sale of U. S. government securities also enables the banks to charge off losses 100% while gains from securities sales are taxed at only 25%.

In 1954, when business lending declined, banks still made a $500 million gain from the sale of government securities, taxed at only 25%. This year banks are reducing their tax liability by selling government bonds at a loss fully tax deductible.

The financial stakes in the new monetary policies are extremely high for the bankers. *This is what lends some to view the new policies with suspicion.*

Under the new monetary policy, slowly but surely, the economic and political power of the banking community has been restored to the position of the 1920's.

That was the last time efforts were made to control prosperity by monetary manipulations. *The results of that effort are still painful memories for a great many people.*

What About 'Power Of Labor'?

Fear of "the power of labor," which anti-union elements have fostered, is punctured in this article by the Rev. William J. Smith, director of St. Peter's College Institute of Industrial Relations, Jersey City:

By REV. WILLIAM J. SMITH

MANY ANTI-UNION propagandists—paid or unpaid—seem to be obsessed with one thought, namely, something they call "the power of labor." They talk and write as though organized labor was an ogre, armed to the teeth and standing alone and unopposed by any contrary force or curbing influence.

They seem to be entirely oblivious of the fact that more than 60 individual corporate enterprises in this country possess corporate assets of $1 billion or better. They ignore the lobbying power these corporations have upon Congress.

They disregard the constant stream of propaganda, churning up anti-union sentiment, by agencies such as the National Association of Manufacturers. They refuse to note that *"power of labor"* has been impotent for the past six years in its efforts to amend or modify the Taft-Hartley Law.

They see no hand behind the anti-union right-to-work laws in 18 states, naively assuming that legislation of this kind just simply happens. They are unaware of the power of the press in a thousand and one small communities whose editors are fed boiler-plate propaganda by the publicity agents of organized management. *They refuse to recognize that the giant corporations have lost none of the power they have accumulated over the years and which is increasing day by day.*

Power of any kind in human hands is dangerous. So, too, is it in regard to economic, social and political power. As long as men are men and human society has to be governed or directed by men, the use of power is going to be a special problem.

Moral power that comes from organization is not only a fact of human life, but it is an absolutely necessary element for the proper maintenance and progress of society.

What is needed is a means of diffusing the social power exercised by human beings. The problem is as old as man. It began most likely when the first two stone-age men determined that they would act in concert rather than as individuals.

In every age and under every form of government the problem has been perennial. How to balance the conflicting interests of the various elements of human society is not new to our age.

Blind To Other Threat

As a matter of fact if there is any constant note in the history of America as a nation it has been the struggle between the advocates of federal power and state power, the conflict of competing industrial and agricultural units for domination, the contending efforts of the property owners with the claims of the proletariat.

The anti-labor prophets of doom see danger in power only as it is possessed by organized labor and the federal government.

Organized management, they would have us believe, has been purged of all its past sins, its social defects, its excesses in the name of enlightened self-interest. Check, curb, destroy if necessary the power of the labor unions. *Handcuff the federal government and allow the individual states to carry on in a spirit of social irresponsibility and we would be just one step from the millenium.*

Reuther Urges Shorter Hours As Aut

Preparation Demanded For Industrial Shifts

AUTOMATION can usher in a new "age of abundance and freedom" but only if government, industry, farm groups and workers "act vigorously to ensure that this new power is used for people," CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther told a congressional committee last week.

He called for steady progress toward a four-day 30 to 35-hour work week, an earlier retirement age for older workers, broad training and retraining programs for workers affected by automation, decisive government action to improve the minimum wage, social security and unemployment compensation laws.

Reuther renewed CIO advocacy of a minimum wage of $1.25 an hour. He said that industry should bear "part of the cost of displacing whole communities" when new automated factories were built in new locations.

'Total Development'

He asked a broad government program of useful public works in highway, school and hospital construction and the *"total development"* of our basic national resources.

Reuther testified before a special subcommittee of the Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report, headed by Rep. Patman (D. Tex.).

"Automation is not just a slight extension of the familiar process of mechanization in industry," he told the subcommittee.

"It is a new second phase of the Industrial Revolution. It is different from mere mechanization in that it uses machines not only as a substitute for human physical power but also to replace human judgment, human thinking."

Reuther reminded the committee that because of population growth and the increase of productivity, "we already need to create three million new jobs each year just to hold our own in keeping purchasing power in balance with production."

As the population leaps to 190 million and automation lifts the rate of productivity increase, "we must think in terms of four million new jobs a year" just to keep our system in balance, he said.

He recalled that the first Industrial Revolution brought widespread suffering and human misery and warned that unless we meet the problems of the new Industrial Revolution with more foresight and wisdom, *"automation can dig our economic graves."*

He repeatedly urged the subcommittee to maintain itself on a "continuing basis" to form a "clearing house" for the gathering of facts and to provide a constantly "up-to-date inventory" on the impact of automation.

Weeks Is Criticized

Reuther lashed out at Commerce Sec. Weeks for charging that "labor is opposed" to automation.

"We welcome any development that furnishes a means of lifting the burden of labor from human beings," the CIO president said. "We are not opposed to automation."

What labor is saying is that automation inevitably will create enormous new problems in the potential displacement of workers and displacement of whole communities, he stated.

"It is dangerous wishful thinking to pretend that we can just sweep these problems under the rug," Reuther declared.

"In the pre-depression years before 1929, the problems that eventually led to the crash could have been met. The problems were man-made. None were ordained by God. But they were brushed under the rug—and the world came tumbling down," he told the subcommittee.

"Yet in 1929 we were functioning with a Model T economy. Now we are operating with a high-octane supersonic economy, and a smash-up—if it comes—would be much worse.

Brushed Under Rug

"When a car is traveling at 20 miles per hour, the mental process required is only for 20 miles per hour. But a jet pilot traveling at 600 miles per hour must think about what will happen a minute from now.

"In the field of automation we must anticipate the problems, we must do the right things today to avoid trouble tomorrow."

Reuther cited a statement issued by the National Association of Manufacturers as representing the difference in viewpoint of labor and that of some employers toward automation.

The NAM statement, he pointed out, said that "guided by electronics, powered by atomic energy, the magic carpet of our free economy heads for undreamed-of horizons. Just going along for the ride will be the biggest thrill on earth."

"We do not believe the American people or the Congress are prepared to 'go along for the ride.' We do not believe that any thinking person is prepared to accept the NAM's 'magic carpet' theory of economics," Reuther said.

"I have unlimited faith in the American people. The possibilities of the future are as unlimited as the genius of the free human spirit. But before the future can be realized there will be many serious and difficult problems.

"We cannot confuse confidence with complacency. We need action by the government, social and moral responsibility on the part of industry, work by every group in our economy."

Reuther assailed a recent speech by Agriculture Sec. Benson charging that price increases imposed by farm equipment firms were forced by higher wages.

Reply To Benson

Benson's speech represented a "deliberate and well thought-out political campaign" designed to separate industrial workers from farmers, he charged. The fact is that it was "greed for profits," not wage increases, that stimulated corporation price rises, he said.

Steel, automobile and farm equipment firms are making profits at such a rate that they could "pay wage increases based on higher productivity, reduce prices and still make profits," he declared.

He told the subcommittee that he had "invited" Sec. Benson to "join him in requesting an impartial investigation to determine the facts—to see just what the rate of productivity increase is, what are the profits and costs of corporations, whether price increases are really justified."

"To this date," he said, "Mr. Benson has failed to join in that request for an investigation of the facts."

The "problem" in the displacement of workers by automation, he summarized, is to "build in adequate cushions and safeguards that will prevent the loss of purchasing power in one segment of the economy from snowballing and compounding until it drags other segments of the economy down."

This is why the nation needs a $1.25 an hour minimum wage to place an adequate "floor" under the purchasing power of workers, he said.

Both union-negotiated pension plans and the Social Security system should be revised to lower the retirement age from 65 to 60 years, and the unemployment compensation system should be improved to "sustain the purchasing power" of displaced workers, Reuther said.

Retraining Essential

The displaced workers must be "retrained" for highly technical jobs in many cases, "and while they are being retrained they must eat, their children must be housed and clothed," he insisted.

The government should stimulate full employment by affirmative action based on the Employment Act of 1946, he said, and move promptly to construct "the 600,000 new school rooms, the 800,000 new hospital beds, the great new highway and parking facilities we need today, at this moment."

Great flood control projects should be built, government policies should stimulate the construction of the "two million new houses needed each year for many years," he said.

A shorter work week is also imperative, he told the subcommittee. He said, *"a four-day week of eight hours a day would provide greater leisure and build whole new industries to meet the demand of families for wholesome recreation."*

"WE MUST PLAN NOW"—This was plea of CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther in hearings on automation before congressional subcommittee. At left: Reuther testifies, accompanied by Don Montgomery, head of UAW-CIO W office (left), and Nat Goldfinger, CIO research director. Center: Reuther sh of automated engine-block line. Rig

Old-Fashioned

The stenotyping machine used to record CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther's testimony at the congressional automation hearings was not itself automated.

As Reuther began to answer a question from the Patman subcommittee, the stenotypist asked him to wait a minute.

Said Reuther to the subcommittee, "The stenotypist asks me to give him a chance to change the tape. It is a manual operation."

Irony

Rail unionists are going to see the automation of the future in its startling reality in a few weeks when the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad has a trial run of its new "crewless" train.

Adding a note of irony for the railroad workers, Patrick B. McGinnis, president of the carrier revealed that the train will be run by remote control from—of all things—a truck on a parallel highway. —(PAI)

Answers

What is automation and what are the problems created for American workers by this new type of technology?

You can get authoritative answers, presented in simple terms, from a pamphlet, "Automation," prepared by the CIO Committee on Economic Policy and the Dept. of Education and Research. There is a description of what automation means, with concrete examples, and what it portends for workers.

Copies are available at 15c each from CIO, 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

'Labor Saving' Machines Prove Man-Killing, Too

MODERN equipment in many cases can be "labor saving" for the boss, but it can be man killing for the worker, too.

That is the complaint of an oil worker who has spent 30 years in the business and now, with an increased work load due to the installation of new machinery, isn't sure that he can hold out long enough to reach retirement age.

Union News, published by the CIO Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, reports the case of a worker for a pipeline company which recently installed electrical power equipment at a pumping station to replace old diesel pumps. At the same time the company—one of the largest in the business—cut down the number of operators for each trick from three to one.

Now the one man on duty has to do all the necessary jobs by himself including the operation of 16-inch hand operated gate valves.

"I have seven more years to go before retirement," commented one of lone survivors, *"but it looks like they are going to make it so hard on me that I won't last that long."* —(PAI)

Witnesses

Two additional CIO leaders were scheduled to present CIO viewpoints this week to the Joint Congressional Subcommittee hearing problems of automation.

Following up the testimony of CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, the additional witnesses scheduled were CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, who is president of the Electrical Workers, and Joseph A. Beirne, president of the Communications Workers.

nation Age 'Cushion'

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man Patman (center) presides at committee hearing. He is flanked (left) by William H. Moore, subcommittee economist, and Grover W. Ensley, staff director.

xperts Back Reuther's all For Shorter Hours

BRIGHT young auto-
on experts last week in-
ndently agreed with CIO
Walter P. Reuther that the
savings from automation"
steadily reduce the hourly
week to "the low 30s."

n Diebold, head of a New
engineering consultant
and Associate Prof. Walter
ckingham of Georgia Insti-
of Technology testified as
t witnesses before the Pat-
subcommittee investigating
roblems and promises of
nation.

bold took the viewpoint
in most industries "auto-
machines did not put
out of jobs but shifted
to other jobs."

ATTITUDE was supported
willard J. Davis, a Ford
Co. vice-president, who
his own company's experi-
n "absorbing 1854 displaced
rs and hiring an additional
o take care of the new
nes."

**kingham warned that au-
ion "won't put people out
s" only if there is "a con-
l expansion of our econ-
—and added the warning
"the economy doesn't grow
natically."**

*the short run—and that
ere most of us live—the immediate impact may well be to cut actual jobs,"* he said.

A study of 12 automated businesses, isolated by a University of Chicago graduate student, *"showed that automation had cut jobs by 63.4%,"* he told the subcommittee.

Buckingham also told the subcommittee that it should not be expected that the automation industry itself—the production of the new machines—"would breed new industries" as the automobile did in "breeding" paved roads, gasoline and a huge network of service stations and roadside restaurants.

DIEBOLD CHALLENGED the University of Chicago study by calling it "very limited" and said that automation itself was already "a $3.5 billion industry" that had created new products which conventional machines could not make.

Reuther, in his own appearance before the subcommittee, was asked by William H. Moore, a staff economist, about Davis' report on Ford's experience with automated factories.

He pointed out that the "impact" on employment at Ford coincided with "a considerable expansion of facilities" and that Ford's success in "getting a bigger share of the market took up the slack."

CL Urges Government ct On Automation Issues

ONFERENCE to "plan
he abundance and pre-
the unemployment"
ng out of automation was
on the Canadian govern-
by delegates to the recent
ntion of the Canadian Con-
of Labor.

convention offered 10 pro-
to meet the problem
it believes should be dis-
l by government, labor and
gement representatives.

**y include the introduction
guaranteed annual wage, or other forms of regular and rising income, "without which automation will break down," and shortening of the work week without loss of take-home pay "as fast as increased productivity makes possible and as the maintenance of full employment makes necessary."**

In addition, the CCL urged maintenance of general full employment; retraining and severance pay for displaced workers; and location of industry to avoid the establishment of ghost towns.

Highlights Of CIO Proposals

A wide range of legislative and economic "cushions"—highlighted by a shorter work week and higher consumer purchasing power—were proposed by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther in his testimony on automation. Highlights of his proposals:

1. Increase consumer purchasing power, by boosting take-home income through a fair federal tax law reducing levies on lower- and middle-income families, by higher wages and guaranteed annual wage plans negotiated in collective bargaining, and by action "without delay" to up the minimum wage from the new $1 floor to $1.25 an hour.

2. A shorter work week, to allow the American people to enjoy the productive benefits of the new technology. Reuther said "the reduction of the work week to 35 or 30 hours in the coming decade can be an important shock absorber during the transition to the widespread use of automation. It can reduce the impact of sharp rises in output and increase the manpower requirements in industry and commerce."

3. Earlier retirement: Reuther also suggested earlier retirement age under the Social Security Act. He specified that as a "first step" the pension eligibility age should be dropped from 65 to 60 years.

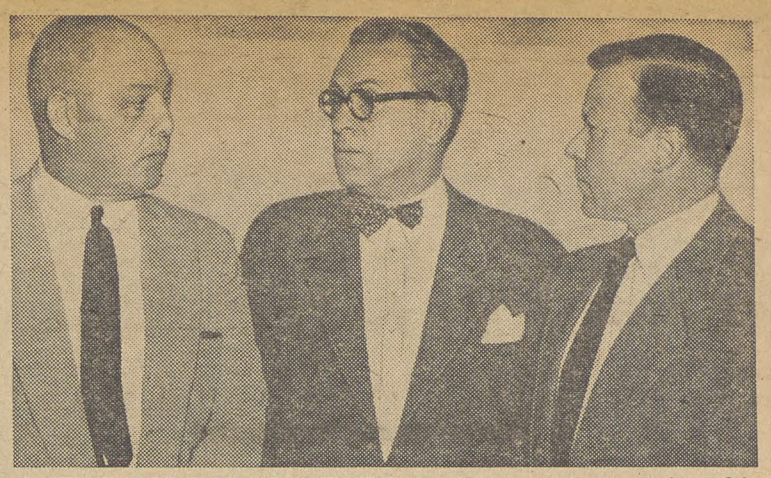
4. Social services: Reuther said "one of the fruits of automation, which we should welcome, is the opportunity it gives us to meet the present and growing social deficits in health, housing, schools, highways, natural resources and other public services."

5. Small business aid: Reuther suggested specific aid for management and labor in smaller industries, warning that they "may find themselves in distress during the period of transition to the new technology." He noted that in some cases "automation equipment may be so expensive—and the required output so large—as to make its use prohibitive by small or medium-sized firms."

6. Re-training of workers: The CIO president forecast that "the transition to the new technology will require a great expansion in our education system." And he said that employers should be responsible for the cost of re-training workers, just as they are responsible for the cost of plant and equipment.

7. Community dislocation: Reuther warned that the closing of plants, "the displacement of thousands of workers, the dislocation of whole communities" are one potential dangerous result of automation. He urged "special assistance" for such distressed areas.

8. Price policies: As part of his review of the economic background of automation, Reuther said that "a national approach is needed to help make certain that the benefits of automation will be shared among all groups in the population. A congressional inquiry into the price policies of giant corporations, for example, is long overdue—to place the spotlight of public attention on the failure of the dominant corporations to pass on to consumers the benefits of rising productivity."



AMERICAN LABOR'S ROLE on the world scene is a big one, said ICFTU Pres. Omer Becu (center). He chats with AFL Pres. George Meany (left) and CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther at joint labor luncheon in Washington last week.

Joint CIO-AFL Luncheon—

Becu Hails U.S. Unity, Warns Of Red Tactics

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

GROWING cooperation between the AFL and CIO has been one of the most important features of the international trade union movement since World War II, in the opinion of Pres. Omer Becu of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Becu was guest of honor at a joint CIO-AFL luncheon in Washington last week when he stopped there during a trip from Mexico City to Europe.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Executive Vice-Pres. John V. Riffe, AFL Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William Schnitzler headed the group of union officials at the luncheon in honor of the ICFTU leader.

In an informal talk, Becu praised the *"great fighting spirit of U. S. trade unions."*

"Nowhere are there more strikes than in the United States and nowhere is the economic situation so good," Becu said.

He stressed the "tremendous responsibility" which the American unions must continue to assume as the result of their growing strength. He expressed hope that in the years ahead, there would be a growing "dynamism" in the international labor movement, under leadership of the ICFTU.

Taking note of new Soviet tactics since the Geneva conference, Becu said *"I don't want anything to do with the Soviet trade unions unless they are completely free agents."*

The Communists are using "the same tactics as in the 1920's and 1930's," the ICFTU leader declared. "They are seeking to infiltrate democratic trade unions. They want to conquer us by 'charm'.

"It is obvious that they are seeking a new kind of popular front, and to accomplish their aims, they would even give up the World Federation of Trade Unions."

The WFTU is the completely Communist-dominated world labor organization which the Soviet Union has utilized as a propaganda mechanism for the past several years.

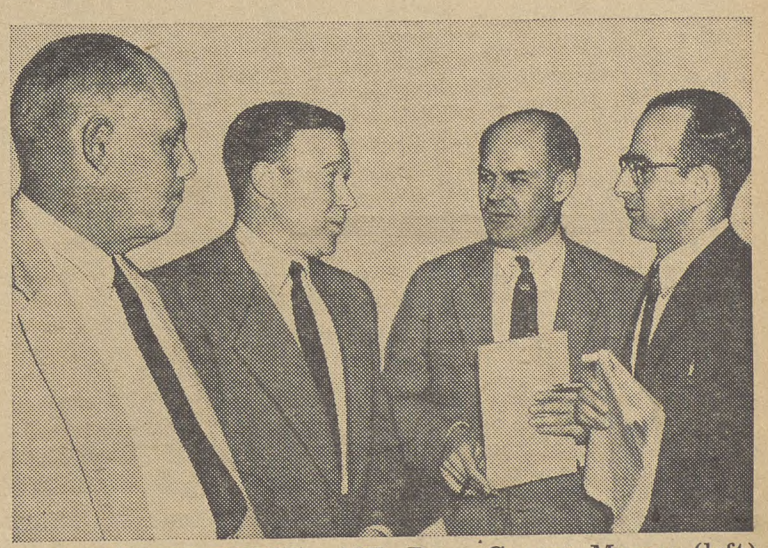
"We who have experienced these Communist tactics before and have learned what they mean must try to teach the younger generation of trade union leaders not to be taken in," Becu said.

"At the present time," he said, some European union leaders are urging him to talk with the Soviet labor leaders—*"just to find out what's on their minds."*

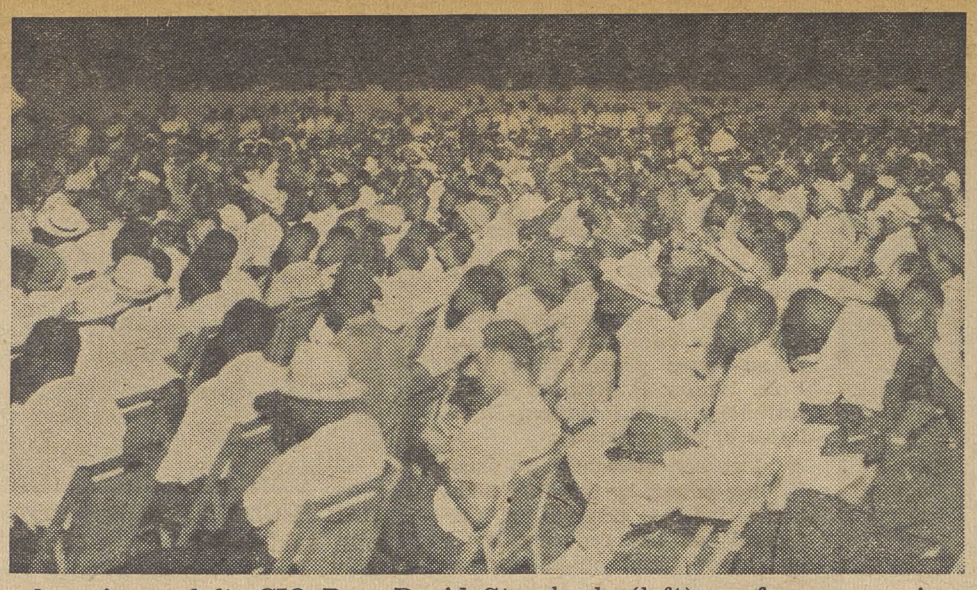
"I know what's on their minds, and I don't want to have anything to do with them," Becu said.

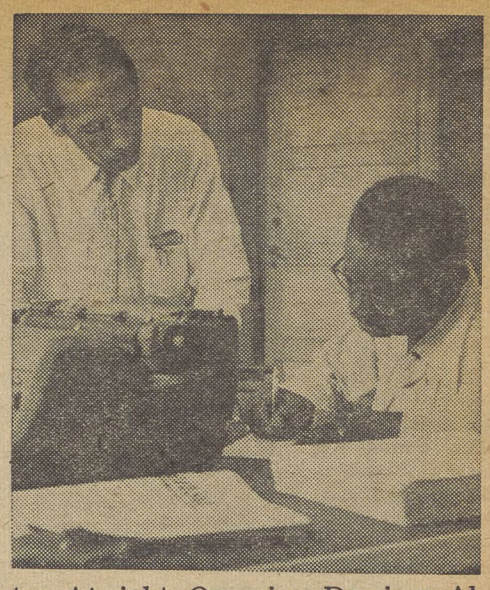
"Democratic trade union leaders must take the stand and resist these new Soviet infiltration tactics."

Becu said he looked forward to returning to this country at the time of the AFL-CIO merger convention in early December.



TALKING TO PRESS—AFL Pres. George Meany (left) and CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther chat with newsmen at State Dept. after informal visit with Sec. of State Dulles.





LABOR 'POINT 4'—International trade union aid has helped oil workers on Dutch West Indies islands of Aruba and Curacao form two strong organizations now clamoring for recognition. At left: CIO Rep. David Sternback (left) confers with OCAW-CIO Vice Pres. B. J. Schafer before stewards' meeting on Curacao. Part of crowd of 3000 at general mass meeting on Curacao is seen in center. At right: Organizer Domingo Alberto (left) signs up Ludovicus Martina, worker in Shell's Curacao refinery. Growth of oil unions has spurred other workers to organize.

The ICFTU At Work—

World Unions Help Organize 6000 Caribbean Oil Workers

TWO YOUNG but well-muscled unions, literally the children of the international free labor movement, are pounding on the tropical doors of two of the world's largest oil companies with demands for recognition.

They are made up of nearly 6000 woefully underpaid employes of the Shell Oil Co. on the island of Curacao, and of the Lago Petroleum Co., a wholly owned subsidiary of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, on Aruba.

Aruba and Curacao are islands in the Dutch West Indies. They are in the Caribbean Sea off the coast of Venezuela, source of the oil that feeds their refineries.

The workers' plight—that's the only word to describe it—has long been known to labor movements in the free world.

A FEW MONTHS AGO, the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions; its western hemisphere affiliate, the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT); the Intl. Federation of Petroleum Workers, the worldwide center of oil industry unions, and the CIO decided to do something about it.

They set up an organizing campaign. Now, some six months later, the two unions are solidly organized. They have returned, with thanks, funds the IFPW had advanced, because they are self-supporting and self-governing.

The results of the drive proved a heartening demonstration of the effectiveness of international labor cooperation in organizing the unorganized.

They demonstrate, too, that the ICFTU and ORIT are something more than debating societies which meet every year or two, that the IFPW is more than a paper organization, and that the CIO and its unions mean what they say when they talk about helping workers in other countries.

THE ARUBA Federation of Petroleum Workers has asked Lago to recognize it as bargaining representative of the refinery workers. On Curacao, Shell employes, completing their organization drive, are preparing to serve the same demand. Both unions want contracts—and are determined to get them.

Lago put up a stiffer fight against the union than Shell, according to Gen. Sec. Loyd Haskins of the IFPW.

The Esso subsidiary, like its parent, tried to sponsor an "employes' council" and an "employes' association," Haskins said, but the workers never took them very seriously. The council had the audacity to ask for a 6% wage increase, and the company summarily refused it.

That was just before the organizing drive started. Once it was rolling, the company called in the council, told officials the request had been "reconsidered," and with much publicity announced it had "won" the boost it had sought. There was no company publicity, however, when shortly after it cut the cost of living bonus by 3%.

HASKINS gave major credit for the success of the drives to CIO Rep. David Sternback, who has been assigned to the Caribbean area for several years.

Working on a part-time basis, Sternback helped local leaders establish offices, advised them on strategy and techniques, and served as consultant to Domingo Alberto, the full-time organizer on Curacao.

Active also in the campaign were the CIO Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers whose president, O. A. Knight, heads the IFPW.

OCAW-CIO Vice Pres. B. J. Schafer recently returned from the islands, where he assisted the unions in organizing techniques and in the operation of democratic trade unions.

—G.N.L.

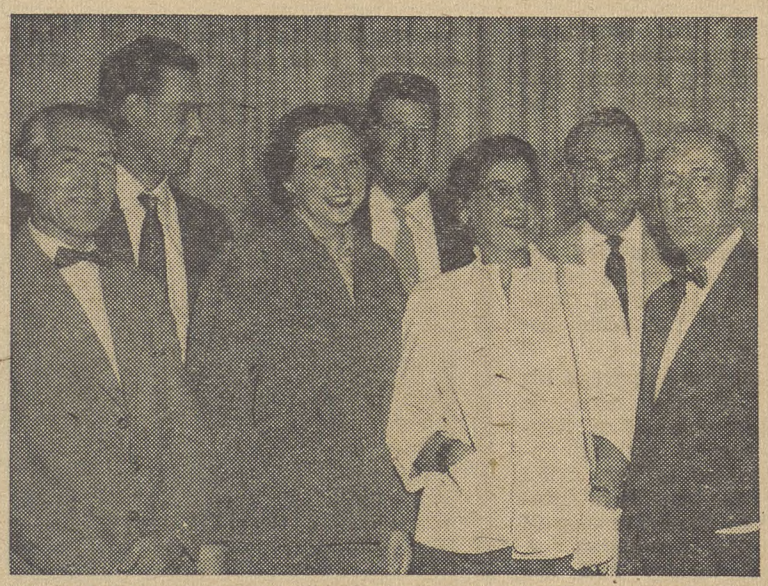
3 Good Reasons For Organization

Here are three—and only three—of the reasons oil workers on the Dutch West Indies islands of Arbua and Curacao have organized themselves into strong unions:

The Lago Petroleum Co. of Aruba has discriminated against natives in both wages and job opportunities.

Lago boosted the cost of medical care for employes' families 150% in 1950.

The cost of living in Aruba is 75% more than in the U. S., while wages are 56% lower. The difference is about the same on Curacao, but no accurate figures are available.



GERMAN unionists touring U. S. visited CIO Auto Workers in Los Angeles and inspected Chrysler and North American Aviation plants. From left are Richard Kroll, Hubert Klein, Ingeborg Summer, UAW-PAC Rep. Dick Cartwright, State Dept. Interpreter Elfriede Thiemann, UAW Reg. Dir. Charles E. Bioletti and Josef Verhufen.

Labor's World—

UN Is 'Man's Best Hope,' Says Reuther On Anniversary

THE UNITED Nations, now a decade old, is "man's best hope for the achievement of collective security," CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther declared in a statement on United Nations Day, Oct. 24.

"The CIO proudly and vigorously supports the UN," he declared.

"All civilized men, regardless of race, creed, color or nationality, want an end to war. Faced with the awful destruction of modern weapons, we know that no nation can win a war. All civilization will be the loser.

"Thus we support the UN as the means for achieving honorable world peace. Along with measures to prevent war and put an end to the armament race which is its by-product, nations blessed with material and natural wealth must have the foresight to channel a meaningful proportion of their resources into the UN's specialized agencies for building up the underdeveloped areas of the world.

"Thus we can achieve economic and social justice, the foundation of a world at peace, with prosperity and brotherhood for all."

IN A SIMILAR message, AFL Pres. George Meany pointed out that "workers in every country of the world have a prime interest in peace," which the UN seeks to preserve.

"Workers pay the price of war," he recalled, "and sons of workers are destroyed in war. In addition, the ideals and aims of the trade union movement are dependent upon an atmosphere of peace and freedom.

"We believe in the UN and are doing everything we can to make this great institution function to bring it down the road toward the goal—of peace for mankind for all time."

Ralph Wright, labor counselor in the Washington office of the Intl. Labor Organization, the UN's oldest specialized agency, lauded U. S. labor for its support of the world organization.

The ILO, he recalled, "is a strong advocate of free trade unions, free employers, liberty and democracy."

"It merits the vigorous and improved support of all thoughtful Americans in its endeavors for social and economic justice for free labor in a free world," he said.

UN Cost Per Person Is Less Than A Movie

The United Nations and all its specialized agencies and programs cost each U. S. citizen 54.25c—less than the price of a movie—in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1955, according to a State Dept. compilation.

Of the $88 million U. S. contribution, an estimated $37 million went for wages paid to American employes of the UN secretariat. Eight cents of each American's contribution was spent on the UN proper.

CIO Defends UN Agency

THE CIO takes strong issue with the American Legion's demand that the U. S. withdraw from the United Nations Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organization, Associate Research Dir. Frank Fernbach made clear last week.

Fernbach is CIO representative on the U. S. National Commission for UNESCO. He declared this country's national interests are "well served by participation in UNESCO." The Legion convention called UNESCO "world government-minded" and accused it of spreading "subversive" literature.

"In a divided world," said Fernbach, "diplomacy and defensive alliances are vital, but are not enough. We must seek to convince the people of other lands of our genuine friendship and good will.

"Participation in the work of UNESCO—which promotes international understanding through the interchange of ideas and assistance in the field of education, science and culture—is one of the most effective ways whereby we can achieve this objective.

"CIO is proud to have played a small part in building UNESCO. We hope the Legion will broaden its horizons and recognize the immeasurable value to our country of the success of the UNESCO idea."

CCL Approves United Labor Federation

By GERVASE N. LOVE

THE CANADIAN Congress of Labor legislated itself out of existence last week in the same Toronto convention room in which it was organized 15 years earlier.

In a preview of the coming National CIO convention, more than 900 delegates to the largest labor convention in Canadian history voted enthusiastically and unanimously to bury their disputes with the Canadian Trades & Labor Congress and to join it in forming a new million-member Canadian Labor Congress.

The CCL represents more than 400,000 members of CIO and national unions north of the border. The TLC, with some 600,000 members, is the Canadian affiliate of the AFL. It approved the merger at its convention last May.

CONGRATULATIONS—Stirring address of Pres. Claude Jodoin (left) of Canadian Trades & Labor Congress to CCL convention won loud applause and thanks of CCL Pres. A. R. Mosher (center) and Sec.-Treas. Donald MacDonald.

TRANSLATORS—CCL convention proceedings, in English, were translated into French over wireless system by Jean Carey (left) and Adoree Francoeur. E. Del Rio, IWA-CIO member from Mission City, B.C., was one of those helped.

Joint Parley Set

The joint convention at which the two bodies will formally unite into a powerful new organization will be held the week of Apr. 23, 1956, in the Canadian National Exhibition's Coliseum in Toronto.

Action by the CCL convention on the merger followed preliminaries which included a no-raiding agreement that became effective last Jan. 1, a formal agreement to unite worked out by a Joint Unity Committee, and a draft constitution approved by the respective executive bodies.

The vote came on a recommendation of the convention Committee on Officers Reports that the delegates give *"unanimous endorsation"* to the merger.

Sense Of History

There was a sense of history in the air, and a feeling of drama, as CCL Sec.-Treas. Donald MacDonald opened the discussion in the stilled auditorium of the Royal York Hotel.

Many of the delegates could recall the day in 1940 when the TLC finally followed the example of its parent organization and expelled the "upstart" CIO unions.

Many of them were present in September of that year, in the same hall, when they joined with the All-Canada Labor Congress and set up the CCL with a scant 40,000 members under the leadership of Pres. A. R. Mosher, head of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway & Other Transportation Workers and the only president the CCL has ever had.

Most of them had seen the fledgling organization grow to 10 times its original membership during its decade and a half of existence.

"Since the day of our founding," MacDonald said, "we have subscribed to the theory of trying with every ounce of our ability to settle the historic differences that have held us apart.

"There is given us today a God-given opportunity to show that we meant what we said about a united Canadian labor movement."

MacDonald outlined the steps that had been taken to achieve unity. He noted, too, the objections some delegates had to some of the details in the draft constitution — biennial conventions rather than annual, convention representation, failure to maintain the CCL's longstanding political ties with the Canadian Commonwealth Confederation.

Do A Better Job

All, he maintained, can be settled within the new organization.

"The document we have before us is not perfect," he conceded. "But it is a vehicle which will transport us into a new house of labor, a house of labor which will be better equipped to do the job which remains to be done."

Their was no opposition to the principle of unity, and there was recognition that the details which bothered some delegates could be aired at the merger convention and settled there.

The vote was followed by a thunder of cheers which had barely died down when the convention sent a unanimous invitation to TLC Pres. Claude Jodoin to speak before it the following day. Jodoin is slated to head the new organization, with Mosher as honorary president and MacDonald secretary-treasurer.

Dynamic Forces

The background for the vote had already been prepared by a series of references to the merger and by the speeches of CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers and Pres. A. F. Hartung of the CIO Woodworkers.

Labor unity in both the U. S. and Canada, Reuther said, is designed to bring out the dynamic forces which lie deep in the labor movement.

"We must look at merger not as an end," he said, "but as a beginning of a united labor movement which will afford you and me our greatest opportunity. What we do to meet the challenge will determine if what we do in the U. S. and you do in Canada is worth while."

SUCCESS—That's what CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther predicted for labor mergers in Canada and U. S.

6 Delegates Give Blood For Youngster

Six CCL convention delegates from CIO Steelworkers Local 2251 took time out from the sessions to pay a flying visit to the Toronto Sick Children's Hospital and donate a pint of blood each to a tiny girl from their home town of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Their gift enabled little Rebecca Burke to pull through a delicate brain operation necessary to save her life. The donors were Edward Harpe, Leo Landry, Bassett Wilson, Robert C. Wilson, Russell Eddy and James Esposito.

Reuther Does Some 'Missionary Work'

Collective bargaining in a free society cannot be a conflict between economic pressure groups, but must be based on joint exploration of economic facts, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther told a joint luncheon of the Empire and Canadian Clubs of Toronto after addressing the CCL convention.

When Reuther finished doing what he called "missionary work" among employers, Billy Graham, noted evangelist who was conducting a revival in Toronto and who gave the invocation at the luncheon, warmly shook his hand and said:

"That was the finest speech I've ever heard."

MacDonald Elected To Education Post

Sec.-Treas. Donald MacDonald of the Canadian Congress of Labor was recently elected an honorary vice president of the Canadian Association for Adult Education.

UAW Seeks Pact In Canadian GM Strike

While the Canadian Congress of Labor convention was going on in Toronto's Royal York Hotel, the CIO Auto Workers and General Motors were closeted in another room attempting to settle a strike that has closed five Canadian GM plants with 18,000 employes since Sept. 19.

Local issues, with seniority at the Oshawa, Ont., plant the toughest problem, were being discussed. National issues were due for a later airing, with the UAW-CIO's emphasis on narrowing the growing differential between GM wage rates in the U. S. and Canada.

The new bodies in both countries, he maintained, must expand their organizational efforts, exert their greater influence for legislation for the benefit of workers, and increase their political activities, as well as play a greater role in the international labor movement.

Potofsky brought greetings from the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, which he represented officially. In addition to complimenting the CCL for its major role in international labor affairs, he said:

"In merger we see a golden opportunity to bring trade unionism to millions of unorganized workers. There are no reasons for division; 20 years ago there were. Our merger has been planned in the best interests of organized labor and of all citizens of both our countries."

Hartung described the mergers as "certainly the only step we can take."

Mosher Is Reelected

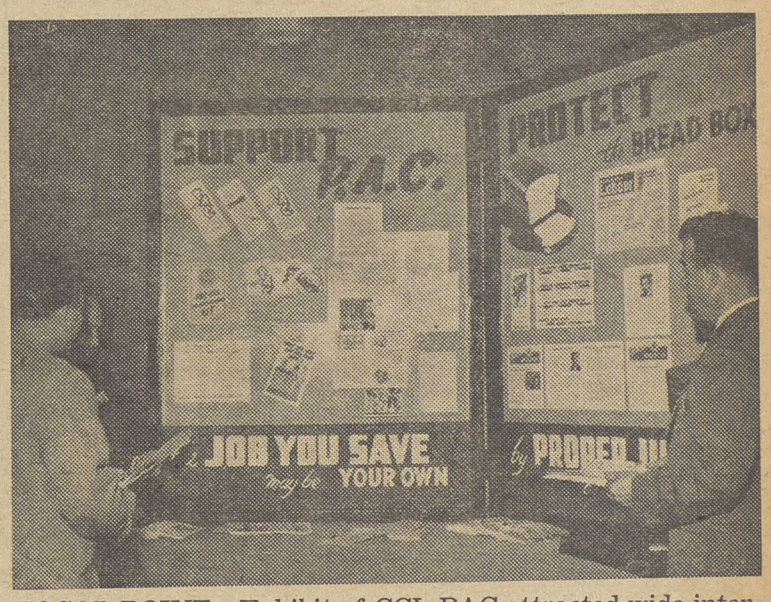
Mosher, a veteran of nearly 50 years in the labor movement, and MacDonald were reelected without opposition.

The convention was the first at which the Mine Workers were not represented. Their per capita payments have been withheld since the first of the year.

With Silby Barrett, veteran UMW leader, ill and unable to stand for reelection, a contest developed for his seat in which F. W. Dowling, Canadian director for the CIO Packinghouse Workers, defeated Lloyd Whalen of IWA-CIO Local 1-217, South Burnaby, B. C.

George Burt, CIO Auto Workers' Canadian director; C. H. Millard, CIO Steelworkers' Canadian director, and Sol Spivak of the ACWA-CIO were reelected vice presidents.

The convention also heard addresses by Minister of Labor Milton Gregg, Pres. Jacob Schultz of the Interprovincial Farmers Union, and Dr. G. J. Von Heuven Godhart, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.



FOCAL POINT—Exhibit of CCL-PAC attracted wide interest. Examining posters and pamphlets are (from left) Philip Kearns and Pat Smith, UAW-CIO members from Toronto, and Maurice Lavigne, Val d'Or, Que., Steelworker.

The Woman's Angle—

'Let's Not Wait!' Family Groups Join Campaigns

By ESTHER MURRAY
CIO-PAC Field Representative

"LET'S NOT WAIT for Mary to do it!" That's what organized labor in Fort Smith, Ark., is telling the women in its area in a little fact sheet describing its aims and purposes.

MRS. MURRAY

"Arkansas," the leaflet says, "is 48th in per capita wages . . . in schools . . . in progressive social legislation.

"We can change that only by working together . . . It's a proven fact that the men can't get the job done alone . . . The women members and wives of relatives of members of organized labor can act by organizing the women in the State who are in sympathy with the goals of organized labor."

In this spirit the group who held a family participation conference for the Fort Smith area were invited. Specific plans for an effective program was the main item on the agenda.

★

MRS. BLANCHE D. BROWNING of the small township of Radnor, Pa., didn't wait for *"Mary to do it."*

As chairman of the Democratic Party in her town, she launched her fourth annual "people's fund." It's a real grass roots effort. For the way Mrs. Browning does it, is to ring the doorbell of every registered Democrat in her community. Her aim is to collect $700 from the 700 registered Democrats in the Township.

What makes her effort so noteworthy is that she doesn't see a ghost of a chance of winning next month's municipal and county elections. She works in a solidly Republican stronghold.

But Mrs. Browning believes in the principle of small political contributions from the many, rather than big contributions from the few. The big contributions from wealthy individuals usually have strings attached.

"It's terribly important," she says, "in view of the increasing cost of political campaigns, that the people support the political parties. Then it wouldn't be special interest groups doing all the contributing."

★

REPORTS FROM NEW JERSEY indicate that the CIO Women's League there is very much alive and hopes to get in some good licks in the State elections this fall.

The women are working hard in the campaign, particularly the fund raising involved. One of the candidates who has inspired their enthusiasm is a member of the CIO Women's League of New Jersey herself. She is Stephanie Kelley, the only woman running for the town council of Burlington.

Blessed Event Is Made Just That

THE WOMEN working in the Campbell Soup plant in Chicago no longer have to hide the fact that they're pregnant.

As a result of union efforts, women members of Local 194, CIO Retail & Wholesale Union, are now assured that a blessed event will be truly a blessing and not a financial liability.

Until now, when a woman member became pregnant she would often be compelled to conceal her condition as long as possible because the company would send her home on maternity leave, without pay.

Under a new agreement, a woman member can work until the sixth month of her pregnancy if she receives the approval of her doctor and the company medical department. She may return six weeks after the birth of the baby. **—(PAI)**

Local 1124, United Packinghouse Workers of America-CIO, on Strike Against Godchaux Sugar Co., Reserve, La., since April 14, 1955.

New York CIO Backs Miami Hotel Strike

MEMBERS of the CIO in New York City have been asked by the New York City CIO Council to avoid taking vacations in Miami and Miami Beach, Fla., until the AFL Hotel Workers win their strike against hotels there.

The plea was authorized by the Council Executive Board, which also contributed $500 to the striking hotel workers. The National CIO has supported the AFL union since the walkout began six months ago.

Another break in the solid front of 22 picketed anti-union hotel managements came last week when the Monte Carlo Hotel in Miami Beach, the first hostelry to be struck, recognized the Hotel Workers and signed a five-year agreement.

The contract provides for immediate wage increases of $3 to $6 weekly, additional raises during its life, with job security, arbitration of grievances and rehiring of the 120 strikers. Vice Pres. Bert Ross of the Hotel Workers predicted that other hotels will follow suit.

CIO Supports Drive For Flint Center

The Flint, Mich., CIO Council has begun a $25,000 fund-raising drive among local unions to support the Flint Cultural Center. Plans for the center include a library, transportation museum, auditorium and a planetarium.

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

AUTUMN and the coat-shopping season are here. But if you try to figure out from the fashion ads what the new deep-pile coats are all about, you'll be more confused than ever, and may possibly spend your money for something that doesn't suit your purpose, or pass up something that does. The coats look almost like fur, but are really Du Pont orlon.

Lowdown On New Women's Coats

All you get from Du Pont's full-color ads *(the cost of which is included in the price of the cloth)* is that there is a *"new excitement in coats," "a richness of touch," "glistening, dramatic . . .," "coats with the sumptuous air,"* etc.

You can get a little seasick with the excitement of it all, but actually you learn nothing significant about the coats.

WHAT HAPPENS to these exciting synthetic coats in the rain? Will they ravel at the seams, stretch out of shape or shed fibers? Is a deep-pile orlon coat a better choice than one of the inexpensive real furs like mouton? Which is more suitable for what purposes and uses?

This writer's investigations and candid conversations with experts, indicate the deep-pile orlon coats have both dramatic advantages and sumptuous disadvantages.

They cost about $100, or less if you're a good shopper. Their deep pile and the dyes used make them look like sheared beaver, but not quite, or even like seal from further away. They are even manufactured by furriers.

Undoubtedly they have a number of advantages for a woman who wants a warm coat for less than the price of most fur coats, and who knows the disadvantages, and thus, how to cope with them.

The advantages are these: The deep-pile orlon coats are as warm as many furs, but much lighter in weight. The orlons are not quite as warm as mouton, or even a good wool coat with a heavy wool liner, but nevertheless, warm enough for even cold climates and many women's requirements. The deep-pile orlon coats drape better than mouton, and aren't as bulky and stiff in appearance. Nor do they have as many seams as mouton. Also, and this is a money-saver, orlon is moth and mildew-resistant, and doesn't need expensive summer storage as does fur. Cost of cleaning is about the same for orlon as for fur coats.

Here are the disadvantages: Despite what the ads say, the deep-pile orlon coats can be affected by rain. One ad we're looking at right now says, *"Not affected by rain."* Another says, *"Scoffs at rain."*

It is true that properly-made deep-pile orlon coats are given a rain-resistant finish. But after a real wetting, an orlon coat does not hold its shape well. Nor can it be glazed to renew its appearance after a wetting, as fur can.

A hot iron fuses synthetics like orlon and dynel. (Dynel is often used in combination with orlon in the new deep-pile coats to give the coat a fluffier, lightweight, more lustrous appearance than orlon alone has.) *Anyway, if you own an orlon coat, don't let it scoff at a real rain.*

Nor are the orlon or orlon-dynel coats as durable as mouton, although they may be as durable as some of the other inexpensive furs. Mouton is outstanding for durability despite its comparatively low cost. The deep-pile synthetic coats also have a tendency to shed fibers, which mouton doesn't.

ON THE WHOLE, a carefully-made deep-pile orlon coat is worth considering where a nicely-draping, warm but light coat is wanted. The saving on storage is also an advantage. But where maximum warmth and durability are required, mouton is superior in these respects. *These concrete facts may not be as exciting as Du Pont's ads, but they may be more useful in helping you understand what to expect from an orlon coat, and whether it's for you.*

Nor should a lady overlook the possibilities of a good wool coat. Many authorities, including the U. S. Bureau of Standards, have pointed out that a coat made of new (not reprocessed) wool, with a heavy woolen inner lining, is notably warm and durable. If the lining is detachable, the coat has maximum usefulness, for the lukewarm seasons as well as cold weather.

According to a leading retail authority, so-called "insulated linings," which are really aluminum-treated cloths, are not as warm as some ads seem to indicate.

(Copyright 1955 by Sidney Margolius)

UNION LABEL GETS BOOST—TV star Steve Allen (left photo) is presented with a sports coat and a dress shirt bearing the ACWA union label by Sec.-Treas. Mabel Fisher Garrahan of the New York Shirtworkers Joint Board. Right photo shows the union label booth of ACWA-CIO Local 119 at the recent Allentown, Pa., Fair.

Industry Profits Set Record

BOOMING steel, auto and construction industries sent profits of manufacturing corporations to record highs in the second quarter of 1955.

Profits before taxes were up 30% to $13.9 billion in the first half of the year, while net profits after taxes climbed by 31% to $7.2 billion, a government report said.

The joint report by the Securities & Exchange Commission and the Federal Trade Commission also cited record sales. For the first half of the year, sales climbed by more than $12 billion to a total of $135.6 billion.

The biggest profits jump was 28% for motor vehicles and parts companies.

A separate report by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.—a big holder of General Motors—told of a 40% increase in common stock earnings. In the first nine months, they amounted to $6.24 a share, compared with $4.74 for the same period a year ago.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

THE WRITER attended and addressed the annual convention of the Georgia State Council in Augusta, Ga. I had occasion to renew many old acquaintances and to talk with a number of delegates.

Following the convention I met with the entire staff of the CIO Joint Organizing Committee where the results of the Committee's efforts were discussed in detail.

Since January, the Committee has been involved in 22 NLRB elections, winning 15 of those, despite tremendous obstacles. The three participating unions—CIO Paperworkers, Furniture Workers and Woodworkers—have cooperated splendidly among themselves and with Dir. Carey Haigler and the CIO staff.

It is an ambitious program that CIO has laid out in 11 southern states, and important gains have been realized with the small staff at our disposal. Other CIO international unions have been made aware of the gains made and a number of officers were in attendance at our meeting. Pres. Max Greenberg of the CIO Retail-Wholesale Union and Pres. Karl Feller of the CIO Brewery Workers addressed the gathering, as did Vice Pres. Tony Stevens, UPWA-CIO. All expressed a keen interest in the Committee's activities and are giving deep consideration to joining the Committee.

I know that Haigler and his staff will continue to do everything in their power to bring organization to the many unorganized workers throughout the South. My office will support the Committee's activity in every way possible because the importance of the new industrial South is fully realized.

SEC.-TREAS. AL HARTNETT of the CIO Electrical Workers reports the following IUE election victories: Martin Metal Products, Inc., Camden, N. J.; GE Lamp, Oakland, Calif.; GE Motor, San Jose, Calif.; Westinghouse, Attica, N. Y.; General Electric, Holland, Mich.

CIO Reg. Dir. George DeNucci reports two CIO Rubber Workers' victories and one CIO Auto Workers' victory in Reg. 6. The URW victories were at the Mohican Rubber Co., Ashland, O., and the Kilgore Mfg. Co., Westerville, O. The UAW victory was at the Farrel Cheek Co., Sandusky, O.

Dir. Cary E. Haigler of the CIO Joint Organizing Committee reports a victory for the CIO Furniture Workers at the Huttig Sash & Door Co., Nashville, Tenn. The workers voted unanimously for UFWA-CIO in this election. The CIO Woodworkers won a tremendously important election at the David M. Lea Co., Richmond, Va.

The Rivers Joint Organizing Committee, CIO-AFL, continues to make gains. Acting Coordinator Robert Edwards reports a victory on two vessels of the Thomsas Petroleum Transit Co., Butler, Pa. Recognition was gained after the RJOC struck on two vessels of the West Kentucky Coal Co. Negotiations are to begin immediately.

CIO Rep. Ed Stone reports a UAW-CIO victory at the Fox Manufacturing Co., Fort Smith, Ark., when the company recognized the UAW as the bargaining agent for its workers. UAW Rep. Rex Maynard was in charge of the campaign.

The CIO Paperworkers continue to make organizing gains, reported Pres. Harry Sayre, as workers of the Sandusky Folding Box Corp. favored the UPA-CIO by an overwhelming vote. George Fletcher, UPA Local 245 president, was instrumental in organizing this group. He was assisted by UPA Reps. Gaile Dozier and John Gray.

Minnesota CIO Seeks Stassen Law Repeal

By EMIL J. KRIEG

HIGHLIGHTS of the 18th annual Minnesota CIO Council convention were resolutions on strengthening labor's cooperation with farm groups and demanding repeal of the State's "little Taft-Hartley" labor relations law sponsored more than a decade ago by then Gov. Harold E. Stassen.

The convention, held in Duluth, broadened the structure of the executive board in anticipation of expected merger with the AFL State Federation of Labor. It approved a militant legislative and political program.

Election of the farm relations committee, retaining Chairman Harry Gordy and Sec. Robert Miller, was paralleled by a recommendation that the work of the committee be supported by larger financing.

Union spokesmen and progressive farm groups in Minnesota have had unusually friendly relations for years, and their natural community of interest is intensified by opposition to Republican Administration policies damaging to the interests of workers and farmers.

The convention adopted a long list of legislative resolutions featured by endorsement of a State minimum wage law providing $1.25 an hour and a 35-hour week for all public employes.

On labor legislation, the convention advocated repeal of a secondary boycott statute and restrictions on the right of public employes to strike as well as repeal of the Stassen labor relations law. The former Governor is now Pres. Eisenhower's special assistant on disarmament and is a perennial candidate for the Republican presidential nomination.

The convention unanimously re-elected Robert E. Hess as full-time president for a two-year term. A potential contest between Hess and Nick Krmpotich, staff representative of the CIO United Steelworkers, evaporated when Krmpotich withdrew in the interests of unity and harmony.

OCAW Settles 3 Big Atomic Pacts

INDUSTRIAL peace in a large part of the atomic energy industry was assured last week when members of the CIO Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers ratified new three-year contracts covering three of the country's most important operations.

The settlements, providing wage increases and other contract improvements, cover the strategic K-12 unit at Oak Ridge, Tenn., with 3500 workers, and the Paducah, Ky., installation, with 1000 employes, both operated by the Union Carbide Nuclear Co., a division of the Union Carbide & Chemical Co.; and the Carborundum Metals Co. plant at Jamestown, N. Y., with about 1500 workers.

The contracts at Oak Ridge and Paducah yield a total of 24c an hour in wage increases, of which 10c is applied immediately, 7c effective in October 1956 and a further 7c in October 1957. Twenty-nine revisions in working conditions and other clauses were made in the Oak Ridge agreement, while other changes were made at Paducah.

At Jamestown, the agreement provides for pay hikes of 10% immediately and 2.5% each in October 1956 and October 1957.

"THESE CONTRACTS assure continuity of operations for these key installations for three unbroken years," said OCAW Administrative Vice Pres. Elwood D. Swisher, the union's atomic affairs coordinator, "so that the companies can go ahead with the development of atomic energy for peacetime uses.

"We hope and trust that with long-term stability in labor relations, great advances can be made in peaceful uses of the atom.

"The union, in the same period, will have opportunity to divert some of its energies from collective bargaining to civic affairs and the development of better communities."

The OCAW-CIO also is negotiating with three other atomic companies.

These cover employes of the Phillips Chemicals Co., a division of the Phillips Petroleum Co., at Arco, Ida.; Goodyear Atomic Corp., a subdivision of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Portsmouth, O., and Monsanto Chemical Co., Miamisburg, O.

Rubber Union Gets 13c Hike At Republic

IN ANOTHER in the series of agreements being signed by the CIO Rubber Workers under the pattern reached with major producers, URW Local 120 has negotiated a settlement with the Republic Rubber Co., Youngstown, O., yielding a general wage increase of 13c an hour.

Skilled trades groups got an additional 8c, while 29 specific job classifications received an additional 5c. A seventh paid holiday was added, and the vacation clause was approved. The agreement affects about 1000 workers.

The local and the company in a second set of negotiations also agreed on improvements in a separate contract covering pensions, hospitilization, insurance and severance pay.

Pension payments were raised to $2 per month for each year of service upon retirement at 65, exclusive of social security. Permanently disabled workers with 15 years' service will be paid $80 per month until they go on pension, while employes with less than 15 years' tenure will be given severance pay.

Florida Court Bans School Bias

Florida became the second southern state to hold segregation in the schools illegal when the State Supreme Court ruled last week that it is unconstitutional. However, the court refused to require that the University of Florida immediately open its doors to Negroes.

The Texas Supreme Court previously had ruled school segregation unconstitutional in that State.

Schwartz Is Named

Theodore M. Schwartz, former general counsel of the New York State Workmen's Compensation Board, has been appointed chairman of the Employes Compensation Appeals Board of the U. S. Dept. of Labor.

HARMONY NOTE—Robert E. Hess (right), was reelected president of Minnesota CIO Council at convention in Duluth. Here he shakes hands with Nick Krmpotich, who withdrew from presidential contest in interests of unity.

CHARTER of new Nevada CIO Council is presented by Reg. Dir. Irwin L. DeShetler (on right) to Sec.-Treas. William Friel and Pres. Van Englestead at Reno.

Nevada CIO Asks Repeal Of Scab Law

By HENRY SANTIESTEVAN

THE NEWEST CIO council is in full operation after formation of the Nevada CIO Council in a one-day convention held at Reno, and has set as a goal repeal of Nevada's "right-to-scab" law.

Taking their cue from Reno's slogan of "biggest little city in the world," delegates dubbed the Nevada CIO Council the "biggest little council in the world."

Charter of the new council was presented by CIO Reg. XIII Dir. Irwin L. DeShetler. Officers are Van Englestead, CIO Steelworkers, president; Marvin Frederickson, CIO Communications Workers, vice president; and William Friel, CIO Newspaper Guild, secretary-treasurer.

GROWING IMPORTANCE of CIO unions in Nevada was indicated by appointment of Thomas Hutchins, a USWA-CIO member, as labor member of the State Industrial Commission.

The appointment by Gov. Charles Russell had been urged by the Nevada State CIO Political and Legislative Committee, predecessor of the newly-formed council.

Along with striking at the State's open shop law, the convention also urged repeal of the Nevada sales tax, called for higher unemployment compensation, favored higher federal income tax exemptions, and endorsed AFL-CIO merger plans.

Among convention speakers were Carl A. McPeak, CIO assistant director of councils, and George Roberts, PAC field representative.

UAW Gains 6c In Mack Contract

The CIO Auto Workers won a new three-year contract including the guaranteed wage from Mack Manufacturing Corp. after a brief strike. Other provisions: a 6c wage increase, and improved pension benefits and insurance coverage.

Give A Buck To PAC —The Job You Save May Be Your Own

Thousands Idled As Floods Hit Northeast

By FRED ROSS

DEVASTATING floods again hit the Northeast last week, causing extensive loss of life and property damage and underscoring the necessity for regional flood control.

While the devastation was not so great as that caused by Hurricane Diane last August, the latest storm left 50 dead or missing, damage estimated at $500 million, 25,000 homeless and thousands jobless, many of them CIO members.

Among previously damaged towns, Waterbury, Naugatuck, Seymour, Ansonia and Derby, all in the Naugatuck (Brass) Valley, were hard hit again.

EXTENSIVE damage occurred this time at Norwalk, Stamford, Danbury, and Hartford, which were affected slightly, if at all, by the earlier deluge.

The National CIO Community Services Committee again went to the aid of the flood victims. Dir. Leo Perlis contacted local CSC-CIO representatives.

Under an agreement with the Red Cross, CIO members may serve on claims committees which pass on the rehabilitation needs of disaster victims.

Pres. Ellsworth Bunker of the American Red Cross, said that the organization may have to spend several millions of dollars to aid the victims of the recent flood. The Red Cross, which raised $14 million after the August disaster, was hoping that no new appeal would be necessary.

PRES. EISENHOWER, through his assistant Sherman Adams, extended federal disaster relief to the new areas hit by the floods.

Connecticut again was the most seriously damaged state. Sec.-Treas. John J. Driscoll of the State CIO Council said that a preliminary survey showed between 6000 and 7000 CIO members were idle, at least temporarily.

The greatest number of unemployed was at the three U. S. Rubber plants at Naugatuck, where more than 5000 CIO Rubber Workers were thrown out of work at least until this week when the company expected to begin recalling employes. The plants also were hit in August.

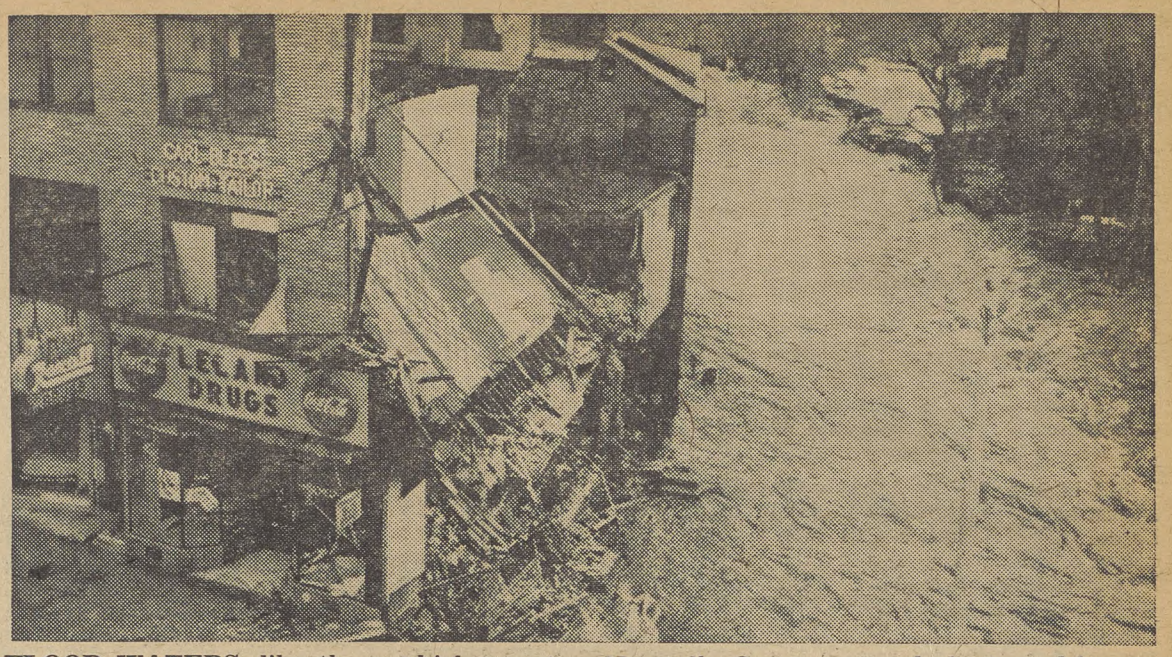
At Waterbury, also in the Naugatuck Valley, the Waterbury Farrel Foundry again was flooded as some 600 CIO Steelworkers idled by the earlier floods were about to be recalled.

RECONSTRUCTION WORK at three Waterbury plants damaged by the August deluge was slowed. The rehiring of hundreds of CIO Auto Workers idle since August was further postponed. The plants are those of the American Brass Co., Chase Metal Co. and Scovill Manufacturing Co.

The major textile manufacturing associations in New England said they had no reports of flooded mills in the area.

Virtually unscathed were industries in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Sec. Charles Ferguson of the Pennsylvania CSC-CIO said that although there were flooded areas along the Delaware, Susquehanna and Schuylkill Rivers, he had received no reports of idled CIO members.

The Defense Dept. said that almost $62 million in procurement contracts have been placed in six Northeast states hit by floods last August as an aftermath of hurricanes.

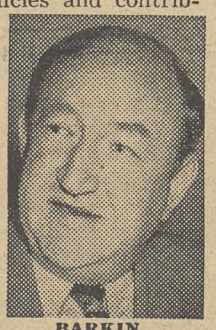


FLOOD WATERS, like these which swept away buildings along the Norwalk River at Norwalk, Conn., ravaged plants and homes for second time within as many months.

10-24

TWUA Urges 'Inflationary' Merger Curb

ACTION to halt textile corporation mergers which violate Eisenhower Administration credit policies and contribute to inflation was sought of Chairman Arthur F. Burns of the Council of Economic Advisers by the CIO Textile Workers.


BARKIN

TWUA-CIO Research Dir. Solomon Barkin in a letter to Burns charged that "many of the recent mergers were engineered through bank credits and motivated by personal ambitions for power and tax advantage."

"We recently wrote to the assistant attorney general and the chairman of the Federal Trade Commission on the flood of mergers in the textile industry," he recalled.

"We believe that they contravene the Celler-Kefauver Anti-Merger Act of 1950. Moreover, we also have pointed out that 'they lead to further artificial pressures upon the financial markets which the national Administration is attempting to control.'

"We hope that you will address yourself to this problem immediately so that proper credit policies will be forthcoming."

New England CIO Parley Urges Area Flood Control, Power Plan

Demands Grow For U.S. Flood Insurance

Governors of six northeastern states, twice ravaged by floods within two months, have endorsed proposed federal flood insurance legislation, National CIO-CSC Dir. Leo Perlis said last week.

He said that he had received letters endorsing the proposal from Governors Harriman (N. Y.), Leader (Pa.), Meyner (N. J.), Ribicoff (Conn.), Roberts (R. I.) and Herter (Mass.).

Massachusett's Sens. Kennedy (D.) and Saltonstall (R.) asked a Senate Banking Subcommittee headed by Sen. Lehman (D. N. Y.) to hold hearings on the proposal in their State. Kennedy said the only alternative to federal flood insurance is "no insurance at all."

Ribicoff told Danbury, Conn., flood victims he would "hammer on the door of Congress until we get action" on flood insurance.

A BOLD multi-purpose hydro-electric and flood control program for the Northeast was urged by the New England Conference of CIO Councils at a meeting at Boston.

This action was taken before floods again hit the Northeast.

Several congressmen and representatives of a number of governors attended the meeting as well as 30 delegates from the six councils, regional directors of several CIO unions and CIO Reg. I Dir. Hugh Thompson.

"The New England economy, which suffered the shock of the August 1955 hurricane flood with damage estimated at $1.5 billion, needs and must have the stimulation of greater supplies of low-cost electricity," said Conference Chairman J. William Belanger.

"Two-thirds of the region's hydro resources are still undeveloped," continued Belanger, who is Massachusetts CIO Council president. "We shall demand action on a multi-purpose flood control and hydro-electric program at the forthcoming session of Congress."

"Only through the unfettered federal development of the New England rivers can this region obtain genuine protection against devastating floods plus a reduction in power costs," said former Chairman Leland Olds of the Federal Power Commission. *(See article by Olds on Page 4.)*

SOLOMON BARKIN, research director of the CIO Textile Workers, said that the growth of the New England economy at the same rate as the remainder of the U. S. "requires bold multi-interest planning."

Such a program should include, he said, flood and pollution control, power development, reforestration, recreation areas, and fish and wild life preservation.

Leo Goodman, secretary of the CIO Committee on Power, Atomic Energy and Resources Development, said, *"New England's voice must be heard in the halls of Congress"* if it wants to share in the atomic energy under legislation pending before the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

N. Y. CIO Urges New St. Lawrence Power Plan

A FOUR-POINT program "to obtain maximum benefits for our economy as a whole" from low-cost hydroelectric developments on the St. Lawrence and Niagara Rivers was offered the New York State Power Authority last week by the New York State CIO Council.

It was advanced by Council Pres. Louis Hollander at a Power Authority hearing in New York City on the proposed sale and transmission of 100,000 kilowatts of St. Lawrence power to Vermont, 30,000 kilowatts to the city of Plattsburg and 10,000 kilowatts to the Air Force base at Plattsburg.

In an earlier contract, 239,000 kilowatts of the St. Lawrence project's total of 941,000 kilowatts was sold to the Aluminum Co. of America for its plant at nearby Massena, N. Y. The State CIO's objections to the 48-year length of the agreement and to anti-labor provisions were upheld by Gov. Harriman, who ordered the contract modified.

"If the pending contracts are approved," Hollander pointed out, "45% of the firm power of the St. Lawrence will go to four customers within a radius of about 75 miles from the project."

The CIO, he explained, while not objecting to reasonable sales to preference customers, is vitally concerned with the relationship of the contract to domestic and rural consumers, to labor "and to every segment of the community." He suggested:

- Revision of marketing plans to provide St. Lawrence-Niagara power for the people of the State as a whole, and especially for rural and domestic users.
- Creation by the governor of an advisory committee on which labor, consumers and rural electric co-ops would be represented.
- Restriction of industrial contracts to 20 years or less, as in TVA and Bonneville pacts, and reasonable limits on the power available to one area or industry.
- Elimination of anti-labor provisos from all marketing contracts, and the inclusion of safeguards to protect the bargaining rights of all workers concerned.

IN ANOTHER phase of the fight to get adequate power to the people, testimony before a House Government Operations subcommittee headed by Rep. Chudoff (D. Pa.) indicated that the Interior Dept. is attempting to force Georgia rural electric co-ops to take electricity on terms laid down by the Georgia Power Co.

The committee is investigating the status of a proposed contract with the utility to dispose of the State's share of power from Clark Hill Dam on the Savannah River 18 miles northeast of Augusta. It was revealed that on July 15, Atty.-Gen. Brownell ruled the agreement would "flout" the congressional requirement that the current go to co-ops which have made competing offers.

The White House refused to comply with Chudoff's request for information about Administration conferences on disposal of the power.

Gerald D. Morgan, White House counsel, replied that to supply the information would violate the relationship between the executive and legislative branches of the government.

At a regional meeting of the Rural Electric Cooperative Association, Gen. Mgr. Clyde T. Ellis said Interior officials are treating farmers *"like unwanted third class citizens"* in refusing to sell them federal wholesale power.

Livingston Named Organization Director Of Merged AFL-CIO

—See Page 3

The Age of Automation See Page 6

The CIO News

Official Weekly Publication, Congress of Industrial Organizations

Washington, D. C., October 31, 1955 — Vol. 18, No. 44

IUE 'Solid' In Westinghouse Strike

—See Page 2

'Impartiality' Of The Law? CIO Electrical Workers, 55,000-strong in the nationwide strike against 29 Westinghouse Electric Corp. plants, are facing increasing harassing tactics by cops and the courts. In Springfield, Mass., a flying squad of 30 police pushed apart IUE pickets to escort supervisors into the plant (photo above). Seven IUE members were arrested. In the Pittsburgh area, an anti-picketing injunction was issued. IUE called the walkout" the most critically important strike in our international union's history," rallied financial aid for strikers. CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther called on all affiliated unions to back the strike, pledged UAW support on the picket line.

IUE Hit By Picket Curbs In Westinghouse Strike

THE STRIKE of 55,000 members of the CIO Electrical Workers against the Westinghouse Electric Corp. went into its second week last week with solid support from the strikers and their fellow union members.

Production was at a standstill at 29 plants in what the IUE-CIO Executive Board called "the most critically important strike in our international union's history," while the men and women on the picket lines were hampered by injunctions in one community and police intervention in another.

At East Pittsburgh and Homewood, Pa., Local 601 and the company both were enjoined from "violence and intimidation" on order of Judge Henry X O'Brien—the first time within the memory of labor lawyers that both parties to a labor dispute have been enjoined in Pennsylvania.

THE COMPANY, which went to court for an injunction against mass picketing, was required to post a $10,000 bond to keep the peace. Judge O'Brien temporarily enjoined mass picketing, but did not specify a limit on the number of pickets.

At Springfield, Mass, police rushed a picket line to force a way for white collar workers, and arrested seven pickets.

The strikers were assured of substantial financial support when the IUE-CIO Executive Board, at a meeting in Washington, voted to implement a strike assessment of a day's pay or $15 a month authorized at the union's Economic Policy Conference in Cincinnati last May.

"This strike was clearly forced on the IUE-CIO by management's ruthless and arrogant refusal to bargain in good faith and to make any substantial concessions on the union's basic bargaining demands," the board said.

"Neither on the question of a general wage increase nor on the issue of time studies of day and salaried workers was the company willing to make any genuine concession or compromise in the spirit of true collective bargaining.

"Unmistakably, therefore, Westinghouse management provoked this strike and is now perpetuating it."

The board's resolution pledged the "full and swift" collection of the strike assessment and the mobilization of "other possible organizational, financial and moral support" for the walkout.

It denounced "the arrogant and uncompromising attitude of Westinghouse management," and condemned the company for its refusal to bargain in good faith and its "vicious attempts to undermine the wage scales and working conditions of all Westinghouse workers."

One additional step the IUE-CIO took immediately was the printing of more than 40,000 extra copies of "Inside IUE-CIO," monthly publication which goes to active local union leaders, for distribution to the strikers. It also announced plans for a four-page weekly tabloid which every striker will get beginning this week.

ADDITIONAL backing came from a sister CIO union, the Steelworkers, in the form of a pledge from Pres. David J. McDonald of "unqualified support . . . in your justifiable strike."

In Pittsburgh, W. Kirk Miller, head of the County Surplus Food Bureau, said the strikers living in Allegheny County will be eligible to share in surplus food in November. He directed food boards to begin registering them immediately in the communities where they live.

Negotiations were continuing in Pittsburgh, with federal conciliators attempting to lead the union and the company to a settlement.

Major issues in addition to wages and "ground rules" for time studies of day workers are arbitration and the company's insistence on a new five-year contract.

Strike Support Urged By Reuther

"All CIO unions have a stake" in the Electrical Workers strike against Westinghouse, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther said last week in urging assistance for IUE-CIO.

Help of the Auto Workers on the picket line where possible was pledged by Reuther, who is UAW president, in a wire to IUE Pres. James B. Carey.

Reuther promised "full and enthusiastic support" to IUE "to insure that this strike ends in complete victory."

"Stop talking while I'm trying to catch my breath!"

25c Sugar Pay Boost For UPWA

A PACKAGE settlement of 24c an hour, including a 15c general wage increase, was won by Local 1101 of the CIO Packinghouse Workers at the New Orleans plant of the American Sugar Co. one day before a strike deadline.

Three cents of the general wage increase was earmarked for cutting the longstanding North-South differential, now down to 35c an hour.

Dir. Emerson Moseley of the UPWA Sugar Div. predicted that the agreement, covering 1000 workers, will become the pattern throughout the company's five-plant chain, with 5000 employes, except for the differential reduction.

The rest of the package consists of 5c an hour in an improved pension plan in which all employes with 15 years or more of service have vested rights, and 4c in medical benefits, job reclassifications and other benefits.

Moseley called the agreement "a powerful reinforcement for our union's claim to a just settlement" with Godchaux Sugars, Inc., in nearby Reserve, La., where UPWA-CIO members have been on strike since Apr. 14.

CIO on ABC
Monday thru Friday
John W. Vandercook
AND THE NEWS

Atom Plant Strike Ends At U. S. Plea

NEARLY 300 members of the CIO Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers went back to work last week after a five-day strike for "isolation pay" to ease the 100 miles of travel they average daily between their homes and the lonely Arco, Ida., atomic energy plant.

They returned at the "urgent request" of Dir. Joseph F. Finnegan, of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, that they go back and lay their case before the Atomic Energy Commission's Labor-Management Relations Panel, which is headed by Cyrus Ching.

The plant is a reactor testing station operated for the AEC by the Phillips Petroleum Co. It is more than 20 miles from Arco, from which bus service for second and third shift employes was recently discontinued.

MOST OF THE workers live considerably farther away. While the average distance they travel is about 100 miles daily, some are forced to cover 120 miles.

The demand of OCAW Local 2-652 for isolation pay has been hanging fire for years.

Court Blocks TWU Strike At Pan-Am

A STRIKE of members of the CIO Transport Workers in the ground and flight services of Pan American World Airways was blocked last week by a temporary restraining order issued in New York pending a show cause hearing this week.

The move was another in the series of legal steps the company has utilized to block the efforts of the TWU Air Transport Div. to win wage increases, a shorter work week and the guaranteed wage for some 6000 members working as mechanics, stewards and stewardesses, pursers and other personnel.

Negotiations for a new contract began Aug. 15. An effort to resolve differences by arbitration failed earlier last week when both union and company members of a panel refused to sign an award made by Impartial Chairman Theodore W. Kheel.

CWA Signs Pay Pacts For 42,000 Members

CONTRACTS covering 42,000 members of the CIO Communications Workers and yielding a wide range of wage increases were settled last week.

The union agreement with the Northwestern Bell Telephone Co. was renewed a few hours before the 20,000 members were to strike. Following the basic pattern set in earlier Bell System agreements, it provided wage increases from $2 to $3.50 a week.

Other gains included upgrading of towns with about 100 workers; upgrading several job classifications; an additional holiday; improved travel and expense provisions; increases in the evening and night differentials from 50c to $1 a week, and seniority in the choice of Sunday and holiday tours of duty.

The two-week strike of 22,000 CWA-CIO members against the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. in Northern California and Nevada was ended when the company agreed to additional contract improvements.

Wages were increased from $2 to $4.50 a week. About 150 plant workers gained from town upgrading, and about 600 in traffic. Schedules for some service employes and for traffic employes whose tours end at 9:30 p.m. were shortened.

The first decisions in the 238 arbitration cases involving CWA-CIO members discharged during the long Southern Bell Telephone Co. strike last Spring were handed down recently.

Four workers were restored to jobs and four were denied reinstatement. About half the individual cases have been heard, and additional decisions are expected soon.

Those reinstated get their jobs back without loss of seniority or other rights, and with back pay ranging from 14 to 20 weeks.

Greater N.Y. Fund Elects Iushewitz

Sec.-Treas. Morris Iushewitz of the Greater New York CIO Council has been elected a director of the Greater New York Fund and a member of its distribution committee. AFL Council Sec.-Treas. James C. Quinn also was named a director.

Pardon Us, Clem, But GM's Profits Are Showing

THE BOARD chairman of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, Clem D. Johnston, last week denounced what he called a trend toward "smaller profits."

Addressing the Second National Conference on Spiritual Foundations in Washington, D. C., Johnston blamed the trend on a popular distaste for "the whole ethic of acquisitive man."

The doctrine "is striking at the root of our whole economic system by depriving it of motivating force," he said.

The business leader in his address didn't mention these new profits reports of several major corporations, which were announced last week:

General Motors — Income of $9.6 billion for the first nine months of the year, up from $7.3 billion in the same period last year.

Net profits after taxes totaled $913 million, up from $584 million for nine months of 1954. Total assets jumped from $4.8 billion Sept. 30, 1954, to $6.2 billion Sept. 30, 1955.

United States Steel—Net earnings of $267 million for the first nine months of 1955, as compared to $138 million in the first nine months of 1954. The three-quarters net this year was $72 million more than net profits for the entire year in 1954. Big Steel boosted its third-quarter dividend from 50c to 65c a share.

Bethlehem Steel—The Number Two steel firm reported record earnings for the third quarter and also the first nine months of 1955. Net profits for the quarter totaled $40,369,984, compared with $25,895,487 for the same period last year, and for nine months were $122,689,308, in contrast to $84,453,837 in the corresponding period in 1954.

Socony-Mobil Oil—Net profits for the first nine months were $145 million, up $17 million from the comparable period last year. The extra year-end dividend was boosted from 25c to 50c a share.

Gulf Oil—Net income for the company and consolidated subsidiaries was $145 million the first nine months of 1955, compared to $122 million to the first nine months of 1954.

Sylvania Electric Products—Net earnings in the first nine months were $9.6 million—up 55% from the similar period in 1954 and bigger than for any previous full year in the company's history.

American Can — Nine-month sales and earnings broke all records for the company, net income rising from $24.6 million in the first nine months of 1954 to $28.9 million in 1955.

Detroit Steel—Net income for the first nine months of 1955 was $4 million, compared with a $758,000 deficit in the comparable period last year.

Call Issued For AFL-CIO Merger Meet

The call to the historic merger convention establishing the AFL and CIO, to open Dec. 5 in New York City, has been issued by the Joint AFL-CIO Unity Committee:

GREETINGS: On Feb. 9, 1955, the Joint AFL-CIO Unity Committee signed an agreement for the merger of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

In doing so, the Committee expressed the belief that the adoption of the agreement will bring about honorable, organic labor unity. It will contribute to the strength and effectiveness of the trade union movement and to the economic well being of working men and women throughout the land. It will realize a long-cherished goal.

This agreement was subsequently approved by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and the Executive Board of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

A proposed constitution for the merged federation, which shall be known as the *"American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations,"* has been prepared and will be recommended for convention approval by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and by the Executive Board of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Separate conventions of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations have been called to meet in New York City, N. Y., on Dec. 1, 1955, at which time the merger agreement and the proposed constitution will be submitted for approval.

The preamble of this proposed constitution sets forth the basic purposes of the merged federation:

"The establishment of this Federation through the merger of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations is an expression of the hopes and aspirations of the working people of America.

"We seek the fulfillment of these hopes and aspirations through democratic processes within the framework of our constitutional government and consistent with our institutions and traditions.

"At the collective bargaining table, in the community, in the exercise of the rights and responsibilities of citizenship, we shall responsibly serve the interests of all the American people.

"We pledge ourselves to the more effective organization of working men and women; to the securing to them of full recognition and enjoyment of the rights to which they are justly entitled; to the achievement of ever higher standards of living and working conditions; to the attainment of security for all the people; to the enjoyment of the leisure which their skills make possible; and to the strengthening and extension of our way of life and the fundamental freedoms which are the bases of our democratic society.

"We shall combat resolutely the forces which seek to undermine the democratic institutions of our nation and to enslave the human soul. We shall strive always to win full respect for the dignity of the human individual whom our unions serve.

"Grateful for the fine traditions of our past, confident of meeting the challenge of the future, we proclaim this constitution."

The merger agreement and the proposed constitution authorize the Joint AFL-CIO Unity Committee to call the First Constitutional Convention of the merged organization.

Therefore you are hereby notified, subject to approval of the merger agreement and the proposed constitution by the separate conventions of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, that the First Constitutional Convention of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations will be held at the 71st Regimental Armory, 34th Street and Park Avenue, New York City, commencing at 10 a.m. Monday, Dec. 5, 1955, to adopt such policies and take such actions as may be necessary or appropriate to carry on the functions and to effectuate the object and principles of the organization.

The call was signed on behalf of the full membership of the Joint AFL-CIO Unity Committee by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, AFL Pres. George Meany, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, and AFL Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

Livingston Named AFL-CIO Organizing Director

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

CIO and AFL unity negotiators have just wound up their work on constitutional and staff arrangements for the new labor organization.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and AFL Pres. George Meany told reporters, at the conclusion of an afternoon meeting of the full AFL-CIO Unity Committee in New York City on Oct. 26, that all but a few of the decisions had been reached.

A day after the meeting, Reuther announced the nomination of Vice Pres. John W. Livingston of the CIO Auto Workers as director of Organization for the new AFL-CIO.

The Unity Committee meeting was a preliminary to the merger sessions now just a month away. On Dec. 1 and 2, the AFL and CIO will meet in separate conventions, while on Dec. 5 they will meet together to form the new American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations.

In formally announcing Livingston's nomination to the important organization director post of the new federation, Reuther emphasized:

JOHN W. LIVINGSTON
Named to key merger post.

"The choice of Jack Livingston . . . gives real substance to our determination that labor unity will result in the launching of a comprehensive organizational crusade to bring into the ranks of organized labor millions of American workers who are still denied the benefits and protection of organization."

Livingston, in accepting the nomination, voiced confidence that the new combined organization will realize its "tremendous responsibility" in the organizing field. **(Text of statements on Page 3.)**

Earlier, at a New York City press conference, Reuther told reporters that the nominee is **"extremely competent and occupies a position of prominence and respect"** in the labor movement.

Reuther laid special emphasis on the importance of the Organizing Dept. work, noting that "we want labor unity based on the potentiality of growth."

He underscored the No. One problem of the job of organizing the unorganized.

"It would be silly to say there are no problems," he said. "There are real and difficult practical problems.

"The areas with the biggest organizing potential are, of course, those where unions are the weakest. But we have a dynamic potential and where there are resources and spirit, we believe we can meet these problems."

Reuther was asked about the problems of craft and industrial unions in the organizing field, and he expressed confidence that "we can meet these jurisdictional problems."

"One of our troubles in the past," Reuther reflected, "was the willingness to spend three times as much to raid another union as to organize the unorganized. That's why the AFL-CIO No-Raiding Agreement was so tremendously important."

Earlier in the day, the CIO Executive Committee met for four hours at the Hotel Commodore in New York on unity matters. That meeting was followed by a luncheon get-together of the six-man AFL-CIO Unity Subcommittee.

At the end of the CIO meeting, Reuther told reporters that he was confident the unity problems could be easily met.

He expressed strong belief in the need for "a labor unity of growth, not stagnation," and he emphasized the need for continuous vigilance to offset possible infiltration or domination of any area of the labor movement by crooks or racketeers.

Names of the chairmen of standing AFL-CIO committees, of headquarters staff department directors and of directors for the 22 regional offices may be made public in the near future, as soon as the list is complete, the CIO and AFL presidents agreed.

Meany indicated that the work

(Continued on Page 10)

Executive Board Meets In Detroit

A regular meeting of the CIO Executive Board will be held in Detroit this week, CIO-Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey announced. Sessions will be held on Nov. 2 at Solidarity House, the CIO Auto Workers' headquarters.

I Am Honored —Livingston

The text of the statement in which Vice Pres. John W. Livingston of the CIO Auto Workers accepted nomination as organization director of the merged AFL-CIO follows:

I AM HONORED and happy to be the nominee for the position of director of organization of the new combined labor organization, AFL-CIO.

I am proud of the confidence which has been expressed by the CIO president, Walter Reuther, who is also president of my own international union, UAW-CIO, as well as by AFL Pres. George Meany and all of the other CIO and AFL leaders in selecting me for this position.

I recognize that is it a tremendous responsibility, but I also recognize the importance of organizing the unorganized to the success of the unified labor movement in this nation. Not only is it a challenge, but it will be a great honor to be a part of the leadership in this endeavor.

It is with great reluctance that I will leave the UAW-CIO, the union with which I have been identified since its formation nearly 20 years ago. However, I am confident that UAW-CIO has, over the years, developed able people who can more than satisfactorily take over my UAW responsibilities.

It is my firm belief in the need for labor unity and my equally firm conviction that it can and will be accomplished to the benefit of working people, the nation, and the entire free world, which has governed my choice in this matter.

Text Of Reuther's Statement On Livingston Nomination

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther's announcement of the nomination of Vice Pres. John W. Livingstone as nominee for director of organization in the new AFL-CIO was accompanied by the following statement:

THE NOMINEE for the post of organizational director of the new merged labor movement unanimously recommended by the Executive Committee of the CIO and approved by the AFL members of the unity subcommittee, which includes Pres. George Meany, Sec.-Treas. William Schnitzler and Harry Bates, president of the Bricklayers Union, is John W. Livingston, UAW-CIO vice president.

It is with a combination of pride and reluctance, as president of the UAW-CIO, that I make this announcement.

It is an honor to the UAW that Jack Livingston is the unanimous choice of both the CIO and AFL for this important post in the new organization. At the same time, it is with reluctance that the UAW-CIO releases a man who has for such a long time served the UAW-CIO so well and with such dedication to the principles for which we stand.

Brother Livingston has been active in the UAW-CIO since its beginning in the early Thirties. He has served as a local officer, international representative, international executive board member, vice president

(Continued on Page 10)

GREETINGS—CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther (right) shakes hands with AFL George Meany before meeting of Joint AFL-CIO Unity Committee in New York City on merger preparations.

Our First Big Task

The paramount importance of the job of organizing the unorganized, the No. One task of the AFL-CIO after merger, has been underscored by the nomination of John W. Livingston to be director of organization.

Livingston, a UAW-CIO vice president with a long and successful record as an organizer, has the unanimous and enthusiastic backing of the leaders of the new merged federation. As CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther said, the choice of Livingston *"gives real substance to our determination that labor unity will result in a comprehensive organizational crusade."*

The job of the new Organizing Dept. is tremendous. But the challenge is even greater. Livingston and the organizers who will carry the message of the AFL-CIO to the millions of unorganized will have the fullest support and cooperation of all who truly believe in the trade union movement.

Malice Aforethought

There is malice as well as calculated deceit in Republican Sen. Goldwater's denunciation of union political activity.

The Arizona department store owner is familiar with the laws regulating union political contributions. He knows the financial facts are filed in sworn reports to Congress. He cannot help knowing that there is no labor political "slush fund," no "conspiracy," no "violence and coercion" in influencing votes cast by secret ballot.

Goldwater's report as GOP Senate Campaign Committee chairman won't scare free American workers from organized political action—and voting.

Too Little, Too Late

It is unlikely that anybody except the most naive will take seriously the federal program to help distressed areas and their chronically unemployed to which Pres. Eisenhower gave his blessing last week.

In the first place, as Pres. Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers pointed out, bitter experience indicates it is purely a political move more intended to create votes in 1956 than jobs in that or any succeeding year.

In the second place, it won't work even if it were intended as a serious attack on long-term unemployment, because it is neither deep enough nor broad enough to do the job. Workers whose skills have been rusting for years, noting its *"heavy accent on private industry,"* are entitled to understanding if they react with more than a few doubts.

Can He Make It Stick?

It is a pleasure to acknowledge that Labor Sec. Mitchell is working on "recommendations" to Congress on broadening the coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act to include more workers.

Now if he doesn't change his mind, and wobble again between actual "recommendations" and mere proposals that Congress ought to "study" the desirability of broader coverage, maybe we will see some progress—*if Mitchell can get the White House to support his policies against, say, the stand of Commerce Sec. Weeks.*

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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President

JOHN V. RIFFE
Executive Vice President

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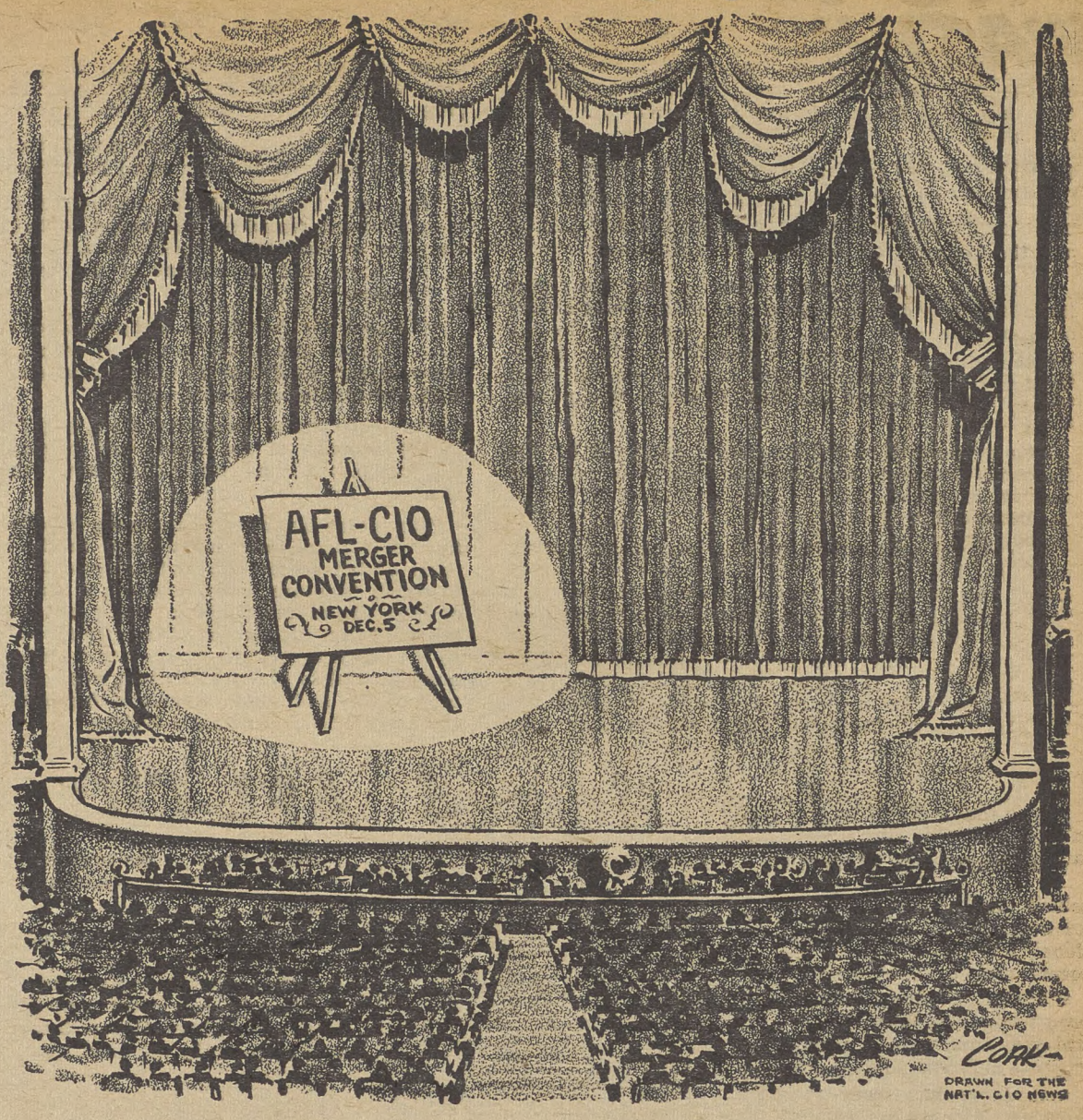
Curtain Going Up



In Other Words—

The New 'Institution Of Security'

A Washington lawyer, Adam Yarmolinsky, has compiled a useful digest of proceedings in actual government "security" cases. Summaries of 50 of these cases were published in "Case Studies in Personnel Security." Here are excerpts from a speech by Yarmolinsky before the Women's National Democratic Club:

By ADAM YARMOLINSKY

IT HAS BECOME a political cliche to observe that the climate of opinion today is less clouded with suspicion and more tolerant of dissent than it was a year ago.

As with all cliches, there is at least a measure of truth in this one. *The temperature of the body politic has surely dropped several degrees from its fever pitch in the late spring and early summer of 1954.*

But climate isn't everything. Institutions shape our future, at least as much as opinions, and the institutions of our internal security have not significantly changed in the last 12 months.

Some 10 million wage earners, one out of five in our non-farm working population, are still subject to one or another of the personnel security programs operated by the federal government. The federal civilian employe program still applies the test of *"clearly consistent with the national security"* from the Pentagon to the National Gallery of Art.

Need Fed By Unscrupulous

The military personnel program still weighs the pre-induction activities and associations of drafted men in determining the type of discharge they shall receive. The Industrial Security Program, under which (government) contracts are administered, is an increasingly important fact in the day-to-day operations of American industry.

The security system exists to satisfy a felt need of the people. Our political security has been troubled by the discovery that apparently responsible fellow-citizens have betrayed secrets of state. Americans wanted some more positive assurances of the reliability of their public servant. *This need was fed by unscrupulous and ambitious men, who did not hesitate to rewrite history or to revise arithmetic.*

The hysteria is now abating, but the institutions contain no built-in thermostats to readjust to the new climate.

I submit that the task facing responsible students of the security system is to try to relate it to the realities of the problem with which it is intended to deal. Our existing system, judging from the cases I have examined, has two principal characteristics that tend to create an atmosphere of unreality in its approach to the very real problem.

No Real Link To Security

The first is the enormous scope of the system, extending to cover positions bearing no reasonable relationship to the security of the United States.

Eight pages of the transcript of hearings on an (alleged) Communist meat inspector were devoted to the security aspects of meat inspection. When a board is required to determine whether a man's employment is clearly consistent with the national security, it should be able to see some relationship between the real demands of national security and the employe's performance on his job.

The second characteristic of the security program is the incidence of extraordinarily far-fetched charges.

The security regulations attempt to set forth criteria to indentify security risks. Most of these criteria are broad and the catalog generally includes a catch criterion: *"Any behavior, activities or associations which tend to show that the individual is not reliable or trustworthy."*

It is a short step from "Is he trustworthy?" to "I don't trust him"—and the reasons why I don't trust him may be as various as my individual prejudices.

(Former Judge) Learned Hand has said he would fear a lawsuit more than a serious illness. A security case is the grimmest kind of lawsuit, yet it is hedged about with the fewest safeguards against unnecessary involvement.

I have high hopes that the bipartisan commission to be named under the Humphrey-Stennis resolution, and the distinguished committee of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, will call forth real imagination and ingenuity to achieve proposals for a reasonable personnel security system.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

IT SHOULD BE PRETTY CLEAR by now that a change in Administration didn't do much to clean up what Republicans called *"the mess"* in Washington.

Blooper?

Said Labor Sec. Mitchell to the Patman subcommittee studying automation problems: "We must make sure that we do not waste our manpower, our most valuable resource, as we have wasted our other resources."

Did he clear this "waste of resources" phrase with Interior Sec. McKay, who just got Pres. Eisenhower to appoint former Rep. D'Ewart (R. Mont.), principal advocate of giving away public rights in resources, as Assistant Secretary in charge of conserving the remaining public lands?

On top of the Talbott case, in which the former Air Secretary was forced to resign for promoting his private business interests, we have the case of T. Coleman Andrews, the *"clean-up"* commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service, taking a lush job with a bonding company involved in a suit for back taxes.

We have Peter A. Strobel, chief of the government's Public Buildings Service, admitting to a retention of his interest in a private management firm selling services to other firms that got government contracts.

We have a retired admiral, who opposed early cancellation of contracts for aircraft that didn't operate safely, going to work immediately after retirement for the company producing the planes.

It is the easiest thing in the world to smear government officials in cases such as these without listening to their explanations or facing the facts honestly.

The woods are full of former tax officials who now operate tax-consultant firms, giving corporations the benefit of their inside knowledge of Revenue Service operations. Lawyers leave the National Labor Relations Board and become private lawyers for either corporations or unions.

There is nothing improper or necessarily objectionable in these bare facts. The men have become genuine experts in certain fields and they cannot be expected to start earning a living, suddenly, in entirely different fields.

Andrews has made it clear that his new connection with American Fidelity & Casualty Co. was accepted only with the understanding that he would have neither "authority nor responsibility" in the tax suit involving $5.5 million.

Strobel insists that his work for his private management firm was done on his "lunch hour," not government time, that it was unimportant, and that he inserted a written "reservation" for himself when he signed a standard form intended to make sure that he had abandoned private business connections.

There is, assuredly, a question of sensitivity and propriety raised by all these cases, whether or not they involve direct violations of the conflict of interest laws—and there is no evidence, as yet, that they do.

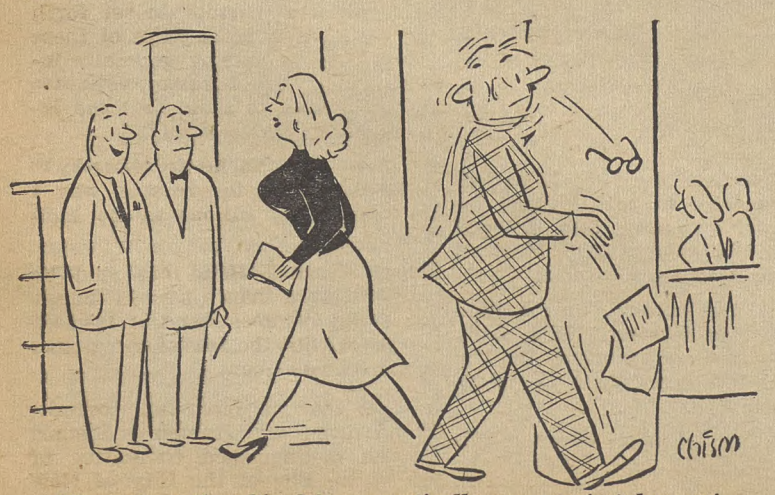
What is disturbing is the comment of Strobel that he couldn't have "afforded" to give up his private business partnership—from which he derives 90% of the profits after paying his partner a flat guarantee—to take a job with the government. Nobody made him take a job with the government.

It would seem that Andrews might well have preferred some business connection with a corporation free from suit regarding $5.5 million in taxes.

Harry Vaughan was pilloried for deep freezes and trick camera gifts—but oddly enough, he left office with Mr. Truman a poor man, and he didn't quit in advance to accept a handsome job on the basis of "connections."

There is, and has been, something wrong with the practice of hiring government officials who refuse to break their private business connections. It was done under Roosevelt and Truman as well as under Eisenhower, and it inevitably arouses suspicion that is often justified.

Chairman Celler (D. N. Y.) of the House subcommittee investigating the curious breed called WOCs (without-compensation employes on loan from business and drawing salaries from their firms), can publicize individual cases. *But that doesn't "clean up the mess" implicit in the system.*



"Boy, since they hired her, practically everyone's taken out Blue Cross and Blue Shield!"

Prices And Politics—

Patton Rejects GOP's Campaign To Get Farmers Mad At Labor

By Press Associates-PAI

A SLASHING contradiction of Administration claims that the farmers' troubles are due to increased costs in manufactured products has been made by James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union and a good friend of labor.

PATTON

Instead, Patton declared, the farmers' troubles are due to failure of the Administration to support prices and thus prevent disastrous price drops in farm income.

"Prices paid by farmers for farm machinery, motorized equpment, motor supplies, building supplies and fencing material have increased by 3 to 5% since 1952," he declared. "But these price increases are picayune compared with the 25%, the 30%, and 35% drops in the prices of beef cattle, calves, hogs, oats, barley, rye, grain sorghum, milk and other commodities that farmers sell."

Patton's statement was in the form of a letter to Republican Whip Leslie C. Arends, who recently told the press that rising farm implement costs were making it difficult for the farmer.

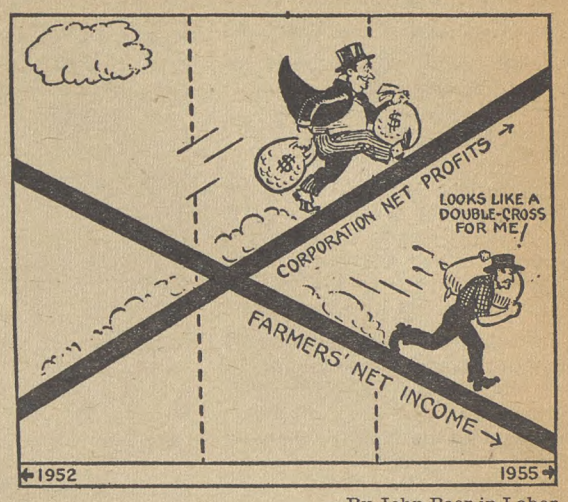
A Sharp Reply From Labor

Arends' declaration was in line with a similar one by Sec. of Agriculture Benson directed against recent pay boosts particularly in the automotive industry. The Benson statement brought a strong blast from the AFL and CIO which sharply criticized efforts to split farmers and industrial workers.

In his letter to Arends, Patton said:

"Economic distress in agriculture has resulted very largely from the slump in farm gross income and prices received and not from rising farm costs and prices paid. I hope you will study the facts and issue a revised statement so that the high offices you and Vice Pres. Nixon hold will not unwittingly be used as a sounding board to propagate a serious misinterpretation of the basis for farmers' economic distress."

Patton blamed Administration policies and weakened farm legislation for the difficulties in which the farmer finds himself.



—By John Baer in Labor

Widening Gap!

Iowa Farmers Polled, Friendly To Unions

BUSINESS GROUPS seeking to drive a wedge between farmers and unionists are finding that they have a big job ahead of them—and they'd better hurry because younger farmers apparently are pro-labor.

A recent poll by Wallace's Farmer & Iowa Homestead shows that most Iowa farmers think that unions are a good thing. Unions received a 56% favorable vote to 30% unfavorable.

Unions had strongest support among young farmers. In the 20-34 age group, 69% thought unions were either "doing a fine job" or "doing more good than harm."

Following is the breakdown on the Iowa poll:

"While they do make some mistakes, on the whole, labor unions are doing more good than harm," said 51%.

"Labor unions are doing a fine job," said 5%.

"Although we need labor unions, they do more harm than good the way they are run now," said 19%.

"This country would be better off without labor unions at all," said 11%, while 14% were undecided. **—PAI**

Consternation For Our Friends—

Europe Reacts To The Till Case

WHEN THE U. S. SUPREME COURT handed down its school segregation decision last year, newspapers in other countries—except the Communist press—praised it warmly.

The high level of prestige the U. S. enjoyed after that ruling suffered disastrously when a Mississippi jury freed the slayers of 14-year-old Emmett Till, Negro boy slain for allegedly whistling at a white woman.

The same newspapers which praised the U. S. last year were bitterly critical of the Till decision. The swift acquittal of the boy's white murderers, the National Labor Service of the American Jewish Committee reported, "has created consternation among our friends and given a valuable propaganda weapon to the Communists."

Europe's reaction, it commented, was "swift, violent and universal," with the Communists surprisingly *"less vociferous than many of the liberal and conservative elements,"* the report said.

"This letting loose two assassins can be explained but not justified by the atmosphere of racial hatred against Negroes which prevails in the entire South of the United States," said the Parisian illustrated weekly, Radar.

Another Parisian weekly, Aux Ecoutes, charged that "never was there a more abominable travesty of the truth." The Paris afternoon daily, Le Monde, noted that "the white order continues to reign in Mississippi."

"It is disquieting to see that in spite of the American laws condemning anti-Negro racism," said Franc-Tireur, anti-Communist Paris liberal daily, "the vilest passions can triumph unpunished under cover of the laws of a state. *Thus, there is still in certain corners of a great democracy a racist dogma of state, as anti-Semitism was a state dogma under Hitler and the confession trials under Stalin . . . how can we not be shocked by this new evidence of the rage of the whites?"*

Das FreiesVolk, of Dusseldorf, commented that *"the life of a Negro in Mississippi is not worth a whistle."*

The Rome daily of the right wing Socialists, La Giustizia, while refusing to make "generalized accusations" against the American people, held it "only too clear and evident that as long as such cases call world attention to the painful and . . . ignoble scar of racism . . . we cannot but reserve judgment on North American civilization."

Contrast To U. S. Diplomacy

Liberte of Fribourg, Switzerland, expressed surprise "that such a denial of justice be permitted in a state which does not cease to offer its councils of virtue to European nations and to plead in favor of emancipation and equality of rights for colored races."

"It is not enough for the U. S. to present itself verbally as the champion of liberty and justice," tartly commented L'Action, official publication of the nationalist Neo-Destour party of Tunisia.

"It is not enough for them, to complain about the fate of unfortunate countries that are 'oppressed by the Communist regime.' If these are their real preoccupations, then they should be accompanied by internal policies directed in the same sense."

Nation Belge, of Brussels, was *"astonished that in the U. S., where there was elaborated the new Charter of the Rights of Man . . . there can still take place such an event a century after publication of Uncle Tom's Cabin."*

Carey, Beirne See Automation Job Peril

THE PROBLEM of automation "is not whether we are for or against it but whether our free society will be subjected to vast dislocations," CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey told a congressional committee last week.

Carey, who is president of the CIO Electrical Workers, said it is "morally and economically wrong" to expect workers to "bear the entire burden" of adjustments forced by automation.

Both business and government "should assume some share of the social costs" involving dislocated workers and communities, he told the Joint Economic Report subcommittee headed by Rep. Patman (D. Tex.).

Automation is "not just continued mechanization," he said. "It is a new technology, arising from electronics and electrical engineering."

"It is nonsense to say that automation will of itself create additional jobs, and those who say that are engaged in a deliberate effort to mislead," Carey said in response to questions from Sen. Flanders (R. Vt.).

The potential "impact of automation" in the displacement of workers, he told Flanders, "is far greater" than dislocations we are familiar with from introduction of mere mass-production techniques.

BUSINESS must pay "some share of social costs" of automation, testified James B. Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer and IUE president.

Carey said that it is vital for unions, business and government to provide *"shock absorbers"* during the 10-year transition period to full-scale use of automated processes.

UNIONS can achieve a shorter work week—"the 30 to 35-hour week, the three-day weekend, the four-day work week and extended paid vacations"—partly through normal collective bargaining processes, he said.

But he warned that the Fair Labor Standards Act and state laws requiring overtime pay only after 40 hours of work per week must be amended.

And the government, he said, must help "provide an atmosphere and environment that is friendly to collective bargaining. Pious speeches do not provide such an environment when top officials of the Commerce Dept. are known to be anti-labor and to engage in anti-labor activities."

The government must also revise tax programs to help build mass purchasing power by relieving the tax burden of low- and middle-income families, revise the Social Security Law to allow earlier retirement pensions, broaden its contributions to education to train workers for more complicated skills.

"Business," he said, "does not have the moral right to displace workers who have invested years of their lives in a firm, without any provision for their future welfare.

"The cost of retraining workers, and of maintaining their incomes while they are being retrained, should be considered a regular part of the investment cost of changing over to automation."

Carey challenged *"pollyanna optimists"* who claim that automation itself, as an industry, will absorb vast numbers of otherwise displaced workers.

POINTING OUT that he represented the union "whose members are at the center of the Second Industrial Revolution," he cited government figures showing that in the eight-year period between 1947 and 1955, *"production of electrical machines jumped 87% but employment climbed only 20% and production workers by only 14%."*

Even more significant, he said, was the fact that in the period of most rapid automation—1953 through the first half of 1955—"the total number of employes in the industry declined 9% and production-worker employment declined 13%."

"There are no built-in electronic devices that will automatically produce economic and social adjustments to the new technology," he warned the subcommittee.

AUTOMATION may cut employment in Bell System companies by 200,000 persons in the next 10 years "unless there are tremendous compensating increases" in telephone business, CIO Communications Workers Pres. Joseph A. Beirne said last week.

Testifying before the Patman subcommittee investigating the potential impact of automation, Beirne said CWA "has never resisted mechanization for the sole purpose of maintaining jobs," and does not oppose automation now.

He offered a twofold "basic approach" which he said had "special merit in a government-regulated guaranteed-profit monopoly industry":

1. "Any employer, particularly one as large as Bell, has a responsibility to introduce conversion in such a way that changes will have the least detrimental effect on the industry and the country.

2. "Benefits derived should be shared by the owners of industry, employes and the public at large."

Commented Sen. Flanders (R. Vt.), who was sitting with the Patman subcommittee: "I think you have made your case that the Bell System should accept the problem of potential layoffs as a major responsibility. The company cannot refuse to take into account human considerations."

Beirne pointed out that the Bell System companies were "the largest single private employer of labor," with 578,000 operating employes as of 1954 and 100,000 more in wholly-controlled Western Electric and Bell Laboratories affiliates.

"WE IN THE telephone industry have lived with 'mechanization' and its successor 'automation' for many years," he added. "Fear and job insecurity have been our constant companions and loom larger today than ever before."

Beirne used selected periods to demonstrate that "tremendous" increases in telephone business are required just to "maintain telephone employment."

In the six-year 1929-35 period, he said, "a relatively small decrease in telephone service" produced a "33% decrease in employment." In 1935-54, telephone service experienced a "substantial increase" yet there was a "net decrease in employment."

WARNING that 200,000 jobs may be lost in telephone industry by automation in next 10 years unless there is a "tremendous business increase" was voiced by Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers. With him is Mrs. Sylvia B. Gottlieb, CWA research director.

Beirne called for a shorter work week and longer vacations, both to spread employment opportunities and because of "the tedious and tiring nature" of many telephone jobs. He recommended, in addition:

- Improved Bell force reduction and rehiring procedures.
- Interdepartment and intercompany transfers including payment of transfer expenses.
- Higher pensions and lower optional retirement age.
- More liberal termination payments to those who lose jobs because of technological changes.
- Better and more extensive job-retraining programs.
- Great weight to seniority.

"The best possible solution to disparity in wage and working conditions," he said, "would be a uniform contract covering Bell System workers instead of the present 57 varieties."

These varied contracts, he said, "are engendered by the American Tel. & Tel. Co.'s refusal to admit that it controls collective bargaining in the Bell System and its failure to abandon once and for all the fiction of separate and independent bargaining units."

He expressed the "hope" that the subcommittee could get from Bell System witnesses "basic data" on employment policies and future expansion that the union has vainly endeavored to obtain.

Price-Profit Study Of Big Firms Urged

A congressional study of the wage-price-profit-investment policies "of businesses with assets of $100 million or more" is "long overdue," CIO Pres. James B. Carey told the Patman subcommittee last week.

Such an analysis, he said, "would be extremely helpful in providing business with an incentive to share the fruits of industrial progress with both workers and consumers."

CIO Plea For Shorter Hours Gets Rail, AFL Backing

RAILROAD union and AFL spokesmen joined CIO witnesses in warning the Joint Economic Report Subcommittee that the higher productivity of automated machines and industries must be balanced by a shorter work week and broadened consumer purchasing power.

Labor Sec. Mitchell said we must have better education and training programs to avoid "waste" of manpower, but foresaw no "overwhelming" problems of adjustment.

Labor Dept. studies, he said, indicated that productivity in the postwar years rose annually at a rate of 3.1% to 3.6%—not "extraordinarily high" in comparison to prewar productivity increases.

Howard Coughlin, president of the AFL Office Employes Union, told the subcommittee that "automation could bring a shorter work week."

"We do not fear it in the long run," Coughlin said, "but we are concerned with its immediate effects."

Otto Pragan, research director for AFL Chemical Workers, said that to maintain full employment "the purchasing power of all segments of our economy will have to match our ability to produce."

He advocated a shorter work week, higher minimum wages, increased unemployment compensation, new industries, and public roads, schools, hospital and housing programs.

W. P. Kennedy, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, also urged a shorter work week. He estimated that increased productivity and technological advances have cost rail workers 200,000 full-time jobs since 1947,

Figures On Jobs And Automation

TWO CIO OFFICIALS illustrated the potential impact of automation by giving the Patman subcommittee specific employment and production data from industries with which the unions are directly involved.

ELECTRICAL

IUE-CIO Pres. James B. Carey cited government figures to show that the electrical manufacturing industry in the 1947-55 period had experienced *"spectacular growth"* in production but that *"employment merely inched forward."*

The index of production climbed 87% but employment rose only 20%

One company, Westinghouse Corp., in 1947-54 showed a 98% increase in the dollar value of products and services, a 75% increase in net profits after taxes, an employment increase of only 15%.

With the actual "beginnings of automation, 1953 through the first six months of 1955," with production at high levels, the total number of employes declined 9%. There was a 13% decrease in production workers, only a 1% rise in non-production workers.

TELEPHONE

CWA-CIO Pres. Joseph A. Beirne cited records showing that between 1920 and 1954 the number of telephones jumped 433%, daily telephone conversations increased 382%, employment only 152%.

A "significant" year was the 1929-30 period, Beirne said, because with an actual slight increase in telephones, operating jobs dropped by 40,000 and an additional 20,000 Western Electric (manufacturing) jobs were lost.

As another "significant" period, Beirne cited 1953-54, when telephones increased 4.6%, daily conversations 3.8%, yet employment fell by 10,000 persons, and Western Electric employment by an additional 8000.

"The only way employment opportunities can be maintained in the Bell System," he concluded, *"is to have tremendous increases in service—not just large increases."*

Reply To Goldwater—

'Arrant Nonsense' Of GOP Against PAC Nailed By Kroll

REPUBLICAN campaign leaders last week circulated new charges of "political slush funds" in an effort to silence union members in politics—and promptly got squelched for "spouting arrant nonsense."

The latest GOP charges—part of a developing GOP drive before the 1956 presidential and congressional elections—were contained in a report by Chairman Goldwater (R. Ariz.) of the Republican Senate Campaign Committee.

Among other things, Goldwater charged organized labor with *"massive use of slush funds on a nationwide scale," "conspiracy of national proportions,"* and *"using violence and coercion."*

From CIO-PAC Jack Kroll came this tart reply:

"Sen. Goldwater is spouting the kind of arrant nonsense that is usually the province of (Republican National) Committee Chairman Leonard Hall.

"He is serving notice on the country, however, that the Republicans plan to conduct a campaign of vicious and unprincipled class warfare. *That kind of campaign can only result in dragging down still further the level of political morality in the country and we will have nothing to do with such tactics.*

"The sooner Chairman Hall and Sen. Goldwater come out of the gutter and discover that working people are interested in issues instead of filthy lies, the sooner they will give the Republican party some stature.

"The detailed financial records of the CIO-PAC are on file with the duly constituted authorities and we invite comparison between them and those of the Republican party to determine where the slush funds really are."

On the same point, AFL Pres. George Meany said:

"Sen. Goldwater is talking through his hat. There is no slush fund and there never was a slush fund.

"If Sen. Goldwater checks, he will find that more money was spent in 1950 to reelect Sen. Taft than was spent by the AFL and CIO combined in all their years of political activity."

Goldwater's charges were contained in a report unveiled at a Republican campaign school in Washington a few weeks ago where, according to press reports, *"it got a mixed reception."*

The Arizona Senator's report contained these main features:

1. A scare drive against the coming AFL and CIO merger. Like GOP Chairman Hall, Goldwater claimed the new federation will have a heavily-financed political committee. He talked of raising "$10 million for political purposes out of compulsory union dues." *(The facts are that CIO-PAC and AFL-LLPE political funds in federal elections come from voluntary contributions.)*

2. A continuing GOP campaign to divide union members from their elected leaders.

3. A continuing GOP campaign to intimidate and silence all unionists—members and officers alike—from exercising their citizenship rights in political elections. This campaign already has witnessed enactment of the Catlin Act in Wisconsin and indictment of the CIO Auto Workers in a free speech case.

Pattern

The Republican campaign report authored by Sen. Goldwater (R. Ariz.) is another piece in the pattern of GOP moves aimed to prohibit labor political action.

It fits in with these recent developments:

• A U. S. Grand Jury indictment of the CIO Auto Workers last summer on charges of violating the Taft-Hartley Act's election provisions, because of union-sponsored television programs in support of Democratic candidates.

• A drive in state legislatures—successful in Wisconsin with the Catlin Bill—to enact measures curbing labor political expenditures.

Record

Sen. Goldwater (R. Ariz.), author of the latest GOP blast at labor in politics, has an anti-union record as long as your arm.

Back in 1953, when Taft-Hartley revision was a hot issue in Congress, Goldwater authored a deluxe version of a "right to work" amendment. His proposal would give the states absolute power over labor-management relations and the right to strike and picket.

The Goldwater amendment would make federal labor legislation inferior to any state enactment. It would upset a long line of court decisions. But it would not allow states to adopt labor laws superior to federal measures.

Nixon Prodded On Naming Of Security Unit

SEN. HUMPHREY (D. Minn.) last week asked Vice Pres. Nixon to expedite appointment of a special bipartisan 12-member commission to review federal security procedures.

SEN. HUMPHREY

Creation of such a high-level bipartisan commission was authorized by Congress before it adjourned more than two months ago. Six members are to be appointed from the government, six from private life.

Technically, Pres. Eisenhower was to name four members, Vice Pres. Nixon as presiding officer of the Senate was to name four, and House Speaker Rayburn the remaining four. Practically, the formal announcement of membership would come from the White House.

"ALL OF US are sympathetically aware of the unusual burden that the President's illness has placed on the Executive Office," Humphrey said. He pointed out, however, that the resolution authorizing the commission called for a final report on its findings before Dec. 31, 1956.

"I cannot stress too strongly." the Minnesota Senator said, "the need for allowing members of the commission the maximum amount of time if they are to give security the careful study and deliberation it requires."

10-Month Strike Wins ACW Pact

After a 10-month-long strike, the CIO Clothing Workers have won a contract for 60 workers at Palmland Fashion in Miami, Fla. The agreement includes established union piece rates, paid holidays and health and welfare benefits.

Ma Bell's Bonanza On Radar Screen Gets U. S. Okay

COMPT.-GEN. Joseph Campbell reversed himself last week and gave the Air Force permission to hand a multi-billion dollar bonanza to the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. by going ahead with plans for a huge radar warning system in the absence of specific approval from Congress.

However, he made it conditional upon the Air Force's asking Congress for authority for the project next year. Defense Sec. Wilson agreed.

Involved is an Air Force plan for some 25,000 new semi-automatic telephone units to connect and improve the existing radar warning system. An ITT associate, the Western Electric Co., would install them and collect as much as $240 million a year rent for 10 years.

The company, meantime, would amortize the cost of installation for tax purposes over 10 years instead of the usual 20, and still own the facilities at the end of the decade after collecting $2.4 billion in rent.

Give A Buck To PAC

Goldberg Sees Merged Labor Reaching 'New Moral Heights'

THE U. S. labor movement by the coming merger of the AFL and CIO "will reach new heights of moral and spiritual responsibility," CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg predicted.

GOLDBERG

Goldberg's address on "The Spiritual Responsibility of American Labor," before the second national Conference on Spiritual Foundations at the Sheraton-Carlton Hotel in Washington, was read for him by Jack Barbash, a CIO aide. Goldberg was in New York City at a meeting of the Joint AFL-CIO Unity Committee.

"The American labor movement has strong spiritual and moral foundations," Goldberg said. "The origins of individual unions can be traced in almost every instance to a moral and spiritual zeal for human betterment. In fact, when you examine the preambles of union constitutions, the words 'spiritual and moral elevation' recur with interesting frequency."

The Constitution of the merged federation, he continued, "represents a distillation of experience and experiment by the labor movement."

The document, however, will not come alive, he observed, unless people make it come alive and themselves hold to moral and spiritual values.

GOLDBERG said that it was because the leaders and the people who will make up the new federation hold to these values that he forecast heightened moral and spiritual responsibility.

He defined the labor movement as "more than an assortment of diverse unions."

"They become a labor movement," he said, "when there is a bond of solidarity which ties them together. The essence of a labor movement is the sense of unity, cohesion and solidarity that it brings to a collection of individual unions and their members whose immediate goals and purposes may be quite diverse."

Goals and purposes, Goldberg went on, that go beyond the daily problems of wages and hours are indispensable ingredients of a labor movement. He added:

"WE HAVE said in this constitution (for the merged federation) that every affiliate can run its affairs in any way it sees fit, except that if it wants to remain a member of our family of unions, a union cannot be controlled by Communists, racketeers or other subversive influence.

"We have said, too, that affiliation to the federation involves a commitment—as the constitution of the federation puts it—'to encourage all workers without regard to race, creed, color or national origin to share in the full benefits of union organization'."

GOLDBERG told the conference that its spiritual and moral guidance to the labor movement is welcome and comes with greater force when organized religion speaks from a perspective of sympathy and understanding of the goals of the labor movement. He added:

"You must speak out when you think we are wrong. But there is also an obligation for you to speak out when you think we are right about an issue in great controversy.

"And in this connection, the whole labor movement appreciates the courage and eloquence with which church people have spoken out against the misnamed 'right-to-work' laws."

'Must We Sacrifice Ancient Liberties For Totalitarian Security?'—Warren

CHIEF JUSTICE EARL WARREN and former Sen. Cain (R. Wash.) last week issued new warnings on the dangers to liberty implicit in the spreading federal "security" programs.

The Chief Justice, who served three terms as Republican Governor of California, wrote in Fortune magazine that Americans must resist *"the temptation to imitate totalitarian security methods"* in efforts to wipe out the internal threat of communism.

"Must a nation that is now the strongest in the world demand, for its own further strength and security, a sacrifice by its own citizens of their ancient liberties?" Warren asked.

He pointed out that at least eight million Americans are now enmeshed in the "security procedures set up to protect the federal government."

The problem "haunts the work of all our courts these days," Warren said. "The Constitution exists for the individual as well as for the nation." He expressed the conviction that the Constitution "will prove itself adaptable to this new challenge."

Cain, now a member of the Subversive Activities Control Board, compared the techniques used in federal "security" inquiries with the methods of Hitler's Germany and Communist Russia.

Writing in Coronet, Cain gave case histories of what he considered "unjustifiable treatment" of government employes. He outlined proposed reforms to counteract "slipshod" and "hysterical" techniques now being used.

FDA Seizes Tons Of Bad Foods

Food & Drug Administration officials seized 88 shipments of bad foods, drugs and curative devices during September, including 436,900 pounds of unfit foodstuffs.

'Home Front Point Four'—

3 Years After GOP Pledges, Aid Promised Distressed Areas

Rieve Sees Move Linked To Election

The Eisenhower Administration's announcement that it plans on doing something about distressed areas reminded Pres. Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers of how unsuccessful his union has been in getting Pres. Eisenhower to keep his campaign promises.

"The only results to date came shortly before the 1954 election," he recalled.

"They consisted of a woolen and worsted conference called by Sec. of Commerce Weeks from which our union was excluded; an invitation from Economic Adviser Hauge to 'submit our ideas'; and a field trip by one of Weeks' assistants.

"Apparently a similar burst of energy is being prepared for the 1956 campaign. We have no reason to believe it will be any more productive than the previous one."

By GERVASE N. LOVE

IT WAS three long years ago, during the 1952 presidential campaign, that Candidate Eisenhower sought the votes of the people of Lawrence, Mass., where unemployment caused by the steady closing of textile mills was a major problem.

After his election, he told those people whose votes he wanted, "you will have a friendly government interested in these things."

He suggested that following his victory, a committee of Lawrence citizens *"come to my office directly,"* and he promised that such a committee *"will never have to meet with some third-rate clerk in a back room."*

A lot of committees from Lawrence and other economically distressed communities, mindful of his promise, have come to Washington since then.

A few have seen Pres. Eisenhower. Others, despite the promise, have been shunted to competent clerks in side and back rooms who were eager and willing to aid, but powerless to do more than report to some vague superior.

MEANTIME THINGS have grown worse in Lawrence. More than one worker in every five is without a job. Things have grown worse in a lot of other places, too—cities that once were thriving centers of textile production, coal and other mining, railroading, other scattered industries.

In them, unemployment has become a chronic problem, not a cyclic or seasonal one. Sixty-seven, to use the Labor Dept.'s euphemism, are classified as areas of "chronic labor surplus," meaning that the workers outnumber the jobs.

Now Pres. Eisenhower has finally caught up with Candidate Eisenhower.

Last week, according to word from Denver, he "enthusiastically" endorsed a federal program, proposed by his top economic aides, of assistance to areas hard-hit by what has become permanent joblessness.

IT IS A THREE-PART program in which the details so far have not been filled in. It was proposed by Dr. Arthur F. Burns, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, and Dr. Gabriel Hague, his economic aide.

They called it a "home front Point Four program." Eisenhower told them to develop it so it can be presented to Congress in January—more than three years after that heart-lifting Lawrence speech.

Basically, it calls for a special federal agency within one of the existing departments, probably Labor or Commerce, to coordinate the present piecemeal U. S. programs.

The new agency would be empowered to assist distressed communities by helping them find new industries and otherwise improve their economic situations.

IN ADDITION, the program would include federal loans, but only in cooperation with state and local governments and private industry, to finance individual projects.

In fact, said Burns, the whole plan calls for a "heavy accent on private industry," whose lack of community and social responsibility in many cases has been responsible for the creation of "chronic labor surplus" areas.

NEWSBOY—Executive Vice Pres. Joel Jacobson of the New Jersey CIO Council, touring Crusade for Freedom facilities in Europe, is shown releasing a balloon from a German border spot carrying copies of an edition of the Free Europe Press for the people behind the Iron Curtain.

Daggett Wins Reelection To MEBA Post

PRES. Herbert L. Daggett of the CIO Marine Engineers was reelected by a margin of almost four to one in a membership referendum. He defeated Sec.-Treas. William O. Holmes by a vote of 2680 to 719.

DAGGETT

Arthur F. La Barge, assistant business manager of Local 33, won a four-way contest for secretary-treasurer, defeating James T. Smith of Local 5, Martin F. Carey of Local 40, and Charles Evans of Local 10.

In the only other contest, Francis H. Rogers of Local 97 was elected second vice president. His opponent was Howard R. Scott of Local 16. Ray H. Robinson of Local 41 was reelected first vice president, and J. E. Emery of Local 33 was elected third vice president.

ICFTU Urges Effective Arms Cut And Peaceful Atomic Development

THE INTL. Confederation of Free Trade Unions last week issued a call for a universal disarmament program with international inspection and control and veto-proof sanctions against violators.

The proposal was circulated among all delegations represented at the United Nations General Assembly session. It was signed by the ICFTU's consultants on the UN—Jacob S. Potofsky, chairman of the CIO Intl. Affairs Committee and president of the CIO Clothing Workers; Dir. Victor G. Reuther of the CIO Intl. Affairs Dept.; and AFL Vice Presidents Matthew Woll and David Dubinsky.

It pointed out that while the democratic powers have consistently advocated a system of international arms control, inspection, supervision and sanctions, the Soviet Union has "in various ways but not less consistently" opposed it.

"With the ever-growing destructive power of atomic weapons," the statement said, "the need has become more burning than ever for an agreed international disarmament program.

"Such a program, to be realistic and effective, would have to include the reduction or the prohibition not only of certain types of armaments in which some states might have superiority over others, but of all nuclear, hydrogen, bacteriolgical and conventional weapons.

"In the framework of such a program, experiments with nuclear and hydrogen weapons, their production and their use in warfare would be brought to an end."

The statement urged the establishment of an Intl. Atomic Energy Agency as a specialized UN body to achieve the goals of utilizing atomic energy for peaceful purposes and outlawing it for military uses.

It also emphasized the necessity for revising the UN Charter.

"With regard to the question of the universality of the UN," it said, "the free trade unions recommend that steps be taken to ensure the admission of all states which respect human rights and fundamental freedoms and which work for social progress.

"FURTHERMORE, provisions should be adopted giving representatives of the peoples of all nonself-governing territories the possibility of being heard or represented in the appropriate organs of the UN . . . arrangements should be made to ensure within the General Assembly independent consultative representation for those nonself-governing territories which have appropriate political institutions."

The ICFTU also stressed the need for approval of the Special UN Fund for Economic Development (SUNFED). It rejected the argument of some countries, including the U. S., that contributions to the fund should be made out of savings from lowered arms costs.

The fund should be established, it maintained, "regardless of the character of the international situation, so great is the need," and claimed it would reduce "present and potential sources of international tension."

Finally, the world free labor organization pleaded with UN members to do something about "the deplorable position of hundreds of thousands of refugees" by contributing to the UN Refugee Emergency Fund.

Such donations, it said, would make it possible "to do away with at least some of the grim sequels of the tyrannical regimes."

Ex-UAW Member Named By Adlai

John Brademas, a former member of the CIO Auto Workers and a 1954 congressional candidate in South Bend, Ind., has been named a research assistant by Adlai E. Stevenson. Brademas has been a legislative assistant to Sen. McNamara (D. Mich.).

GOP Senate Ends Stall, Votes Pennsylvania FEP

A FAIR employment practices bill was finally approved in the Pennsylvania Legislature last week when the Republican State Senate, after many years of stalling, at last fell in line with the Democratic House and Administration.

Passage of the bill, which looked hopeless earlier in the session, was attributed to statewide indignation, shared by the Pennsylvania CIO and other segments of organized labor, at plans to kill it in a GOP-controlled Senate committee.

For some years the House has passed FEPC bills, which have had the blessing of both major parties, only to have the legislation die in an upper chamber committee.

The bill, which was pushed by Gov. George M. Leader (D.), prohibits discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, ancestry or national origin. A Senate amendment also prohibits hiring discrimination because of age, specifically from 45 to 62.

It provides for the establishment of a nine-member bipartisan committee within the Dept. of Labor & Industry, not more than five of whom shall come from one party, to enforce the law.

Greek Labor Hails Reuther's Backing On Cyprus Issue

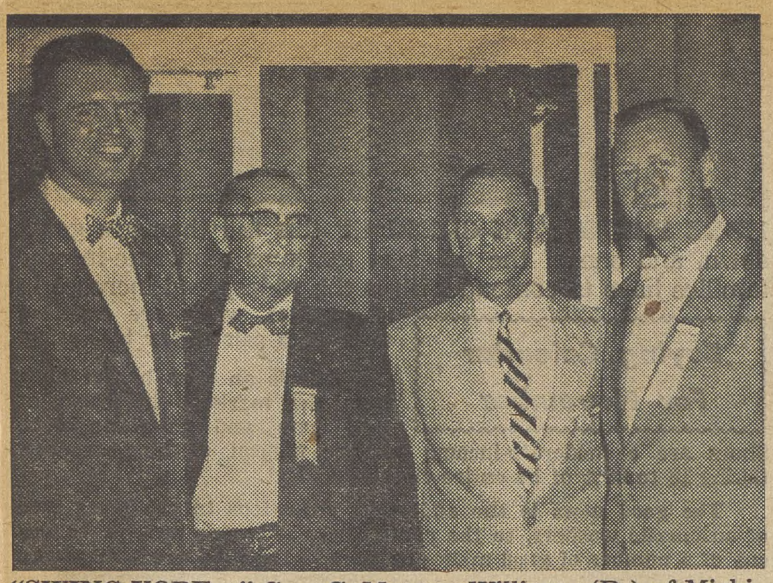
CIO GREETINGS, sent by Pres. Walter P. Reuther, were warmly received at the recent 12th congress of the Greek General Confederation of Labor (GSEE) in Athens.

"We join with the members of GSEE in the worldwide struggle of democratic labor for social progress and freedom from all totalitarian or colonial domination," Reuther cabled GSEE Gen. Sec. Photis Makris.

"Along with the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade unions we fully share Greek labor's support of the right to self-determination and civil liberties for the people of Cyprus and particularly for the labor movement of that island."

The GSEE's thanks for CIO "moral support and assistance extended by your organization to our movement" were conveyed to Reuther by Andreas Kyriacopoulos, congress chairman.

"Your cable, read during the congress session, reinforced Greek labor's confidence that with the moral assistance of all world free trade unions, ideals of freedom will triumph and the self-determination right of peoples will be internationally recognized," he added.



"SWING YORE—" Gov. G. Mennen Williams (D.) of Michigan took time out to call a few square dances at the annual fete of CIO Oil & Chemical Workers Local 11-389 in Detroit. Shown from left are Gov. Williams, Sec. Fred Fell, Trustee Art Kurgin and Pres. Walter Thornton.

Scab Bill Is Dead Duck In Kansas, OCAW Is Told

THE KANSAS "right to scab" bill is a dead political issue, Lt. Gov. John B. McCuish told the CIO Oil & Chemical Workers Dist. 5 at a meeting in Wichita.

" 'Right to work' is a bad bill," he bluntly told the wondering delegates. **"We know it, and the sponsors of the bill know it.**

"It's an emotional issue. It was built up as an emotional issue and now it's completely out of hand. There is so much heat involved in it, and so much emotion, that it is no longer a political issue. No candidate for office will touch it for fear of being burned."

Asked about a proposed increase in the 2% sales tax to finance state aid to schools, McCuish said:

"It is a bad tax, because it bears most heavily on those who can least afford to pay it. But there is a possibility of getting it passed, and there must be some increase in revenue. The best thing would be to increase the income tax. That's the only fair tax you can have."

OCAW-CIO Intl. Rep. H. L. Campbell declared that "bargaining is tougher today than it has been in the 15 years I've been an international representative."

He urged greater effort to get union members to vote, as "we've got to get an Administration in Washington that will let us do a job for our members."

Sec. H. J. Yount of the Kansas State CIO Council discussed the Council's farm-labor program and outlined tentative plans for permanent county farm-labor councils as a safeguard against splitting the two groups.

Guild Backed By Coast CIO In Test Case

THE CALIFORNIA CIO Council has voted to join the CIO San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guild in a fight against a move by anti-union employers to upset a court decision giving newspaper employes full unemployment compensation benefits.

The Council's participation on a friend of the court basis was voted by the Executive Board after the State Supreme Court granted a petition for review of a State District Court of Appeals ruling which upheld the Guild's claim by reversing a lower court decision.

At issue was the policy of the State Dept. of Employment of refusing unemployment compensation benefits to discharged newspaper employes for as many weeks as they receive severance pay under Guild contracts.

Specifically, the case involves San Francisco Chronicle employes fired on Thanksgiving Day, 1952. The review was sought by the Chronicle and the Inter-Association Unemployment Insurance Committee.

THE LATTER collection of diehard anti-laborites has as its officers Fred A. Cutter, vice president of Cutter Laboratories; William B. Hubbard, of the Hubbard Co.; Executive Vice Pres. Frank P. Foisie, of the Federated Employers of San Francisco; Vice Pres. R. G. Kenyon of Southern California Edison; Vincent D. Kennedy, of the California Retailers Association, and Vice Pres. E. A. Woodside of United Employers, Inc., of Oakland.

Represented on the board of directors is the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co., which had trouble of its own with 22,000 members of the CIO Communications Workers in a recent strike.

Around The States—

High-Pressure Drive Aimed At Ohio Jobless Aid Measure

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

TO INCREASE jobless benefits above a bare subsistance level will "lead to loafing" and "provide a happy hunting ground for chiseling."

It will be a windfall for *"grafters," "drifters," "the outright crooked and those who don't mind keeping more than they are entitled to."*

These and other insults leveled against Ohio's industrial workers are chanted like a refrain in a series of six editorials headed "No to the CIO Demand" which appeared recently in the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

On Nov. 8, Ohio voters will have a chance to approve or turn down a bill, initiated by the Ohio CIO Council, to increase unemployment compensation benefits to a weekly maximum of $50 from the present $33 top, and to extend the period of coverage from 26 to 39 weeks.

THE BIG BUSINESS-sponsored Ohio Information Committee includes among its members Editor Wright Bryan of the Plain Dealer. But it has pulled some boners in its drive against the CIO-sponsored measure. The newspaper admitted that when it published a five-column headline over protesting letters which was titled *"Rousing Voices of Wrath."*

Elizabeth S. Magee, executive secretary of the Consumers League of Ohio, took the Plain Dealer to task for "the ignorance of the operation of the law displayed in your editorials opposing the initiated bill up for referendum on election day."

"The editorials repeatedly imply that a worker can decide to leave his job whenever he so desires and collect insurance instead of working," she said.

"YOU FAIL TO TELL your readers what actually happens when a worker is out of a job. He must register at the public employment office regularly; he must give proof that he has been actively seeking work and has visited at least three establishments to hunt work every week.

"Moreover, he is disqualified if his unemployment is due to discharge or misconduct, or if he leaves the job of his own volition.

"It is the grossest misrepresentation to imply that the 'loafer' and the psychopathic 'ne'er-do-well' can get benefits with ease."

Miss Magee pointed out that Ohio's present unemployment insurance law—which opponents of the bill to increase benefits now say they accept—was passed *"over the opposition of some of the same organizations which are now campaigning strenuously against the initiated bill to improve the law."*

Another reader, incensed by the Plain Dealer editorials, wrote: "Every day I read where some gathering or conference of men who are immune to unemployment solemnly proclaims the evils of the labor-sponsored ballot proposal to increase jobless benefits. And somehow I can't help wondering how some of these gentlemen sleep nights.

"Instead of quoting professional publicists day after day, Mr. Editor, why not interview some jobless workers? Are those on the 'dole' really lazy? Did they quit their good jobs to ride a gravy train? Are they turning down all new jobs offered to them? What is the real story?

"First of all, you can't just quit a job or lose it for cause, and start getting jobless pay. You must be laid off through no fault of your own . . ."

State AFL, Rail Unions Join In Backing CIO Bill

The vicious employer fight against the Ohio CIO Council's effort to humanize the State unemployment compensation laws was roundly denounced last week by the AFL State Federation of Labor and the Cooperative Legislative Committee on the railroad brotherhoods.

Both groups were strong in their attack on those opposed to Ballot No. 4, who are trying to make it appear that taxes will be increased if it is approved in the Nov. 8 referendum vote.

Sec.-Treas. Phil Hanna of the State AFL called them "guilty of one of the worst propaganda stunts of our time."

"The people and pressure groups spreading the untruths," he said, "know that taxes are not involved in the proposal for a more humane law. In fact, the proposed changes will save the taxpayers money."

The brotherhoods' legislative group urged approval of the new law "for the very sound and unselfish reason that it will benefit Ohio's unemployed, bolster the economy and indirectly aid every Ohio citizen," though railroad workers are not covered by it.

'We'll Have To Do The Best We Can,' Jobless Worker Says

"Are you able to get along on your present unemployment compensation benefits?"

That question was asked of nine Toledo workers at the local Bureau of Unemployment Compensation office. Their answers, as reported by the Ohio Committee to Protect Living Standards, all indicate that the present law means suffering, anxiety and fear.

For example, here is how Richard Amiss answered the question of whether he was able to get along on present benefits:

"It's pretty hard. The benefits should be increased. We're lucky that we have only one child. We have to give up quite a bit and cut down on our food somewhat."

Joe Wojciechowski said:

"Heck no. I have four kids and we can't get along on unemployment compensation. We've even had to cut down on the kids' milk. We used to get six quarts every other day. Now we cut this down to two. We've also cut down on other foods and we're not buying anything. I've been laid off since Sept. 25 and the bills are piling up."

Evamay Kirkman answered:

"I don't know what we'll do when cold weather comes. I'll have to get warm clothing for my two children, and the $35 a week I'm getting in compensation doesn't stretch to cover that. There are heating bills and things like that coming up. I guess we'll just have to do the best we can."

Iva Eckert replied:

"I've been laid off since Aug. 4 and things are getting pretty rough. Even without dependent children, I'm not getting along too well on $30 a week. I've just forgotten about such things as keeping up life insurance or buying any clothes. I sure hope compensation benefits are increased."

GOP Gerrymander 'Steal' Of Reuss' Seat Battled

WISCONSIN'S labor and Democratic forces are battling a Republican move to gerrymander Rep. Reuss (D.) out of Congress by carving up his "marginal" district in Milwaukee.

Reuss represents the narrowly-divided 5th Congressional Dist., which tends to swing Democratic in presidential election years and Republican in the "off" elections.

Now pending in the State Senate at Madison is an Assembly-approved bill which would carve a hunk of "safe" Republican territory from the adjoining 4th Congressional Dist. (represented by Rep. Zablocki, D.) and add it to the 5th.

The Wisconsin State CIO Council, in a legislative bulletin last week, warned of the gerrymander drive. If any redistricting is to be done, it said, the Legislature should set up a "totally nonpartisan committee" to work with the State Election Committee, report its recommendations to the 1957 legislative session.

The GOP gerrymander move has been denounced as "a steal" by Democratic National Chairman Paul Butler, while Rep. Celler (D. N. Y.), House Judiciary Committee chairman, called it a "denial by political chincanery of the free expression of the voters."

FEPC Named In Michigan

MICHIGAN'S recently-enacted fair employment practices law has gone into effect, with a Detroit CIO leader serving on the six-member commission.

Alex Fuller, executive vice president of the Detroit-Wayne County CIO Council and a member of the CIO Steelworkers, is an FEPC member.

Dr. Louis L. Friedland, on leave as associate professor of public administration at Wayne University, is serving temporarily as FEPC director. With Fuller, other commission members are Sidney Shevitz, Fr. John M. Finnegan, Dr. C. M. McPheeters, Harry J. Kelley and Mrs. Anna H. Cook.

Livingston Of UAW Nominated AFL-CIO Organizing Director

(Continued from Page 3)

and the director of some of the major departments in the UAW-CIO.

In these capacities he has had wide experience in organizational and collective bargaining activities including General Motors, the aircraft industry, the agricultural implement industry, and in other segments of the industries under contract with the UAW-CIO.

As a member of the Wage Stabilization Board during the resistance to the Communist invasion of South Korea, he made a substantial contribution toward working out programs and policies essential to sound and stable labor-management relations in that critical period.

HE DEVELOPED wide acquaintanceship with leaders of many unions, both CIO and AFL, and he acquired an understanding of the problems peculiar to their industries, both organizational and collective bargaining.

It is the belief of all of us in the leadership of the CIO and AFL that the job of organizing the unorganized is still one of the most important tasks of the American labor movement. In the new labor organization, therefore, the post of director of organization is one which requires a person of high ability and great devotion to the labor movement.

It is against that background that the CIO has recommended and the AFL has accepted the nomination of Jack Livingston.

The choice of Jack Livingston as director of organization of the unified labor movement gives real substance to our determination that labor unity will result in the launching of a comprehensive organizational crusade to bring into the ranks of organized labor millions of American workers who are still denied the benefits and protection of organization.

The unanimous acceptance of Brother Livingston assures the broad support and the full cooperation of both CIO and AFL affiliates essential to the successful launching of a broad organizational campaign.

Brother Livingston's many friends among the officers and the members of the UAW-CIO, while regretting the loss of his valuable service, will share in the satisfaction that a member of the UAW has been chosen to lead the united labor movement in this important field. Brother Livingston takes with him our best wishes and our pledge of fullest cooperation and support.

Maytag's Sister Drops $500 In Strike Kitty, Backs GAW

THE STRIKE of CIO Auto Workers Local 997 at the Maytag Home Appliance Co.'s plants in Newton and Hampton, Ia., has sparked a Maytag family feud which dropped $500 into the local's strike fund.

It came from Mrs. Michael Revyuk, the former Elizabeth Maytag, a sister of Fred Maytag, president of the company. With it came an encouraging telegram sent to both local Pres. Bryan Dye and UAW-CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

"I am sending this token contribution of $500 to your local to help meet the cost of your fight against the Maytag Co," Mrs. Revyuk wired from her Madison Avenue suite in New York.

"I do this as an indication of my belief in the justice of your demands. Since Fred has always had a guaranteed annual wage, even when he was not working, I think it only fair that the employes of the Maytag Co. should also have protection against layoffs."

Local 997 has been on strike at the two plants since Sept. 1 in a fight for a new contract containing wage increases and other improvements.

Labor relations in the company have always been on the turbulent side—a reflection of Maytag's long-established anti-union bias. As a member of the Iowa State Senate, he was the author of the State's "right to scab" law, which was passed in 1947.

Price Index Nears Record

LIVING COSTS moved up by four-tenths of 1% between Aug. 15 and Sept. 15 to the highest level in a year, only one-half of 1% below the all-time high of 115.4 in October 1953, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported last week. It stood at 114.9.

It was the first time since July 1954 that the reading was higher than in the corresponding month of the previous year. The boost was attributed to higher prices for food—some caused by crop damage from early autumn storms—clothing and household good and services.

Here are the cumulative figures for the BLS index:

Period	Index		Period	New Index
1939 monthly average	99.4		1954 Jan. 15	115.2
1943 monthly average	123.6		Feb. 15	115.0
1944 monthly average	125.5		Mar. 15	114.8
1945 monthly average	128.4		Apr. 15	114.6
1946 monthly average	139.3		May 15	115.0
1947 monthly average	159.2		June 15	115.1
1948 monthly average	171.2		July 15	115.2
1949 monthly average	169.1		Aug. 15	115.0
1950 monthly average	171.2		Sept. 15	114.7
1951 monthly average	185.9		Oct. 15	114.5
1952 monthly average	190.6	(old index)	Nov. 15	114.6
1953 monthly average	114.4	(new index)	Dec. 15	114.3
1954 monthly average	114.9		1955 Jan. 15	114.3
1955 monthly average	114.4		Feb. 15	114.3
			Mar. 15	114.3
			Apr. 15	114.2
			May 15	114.2
			June 15	114.4
			July 15	114.7
			Aug. 15	114.5
			Sept. 15	114.9

More About Unity Meet

(Continued from Page 3)

of selecting the chairmen of standing committees could "perhaps be wound up with a few telephone conversations."

Meany and Reuther praised the "spirit of sacrifice" of staff officials in accepting rearrangements of their jobs and titles, and said they had shown great understanding of the problems involved in setting up the staff of the organization.

Talking of the field staff, Meany said that where a CIO man is regional director, an AFL man may be the assistant director and vice versa.

Both Reuther and Meany decried newspaper stories and columns which had indicated harsh disputes on these matters. They said that while there had been problems, of course, in the complex task of working out the new organization's staff, the decisions had been reached amicably and with complete good faith on both sides.

Meany, who will head the new AFL-CIO, said that the next big task will be the actual preparations for the merger convention which opens at the 71st Regimental Armory in New York City on Dec. 5. Invitations to guest speakers will probably go out this week, he predicted.

AT THE END of the meeting of the full Unity Committee, Meany said that practically all of the minor constitutional problems that had been hanging fire had been completely clarified. He said "we have cleared up" a few things that had concerned a number of unions.

"The language of the Constitution, in a few sections, while clear to us, had left some doubts in other people's minds," he said, citing as an example, a phrase that provided for possible unification of unions by "voluntary agreement or merger."

Meany said that the Unity Committee had no question about the fact that that sentence meant "voluntary agreement or voluntary merger" — but since some unions did have doubts, the subcommittee had added the second "voluntary" to the phrase to make it completely clear and explicit.

ALL MEMBERS of the CIO Executive Committee were present at the morning session — with the exception of Vice Pres. Frank Rosenblum (the CIO Clothing Workers were represented by Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky) and Pres. Michael Quill of the Transport Workers.

The vacancy in the UAW leadership, created by Livingston's promotion, under the UAW constitution must be filled by an Executive Board election of a present board member. The resulting board vacancy, in turn, will be filled by a convention in that region of the UAW.

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

MORE PRICES ARE GOING UP this fall than are going down, and one of the toughest markups moderate-income families have to contend with is the widespread increase in shoe prices, which are expected to be $1 a pair higher by Spring.

Buying Calendar For November

This is an even harder blow than the markups in prices of 1956 cars and television sets. Shoes are a moderate-income family's biggest clothing expense, taking 18 to 20% of its entire clothing budget.

The good news is the additional reductions in the price tags of automatic washers, to the point where it is now possible to buy any of a number of good makes at close to the $200 mark. Another help this month is the heavier supplies of pork and beef, which are helping hold down the lid on food prices.

Many of the 1956 model cars are out now with increased horsepower and increased price tags, too. The hikes range from $46-$100 on lower-price models, to $50-$140 on medium price makes. *Significantly, dealers are already offering discounts on the 1956 models.*

Prices of new houses are also being forced up by higher price tags on heating units and other equipment.

Here are buying tips for November on family needs:

SHOES: Some of the increased prices of shoes scheduled for spring will be hidden from the public, especially in women's shoes. Women will find smaller selections of shoes at $5, with many of the styles and qualities that were formerly $5 now in the $6 assortment, and many of the $6 shoes now in the $7 line. Price increases on men's and boy's shoes will be more open, and will range from 50c to $1.

Grownups can beat the price increase by anticipating their spring needs ahead of time, taking advantage of the January shoe sales. Children's shoes are the real problem.

This writer's recommendation in buying shoes for both adults and children is to stick to the middle price lines. Cheap shoes aren't a good investment, but the most expensive shoes aren't either. The added price of expensive shoes often results from exclusive styling, novelty or extra decoration rather than any better materials and construction than is used in medium-price shoes.

One thing the higher-price shoe stores may provide more uniformly than the popular-price retailers is careful fitting, which is important for wear as well as foot health. Shoes should be tried on with the child wearing both shoes and putting his full weight on them. Shoes should be fitted to the larger foot, and be a half inch longer than the foot, a quarter inch wider at the toe and should also provide room at top. The back of the shoe should fit snugly against the child's heel.

COATS: Cut prices are appearing on the new orlon-dynel women's coats recently reported here. Some stores are now offering them for as little as $58—outstanding value in a warm coat. A useful style gaining in popularity is the short mouton jacket, which makes a versatile and inexpensive winter outfit worn with a woolen skirt.

Another useful and money-saving trend in winter coats, for men and children as well as women, is the zip-lined coat with an outer lining of dacron-cotton blend poplin, a full wool alpaca lining and detachable alpaca collar. The advantage of this style is that with the lining in, the coat has excellent warmth for cold weather, and with the lining and collar removed, it can be used as a mild-weather topcoat or a raincoat.

Look for cut prices on coats beginning with the Armistice Day sales, with price slashes growing progressively sharper until December, and final cut-rate clearances in January. So don't buy too early in the season unless you just haven't got a coat.

FOOD: Heavy supplies of pork have pushed down its price. Lower grades of beef suitable for pot roasting, stewing and hamburgers are cheaper now too, with large supplies of grass-fed cattle arriving in markets from the ranges before the onset of cold weather. Some cuts of lamb and veal have come down in price, especially veal shoulder, but lamb and veal will be better values in mid-winter when supplies are at their peak.

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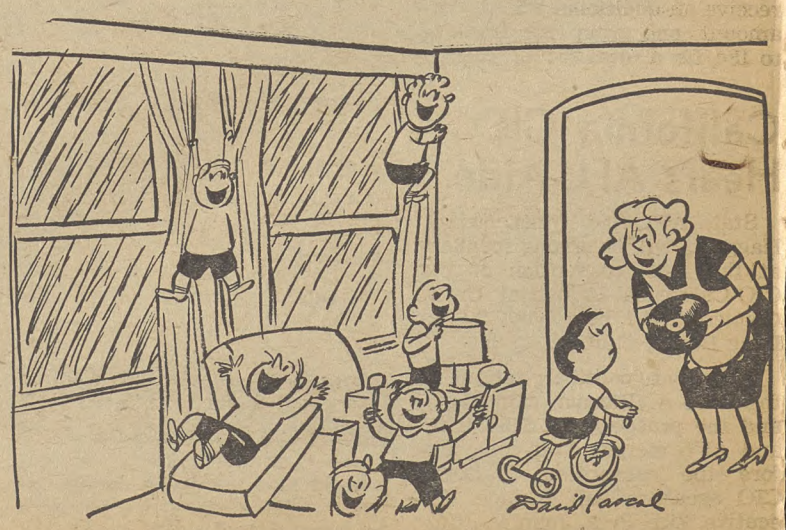


"Wouldn't you and your friends rather hear your rainy day records, PLEASE?"

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

THE WRITER had the distinct pleasure of being present at the historic CIO-AFL unity meeting held this past week in New York. A spirit of unity prevailed among the CIO and AFL people in reaching agreement on those important matters that make for a united labor body.

I was pleased at the effective work done to continue the job of organizing the unorganized workers throughout the country. Having devoted most of my life to the task of talking to workers about the union, I fully realize the need for continuing this important work. Organizing the unorganized is the "heart" of any union body, it pumps new members into the union to keep it strong.

It is the desire of both CIO and AFL to move forward on the organizing front. A much more effective job can be done by one united labor body in the years to come. All of us must do our utmost to build our unions bigger and stronger, for the benefit of all.

SEC.-TREAS. AL HARTNETT of the CIO Electrical Workers reports the following election victories: Pure Carbon, St. Marys, Pa.; Hub Electric Mfg. Co., Charlestown, Mass.; F & D Machine Tool, Three Rivers, Mass.

CIO Reg. Dir. Michael Mann reports a CIO Auto Workers election victory at the Trucktor Corp., Mountainside, N. J.

The UAW-CIO came up with two further victories in Reg. I, reports CIO Reg. Dir. Hugh Thompson. One was at the Badger Manufacturing Co., Cambridge, Mass., and the other at the Technology Instrument Corp., Acton, Mass.

Pres. Morris Pizer of the CIO Furniture Workers reports another gain for UFWA-CIO with a victory at the Winchendon Table Co., Winchendon, Mass.

The CIO Steelworkers were victorious in two plants in Ohio, reports CIO Reg. Dir. George DeNucci. One victory was at the Heinemann Saw Co. and the other at the Canto Drop Forge & Mfg. Co., both in Canton.

Wage Boosts To 25c Won In Rubber

WAGE increases ranging as high as 25c an hour have been won by the CIO Rubber Workers in contract settlements with two more employers.

A new agreement covering 1800 employes of the Richardson Co. gives general pay hikes of 11c to employes at plants in New Brunswick, N. J.; Indianapolis, Ind., and Melrose Park, Ill.

The general pay boost at plants in Tyler, Tex.; Ogden, Utah, and Noonan, Ga. was 14c an hour.

In addition, workers in the skilled trades in all plants receive 8c, while hourly paid production workers get an extra 1c. The settlement was retroactive to Oct. 10.

A 12c AN HOUR general increase was agreed to by the Midwest Rubber Reclaiming Co. for workers in its plants at Barberton, O.; East St. Louis, Ill., and Paramount, Calif.

A series of inequity adjustments was made under which all mechanical department employes receive an additional 8c. At Paramount, one group got from 4c to 13c, for a total 25c increase.

California CIO Hears AFL Aide

State AFL Sec.-Treas. Neil J. Haggerty will be among speakers at the sixth convention of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council to be held Nov. 3-6 in Long Beach, Calif.

Increased political action in the 1956 California campaigns, and the prospects of State CIO and AFL merger, will come before the convention. National CIO speakers will include Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe and CIO-PAC Dir. Jack Kroll.

Security Quiz Dropped After IWA Protests

PROTESTS by the CIO Insurance Workers and other groups prompted the New York State Insurance Dept. to withdraw a questionnaire forcing applicants for licenses to obtain a form of security clearance.

Prospective agents and brokers were required to state if they had ever belonged to organizations listed as subversive. Insurance Supt. Leffert Holz said the questionnaire was being withdrawn "for further study."

"We question the legal authority of a State government to impose any security system upon employes in private industry," Irving Abramson, IWA-CIO general counsel, wired Gov. Harriman, "and we request a public hearing to determine the need for any such action."

Harriman announced that he had asked for a full report on the questionnaire.

Local 1124, United Packinghouse Workers of America-CIO, on Strike Against Godchaux Sugar Co., Reserve, La., since April 14, 1955.

Textile Pay Parley Set In Charlotte

A SPECIAL wage conference of the CIO Textile Workers will be held on Nov. 13 in Charlotte, N. C., in support of the union's drive for wage boosts in all branches of the industry.

Delegates from TWUA locals in the upper and deep South will attend the Charlotte meeting. A northern TWUA conference will be held Dec. 3-4 in New York City.

Productivity of textile workers climbed by nearly 3% in the first half of 1955, reported TWUA Executive Vice Pres. William Pollock. He said the increase gives economic justification to the union's case for wage boosts.

"Since the end of World War II," Pollack said, "the man-hour output of textile workers has increased at an average of 5% a year, far above the national average.

"IRONICALLY, the biggest jumps have occurred in years when textile wages remained frozen or were actually reduced.

"This is obviously unfair to the workers, and more than that, it is a danger to the national economy . . . If the million textile workers, and the other millions whose economic status is linked to textile wages cannot buy new cars, the auto workers will be unable to buy textiles, and a new depression will be upon us."

Rug Merger Deal Rapped By Barkin

RULINGS on the "legality and propriety" of the proposed merger of two of the country's largest carpet companies were demanded last week of the Justice Dept. and the Federal Trade Commission by the CIO Textile Workers.

Involved are Mohawk Mills, Inc., and Alexander Smith, Inc., third and fourth largest producers in the country, respectively.

They announced plans to merge into Masco Industries, Inc., with assets of more than $100 million, subject to approval by stockholders and government review.

TWUA RESEARCH Dir. Solomon Barkin filed an initial protest a month ago when rumors of the merger began circulating. The assurances of an inquiry he received at that time were never carried out, and last week he amplified the protest.

He told the agencies the union is "much troubled" by the delay, and pointed out a merger would "substantially lessen competition" in the industry.

Wife Of Pittsburgh ACWA Aide Dies

Mrs. Blanche Sobczak, wife of John Sobczak, manager of the Pittsburgh Joint Board of the CIO Clothing Workers, died recently in Pittsburgh. In addition to her husband, she is survived by three sons, two grandchildren, a brother and a sister. Burial was in St. Ann's Cemetery, Castle Shannon, Pa.

PROTEST DEMONSTRATION—With negotiations deadlocked after nine months of bargaining, members of CIO Government & Civic Employees Local 1707 picketed headquarters of Federation of Jewish Philanthropies, New York City, before taking strike vote. Members of Community & Social Agency Employees local work for seven agencies.

1200 Due At Greathouse Testimonial

A TESTIMONIAL dinner honoring Duane (Pat) Greathouse, veteran unionist and Illinois CIO leader, will be held in Chicago on Nov. 12 with more than 1200 guests expected to attend.

GREATHOUSE

Greathouse is regional director of the CIO Auto Workers in the Chicago area and vice president of the Illinois CIO Council.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther will be the principal speaker at the dinner, which is sponsored by 15 labor, civic and human relations organizations.

Other speakers will include Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.), State CIO Council Pres. Joseph Germano, who is district director of the CIO Steelworkers, State AFL Pres. Reuben Soderstrom and Chicago's Mayor Richard J. Daley.

Dr. Edward Sparling, president of Roosevelt University, will present a special award to Greathouse. Leo A. Lerner, Chicago editor, will be master of ceremonies.

UAW Signs West Coast, Toledo Pacts

SEVERAL new contracts covering workers on the West Coast and in the Toledo, O., area have been negotiated by the CIO Auto Workers.

Wage increases of 14c an hour, in two steps, and other benefits were won in settlement of a five-day strike at Cannon Electric Co., Los Angeles.

Reg. Dir. Charles E. Bioletti reported that a "merit review" system—source of grievances over a 10-year period—was modified by addition of "an automatic progression" plan.

At the Weber Showcase Co., Los Angeles, a new contract provides increases of from 7c to 9c an hour and improved holiday, vacation and sick leave provisions.

IN TOLEDO, increases ranging from 18.5c to 20c an hour have been gained by the UAW-CIO in new contracts with four firms employing 3000 workers.

At E. W. Bliss Co. and Mather Spring Co., the new contract includes guaranteed wage provisions along lines of the American Motors settlement. Other agreements were reached with Acklin Stamping Co. and National Supply Co.

NMU, Ship Operators Seek Welfare Fund Self-Insurance

COURT ACTION has been asked by the CIO Maritime Union and 170 ship operators to establish the right to self-insure benefits from labor-management welfare funds.

Trustees of the fund, run jointly by the union and the operators, asked the New York State Supreme Court to issue a ruling in an effort to force the hand of Leffert Holz, State insurance superintendent.

Seeking to save $120,000 a year, the trustees six months ago asked Holz whether they could switch from an outside insurance firm to a self-administered set-up under which the fund would take its own risks.

Despite the court action, Holz continued to maintain that a decision on self-insurance should be put off until he was ready to submit a comprehensive program for handling welfare fund regulation to Gov. Harriman in December.

The present State law empowers unions running their own benefit programs to insure themselves. The Taft-Hartley Law requires that there must be a joint trusteeship for employer-financed welfare funds, even though all the benefits go to the union's members.

The State Insurance Dept. has told inquiring unions that funds with joint trusteeships are not entitled to the same exemption as union-administered funds.

Benson Sets New Plan As Farm Protests Grow

AGRICULTURE Sec. Benson last week announced a government hog-buying program to halt skidding price declines.

Benson acted as the political discontent of farmers began to show signs of reaching proportions unmanageable by the GOP Administration.

His announcement paralleled the beginning of "grass-roots" hearings on farm prices by a touring Senate Agriculture Committee.

It was preceded by a Council of Economic Advisers report that farm prices showed another 5.5% drop in the third quarter of 1955, although general "prosperity" in the non-farm field zoomed production of goods and service to a record rate of $392 billion.

Benson's announcement of the hog-buying program, which he estimated as likely to cost $85 million, was accompanied by carefully phrased restrictions involving both economic and political factors.

The Agriculture Dept. would buy, said Benson, *"only what we have a market for"* and can dispose of through charitable institutions, the school lunch program and similar eligible outlets.

"We are not going to kill little pigs," he said, in a side-swipe at a Democratic program of 20 years ago.

The plan contemplated purchase primarily of "light-weight hogs"—those with a high proportion of lean meat, Benson stated.

He blamed the sharp decline in hog prices on a steady three-year increase in the annual pig crop. Prices on the Chicago market have dropped from an October 1954 price of $19.66 per hundredweight to $14.33 per hundredweight in October 1955.

Benson indicated that he felt no confidence that this special government-buying plan would bolster actual prices.

It is known that he was under heavy pressure from other Administration officials — including Vice Pres. Nixon and Postmaster-Gen. Summerfield—to "act" against what Nixon and Sommerfield considered a dangerous political threat to the Republicans in the Midwest.

The Senate Agriculture Committee, headed by Chairman Ellender (D. La.), began a one-month series of hearings in St. Paul, Minn., with dairy-farm operators showing general agreement that the Eisenhower-Benson "flexible" farm-price support program had "solved nothing."

Ellender opened the hearings by stating that the committee had no desire to "manufacture political issues" but merely to get advice so as to write a "good farm program" next year.

Both Republicans and Democrats on the committee are split in regard to "flexible" price supports. So were the witnesses at its opening hearings.

There was heavy support from witnesses, however, for a federal "land rental" program designed to pay farmers for taking acreage out of production.

Bryon G. Allen, Minnesota Agriculture Commissioner, said that "at least 70%" of Minnesota's dairy farmers favored a "direct subsidy plan" to assure farm income at 90% of parity levels.

A production payment plan was advocated in 1949 by former Agriculture Sec. Brannen but has been bitterly denounced by Benson, who promised in early 1953 "there will never be a Benson Plan."

FORMER Gov. Stevenson of Illinois told a Wisconsin group that 90% parity price supports are "not a complete farm program" but are "necessary" in a period when farm income is rapidly declining.

Sevenson and Gov. Harriman of New York, in messages to a farm conference of Democrats from 12 midwestern states, joined in advocating 90% price supports and production payments on certain perishable crops.

If He Said It Once, He's Said It Often—

Agricultural Sec. Benson whistled in the wind again last week—just before announcing his new government hog-purchase program — by telling a city-farm luncheon group that most postwar "adjustment problems" of the farmer "are now behind him."

Three times in 1953 Benson predicted "no major changes" in farm prices and said that "major price changes are behind us."

Once in 1954 and twice previously in 1955 he has been "confident" or "convinced" that the "road ahead will be smoother" and "we have seen the worst of the transition."

Prices dropped steadily from 94% to 84% of parity from February 1953 to July 1955 — and dropped another 5.5% by October, 1955.

"FACTORY IN THE FIELD"—Pres. Louis Hollander (right) of the New York State CIO Council, a member of Cornell University Board of Trustees, views apple grading machine at agricultural campus. Also in group are David P. Barr (left) of Cornell Medical College and Maxwell M. Upson. This is an example of farmer-labor cooperation.

Broader Pay Coverage Pledged By Mitchell

LABOR SEC. Mitchell last week announced his department was working on "recommendations" for broadening the minimum-wage law to protect more workers and that the "recommendations" were "pretty nearly completed."

SEC. MITCHELL

The implication was that Mitchell's Labor Dept. would urge specific changes to broaden coverage of the law instead of merely asking that Congress "study" the desirability of broader coverage.

Mitchell complained during the last session of Congress that the new $1-an-hour minimum wage law was only *"half a bill,"* because it merely raised the floor and did not widen the categories of workers given protection.

In a public speech he later claimed credit for the Eisenhower Administration for the $1 minimum, despite the fact that both the President and Mitchell himself had steadfastly refused to recommend a "floor" of more than 90c an hour.

Eisenhower deserved credit for the $1 minimum, Mitchell explained in a news conference, because "he signed the bill."

The Labor Dept.'s position on broader coverage in 1955 hearings was contradictory.

Mitchell himself first told the Senate Labor Committee that he wanted Congress to "study" broader coverage, applicable particularly to two classes of workers including employes of interstate retail chain stores.

Under questioning by Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.), he said he was recommending that these workers actually be covered. But Labor Dept. Solicitor Rothman a few days later reverted to the earlier Mitchell position and said the department recommended "study" of the proposal.

Farm Migrant Proposals Get Group's Okay

THE PRESIDENT'S Committee on Migratory Labor, a Cabinet-level body set up by Pres. Eisenhower to deal with the ever-increasing problems of the nation's 1.5 million migrant farm workers, announced last week that it has approved 14 recommendations proposed by its subcommittees.

The texts of the recommendations were not released, but a committee spokesman said they would be issued in the near future. It was expected that, in general, the proposals would call for action by the states, with relatively little effective federal action.

The Labor Dept. announced, for example, that a transportation code has been approved, to be submitted to the states with a recommendation for its adoption.

SUCH LEGISLATION has little likelihood of being adopted in the agricultural states using most migrant labor, because of the almost certain opposition of the politically dominant growers' associations.

Present at the meeting, which okayed the new recommendations, were Sec. of Labor Mitchell, committee chairman; Sec. of Agriculture Benson; Marion Folsom, secretary of Health, Education & Welfare; Albert M. Cole, administrator of the Housing & Home Finance Agency; and Ray Davis, special assistant to Sec. of the Interior McKay.

Farmers Debt Up Sharply As Farm Income Declines

FARM INDEBTEDNESS, one of the key factors in revealing the state of farmers' economic health, continues to climb as farm prices slip.

New farm mortgages in the first six months of 1955 totaled $1.3 billion, up $300 million from the first six months a year ago, the Farm Credit Administration reported.

Number of individual mortgages was the highest since 1951, while total volume of new debt was the biggest since statistics have been accumulated beginning in 1934.

George Sees 'Sharp' Battle On Tax Cuts

THE NEXT session of Congress will be featured by "sharp divisions of opinion" between Pres. Eisenhower and Democrats over tax reduction, school and highway programs, Sen. George (D. Ga.) predicted last week.

Taking note of the fact that Treasury Sec. Humphrey is talking about a balanced budget, George predicted the Administration would urge an "across-the-board" percentage cut in income taxes.

He indicated that Democrats would support a different plan to increase personal tax exemptions from $600 to $700, removing about five million low-income families from the tax rolls and giving greater proportionate relief to middle-income than to high-income families.

A bill to achieve this purpose by granting a $20-a-year tax cut per person was passed by the House this year but blocked in the Senate. George said that in 1956 he would favor a bill having the effect of the House-passed measure.

He also forecast Senate approval of a House-passed measure to liberalize Social Security payments and a new measure—different from the Administration's—to finance a huge road building program.

A 'Harvest Of Hope' On Iowa Farms

MEMBERS of CIO unions in Iowa will turn farmers for the day on Nov. 5 when they go into their State's burgeoning corn field to glean the ears missed by mechanical pickers.

The program, called the "Harvest of Hope," was worked out by the State CIO Council and the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, with the Iowa Crippled Children's Society as the beneficiary.

On each farm participating in the program, CIO members under a team captain will spend the day picking the ears still on the stalks. At the end of the day, the corn will be split 50-50 with the farmer, who will either buy it from the workers or haul it for them to the nearest grain elevator.

Payment will be made by check to the "Harvest of Hope" and will be deposited in a Des Moines bank. When all the checks are in, it is planned to have State CIO Pres. Vernon Dale present the full amount to the Crippled Children's Society's State body.

Edris H. Owens, secretary-treasurer of the State CIO Council, has been spending practically full time on lining up CIO members to work on the project. Aiding him are members of the staff of Dir. Frank H. Cronin of CIO Reg. VII. CIO international unions and their staffs have given the program full support, Owens said.

"Over and above the worthy cause," he added, *"it will give thousands of CIO people an opportunity to spend a day on the farms of Iowa and visit with the farmers."*

The Story of Two Strikes
See Pages 6 and 7

The CIO News

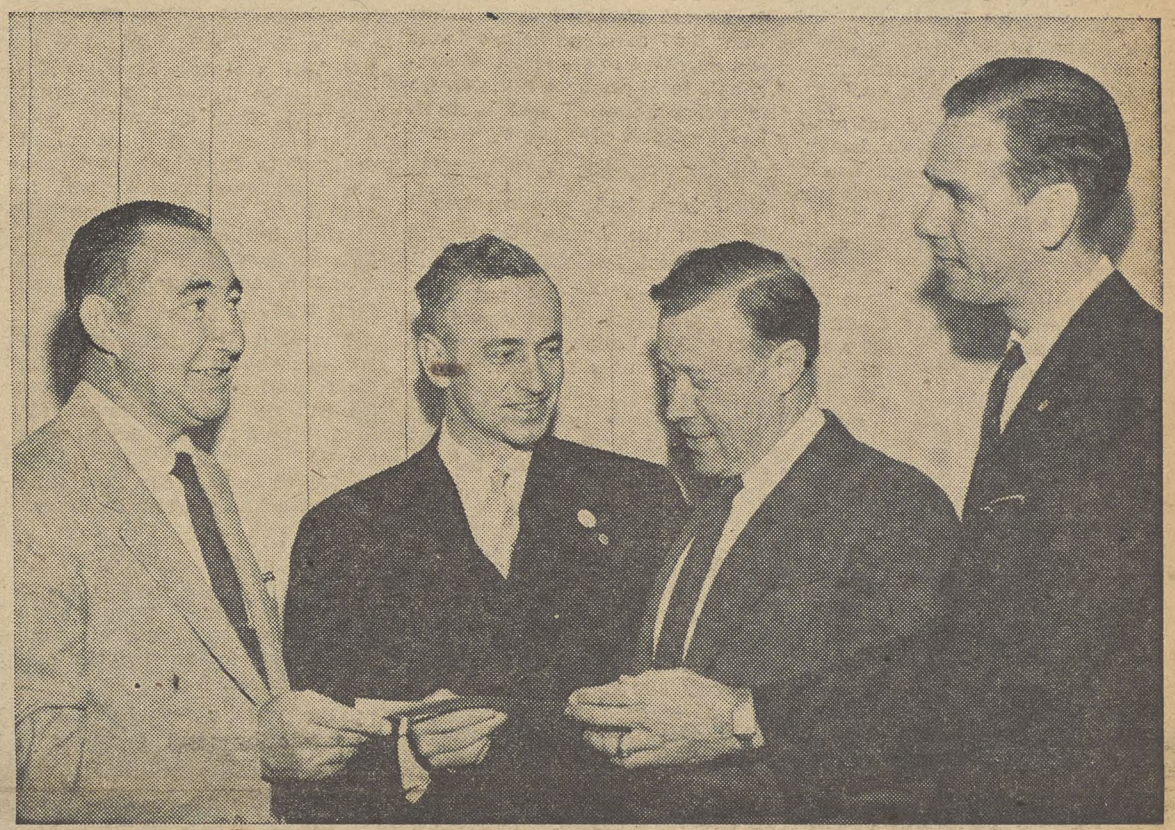
Official Weekly Publication, Congress of Industrial Organizations

Washington, D. C., November 7, 1955 — 82 — Vol. 18, No. 45

CIO Board Acts On Unity Issues

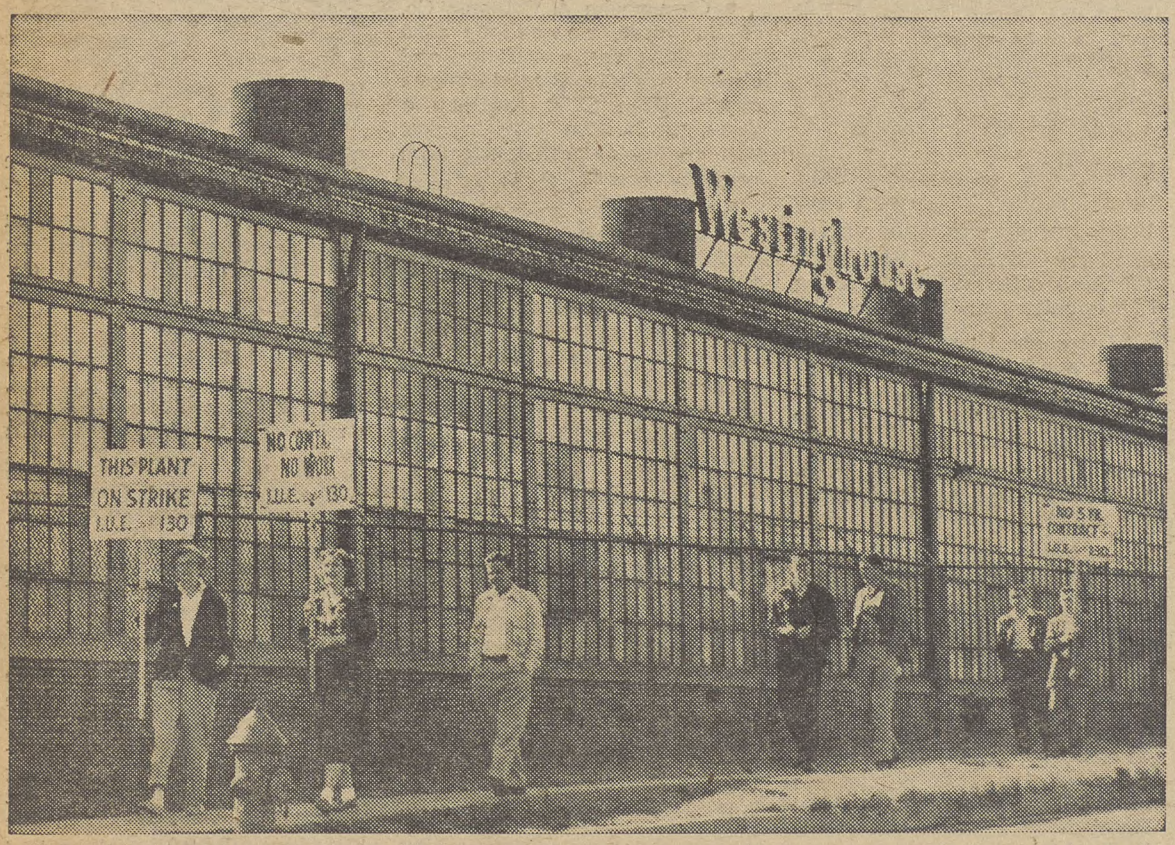
—See Page 3

"OUCH, MY ACHING FEET!" Mrs. Evelyn Pettie, a Westinghouse worker in Baltimore, slips off moccasin to massage her toes while on IUE picket line. She and her husband both work for Westinghouse, are solid for the strike of 55,000 workers which is now in its fourth week.

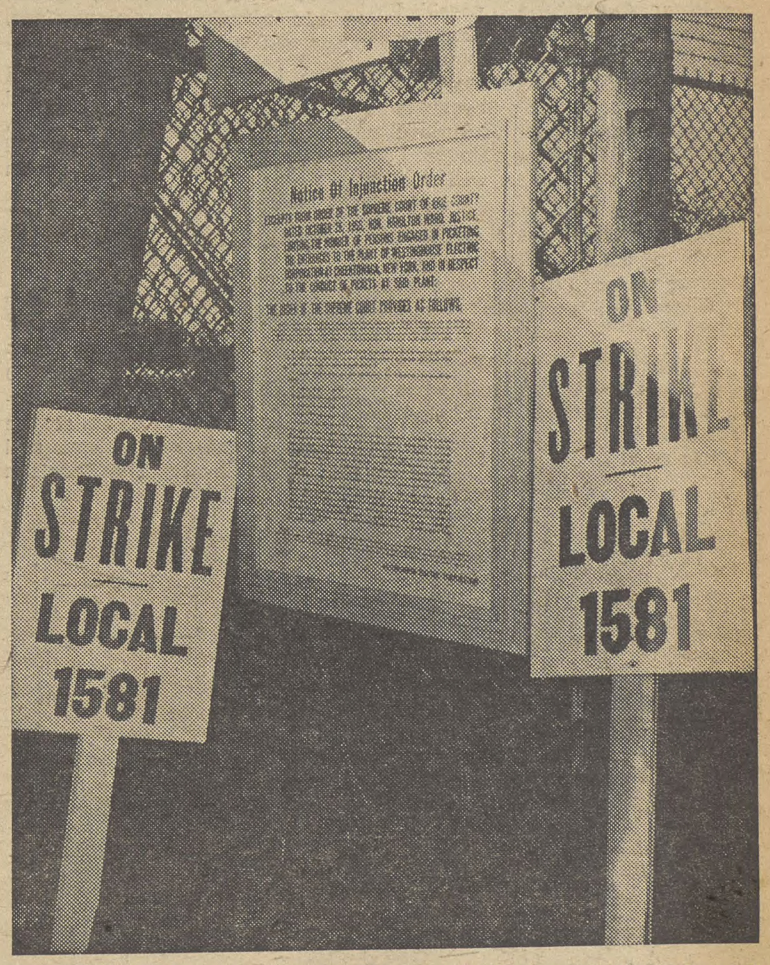


A BIG HELP—At CIO Executive Board meeting, Auto Workers gave the Electrical Workers $20,000 for Westinghouse strike. From left: UAW Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey, IUE Pres. James B. Carey, UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther, IUE Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett. Other unions added strike support.

★ IUE Strike Highlights In Photos ★



STANDING FIRM—Carrying "no contract, no work" placards, IUE-CIO Local 130 members picket the Westinghouse X-ray plant in Baltimore, one of four struck units in that city. Management is pressing a big "strike-busting propaganda campaign" in all Westinghouse locations, but IUE members are digging in for what may prove a long battle to protect past contract gains, win a 15c general wage increase.



THE COMPANY'S ANSWER—At Buffalo, Pittsburgh and other locations, Westinghouse management went into court to get anti-picketing injunction orders like this. CIO's Executive Board pledged full support to IUE strikers and help toward winning "decisive victory." (See Page 6)

Monopoly Inquiry Opens Study Of GM's Policies

A SENATE anti-monopoly subcommittee on Nov. 8 will embark on a three- or four-week inquiry into the "structure, policies, practices and operations" of General Motors Corp.

O'MAHONEY

Chairman O'Mahoney (D. Wyom.) emphasized that the hearings would be "a study, not an investigation."

He cited GM's "dominant position" in the automotive industry, however, and said "the economic life of (our) people is closely tied to the part played by GM in interstate and foreign commerce."

In parallel hearings before the House Small Business Committee, witnesses charged last week that enforcement of the anti-trust laws had been weakened by both the Justice Dept. and the Federal Trade Commission.

O'Mahoney pointed out that the automotive industry receives about $30 billion a year from consumers, uses one-fifth of all domestic steel and is the "best customer" of other industries.

Ford, Chrysler and smaller companies have already testified, he said, "and the economic story of the automotive industry cannot be told" without GM testimony.

Harley H. Curtice, GM president, said on his return from Europe last week that the company would give "fullest cooperation" to the subcommittee. GM witnesses are expected to testify.

SHOWN a statement by O'Mahoney reporting testimony that GM and other automotive producers have forced "independent dealers" to buy "unwanted cars, parts and accessories" and to submit to "dictatorial control" of their business practices, Curtice commented, "GM is in short supply of cars and has been all of this year."

Thurman Arnold, former anti-trust assistant in the Justice Dept., told the House committee headed by Rep. Patman (D. Tex.) that the government should "encourage" private firms to file triple damage suits against anti-trust law violators.

Arnold pointed out that in settlement of anti-trust suits by "consent decrees," the companies involved were not compelled to admit any illegalities, although they agree to desist from certain practices.

"A FINDING OF FACT" should be made by federal courts in consent decrees, he urged, and private damage suits, "growing like mushrooms," would be a powerful weapon against monopoly.

Angus McDonald, spokesman for the National Farmers Union, charged that FTC administration of the Robinson-Patman Act under the Republicans had tended to *"weaken forces of competition and to strengthen monopoly."*

Ford Assets Hit $2 Billion Mark

Total assets of the Ford Motor Co. now exceed $2 billion, according to the company's abbreviated financial statement filed with Massachusetts tax officials.

Earnings in 1954 were estimated at $131 million, and they have continued climbing.

Ford Board Chairman Ernest R. Breech disclosed in St. Louis that 1955 earnings before taxes are expected to surpass the company's total profits for the entire 21 years before World War II. But he didn't give any figures.

'Little Fellow' Left Out In GOP Flood Program

THE GENERAL plan of the Eisenhower Administration for disaster insurance would benefit big business but do nothing for "the little fellow who has lost his home," Sen. Lehman (D. N. Y.) declared last week

LEHMAN

Lehman, chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, presided at hearings on proposed legislation to give financial protection against floods, hurricanes and other disasters. The hearings opened in Washington and move this week to New England, where CIO spokesmen will testify.

Administration spokesmen failed to come up with what Lehman called "specific or even semi-specific suggestions" for a program.

Assistant Dir. Roger W. Jones of the Budget Bureau testified to tentative agreement among federal consulting agencies on several factors.

Any program must be experimental and possibly limited to three years, he said. The amount of insurance to be issued must be limited, as must the amount for any one individual or firm, and coverage should be restricted to real property and business inventories, including growing and stored farm crops.

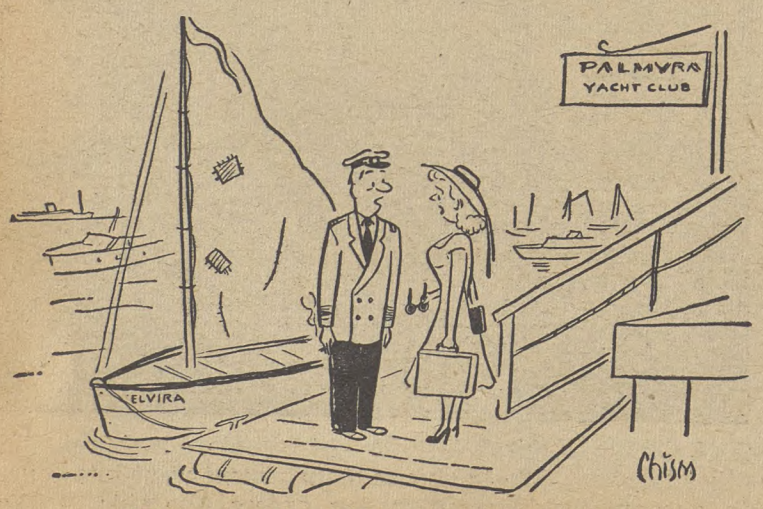
Lehman, in hitting at Administration inaction, pointed out that he and other legislators had outlined bills to meet the problem. His own proposal is for a broad $12 billion federal disaster insurance program protecting home owners, businesses and others from loss from floods, atomic attacks, germ warfare, smog and volcanoes.

The hearings were prompted by this year's hurricanes and floods which took 179 lives, caused $457 million damage and idled thousands of workers in the northern states alone.

★

$8000 Given By Bay State CIO

The Massachusetts CIO Council has given $8000 to the CIO Emergency Flood Relief Committee, organized to assist the victims of devastating floods and hurricanes in the Northeastern States.



"I'm not kidding, Mildred, this is the Elvira."

Sparkman Hits Credit Curb On Housing

THE GOP Administration's "hard money" curb on new home construction was criticized by Chairman Sparkman (D. Ala.) of the Senate Banking Subcommittee on Housing.

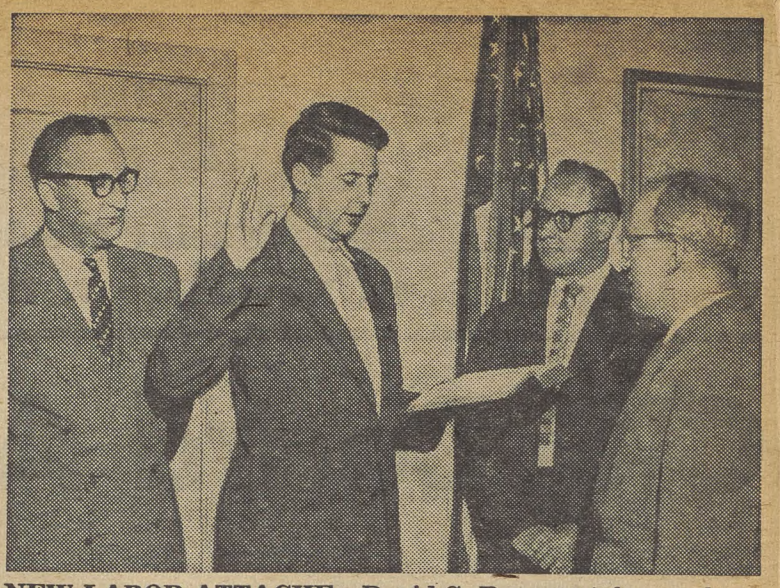
"There are signs that federal credit restrictions may be jeopardizing the orderly growth of the home building industry," he said.

Sparkman announced subcommittee hearings for Nov. 28 on the problem.

The latest Labor Dept. report shows that new housing starts dropped by 8% in September, to an annual rate of 1,230,000 homes. This was a decline of 113,000 units from the previous month.

Sparkman said an explanation on financing policies has been asked of the Federal Reserve Board, Treasury Dept., Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Housing & Home Finance Agency and the Veterans Administration.

(CIO Economic Outlook warns on home cutback, see Page 5.)



NEW LABOR ATTACHE—David S. Burgess takes oath as new labor attache at U. S. Embassy in India, the first from CIO ranks named since Pres. Eisenhower took office. At right: Victor G. Reuther, CIO Intl. Affairs Dept. director, and Arch K. Jean, State Dept. aide. At left: Daniel Benedict, assistant director of the CIO department. Burgess is former George CIO Council aide.

150,000 Gain In New CWA Pay Settlements

THE CIO Communication Workers have signed new contracts with three more Bell System companies and nine independents, and last week reported "some slight progress" in negotiations with other Bell units including American Tel. & Tel. Co. Long Lines.

More than 150,000 members of CWA-CIO are now covered by contract settlements negotiated in the current bargaining period.

New contracts were signed with the following companies:

• Wisconsin Bell, covering 6900 workers. The agreement provided an across-the-board $2-to-$2.50 weekly pay raise and other wage hikes ranging up to $5.

The schedule of wage step-ups was shortened. Sick pay, holiday provisions and travel provisions were improved, hours were shortened for late-duty tours, some jobs were upgraded.

• Chesapeake & Potomac Co. of Baltimore, covering 4300 Maryland plant, accounting and clerical workers. Wage increases ranged from $2.50 to $4.50 a week, the bottom wage bracket was eliminated, some schedules were shortened.

Seven towns were reclassified into higher wage schedules and burial and accidental death benefits were improved to provide $30,000 for a worker killed on the job.

• Indiana Bell, covering 6800 accounting, plant and traffic workers. Basic pay hikes of $2 to as much as $8 a week were provided.

Most members got basic pay hikes of from $2.50 to $5, six towns were reclassified to higher pay brackets, some jobs were upgraded.

Negotiations continued with American Tel. & Tel. for long distance workers despite expiration of the previous contract Oct. 28. CWA-CIO spokesmen said strike action was "close" in Long Lines and Southwestern Bell.

Union negotiators also reached agreements with nine independents employing more than 4000 workers. Wage increases and other improvements were won in all settlements.

Wage increases at Lincoln Tel. & Tel. were from $2 to $6.50 a week; at Iowa Continental, 5.7c an hour; Eastern Illinois Telephone, $2 to $4 a week; Central Iowa Telephone, 3c to 17c; and Lufkin Telephone Exchange and Conroe Telephone Co., 5c to 20c, with an average of more than 8c.

Other increases: Wood County (Wis.) Telephone Co., 5c to 11.5c; Grand River Mutual Co., Princeton, Mo., 7c to 24.5c with an 12.2c average; Fort Dodge (Ia.) Telephone Co., $2 to $4.50 a week, and General of the Southwest, 2c to 5c, with another set of wage negotiations coming later this month.

Last week's issue of The CIO News incorrectly reported that wage increases in the union's Northwestern Bell settlement ranged from $2 to $3.50 a week. The correct range is $2.50 to $4.50.

Second Hike Is '55 Won By OCAW

FOR THE SECOND time this year, the CIO Oil, Gas & Atomic Workers have won wage increases in negotiations with the National Carbon Co. and the Corn Products Refining Co.

National Carbon agreed to a 15c an hour general increase, plus 3.5c in inequity adjustments, on top of a 3c raise earlier this year.

The union signed a new two-year contract with Corn Products providing for a general pay hike of 6c an hour and an average of 1.5c for elimination of inequities. A boost of 4c was won in May.

FOUR OCAW-CIO locals whose members work at plants of the United Fuel Gas Co. in West Virginia and Virginia have ratified a new agreement yielding 15c an hour. In addition, shift differentials were obtained, the grievance procedure was strengthened, and travel time was won for employes working more than 10 miles from home base.

"WE'LL GET ROLLING"—Vice Pres. John W. Livingston (next to left) of the CIO Auto Workers meets with reporters after CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther (on right) announces Livingston's nomination as organizational director of the merged AFL-CIO. Livingston said "I'll assure you there won't be much loss of time before I get this (organizing) campaign rolling after Dec. 5," when merger convention opens.

CIO Board Acts On Unity, Backs Big IUE Strike

By AL ZACK

THE CIO EXECUTIVE Board at its regular quarterly meeting last week placed its stamp of approval on merger actions taken to date by the AFL-CIO Joint Unity Committee.

At the same time, the board unanimously pledged full "moral, organizational and financial support to the 55,000 striking IUE-CIO members at Westinghouse plants across the nation.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther reported to the board, meeting at the Auto Workers' headquarters in Detroit, on all decisions made by the Joint Unity Committee which is working out details for the new, merged federation, the AFL-CIO.

REUTHER'S REPORT noted that final decision had not yet been reached on some matters and that further meetings of the Unity Committee were scheduled in the near future.

The board voted unanimous approval of all decisions made by the Unity Committee and will act on future decisions at the next meeting, scheduled to be held immediately prior to the CIO convention in New York City on Dec. 1 and 2.

The board's unanimous support to the IUE-CIO strikers followed a report by IUE Pres. James B. Carey, who is CIO secretary-treasurer, detailing Westinghouse adamant refusal to bargain in good faith.

The board resolution charged Westinghouse "deliberately provoked" the strike and was "refusing to negotiate in good faith" with the IUE. "Vindictive management has rushed to the courts with demands for injunctions," the CIO leaders charged.

They praised the Westinghouse strikers for their "superb unity" in the face of injunctions and "high-power, strike-busting Westinghouse propaganda."

PLEDGING CIO's full support to the strike, the board said "hardwon scales, work standards and protections against speed-up systems and rate-slashing could all be jeopardized should this reactionary employer succeed in defeating" the IUE.

Carey publicly thanked Reuther, as president of the CIO Auto Workers, and Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers, for the organizational and financial aid both unions have extended to the IUE.

In other actions, the Board:

- Discussed, but did not take final action, on changes proposed by the AFL in the draft constitution for the AFL-CIO.
- Discussed, but did not take final action, on a proposed constitution for the Industrial Union Dept. of the AFL-CIO.
- Unanimously adopted a resolution urging San Francisco CIO members to vote in favor of a city-wide referendum calling for a 40-hour week for city transit employes.

"In this day and age," the Board said, "there is no excuse for a standard work week of longer than 40 hours. We firmly believe that city employes are entitled, as a matter of right and justice, to the same short working hours and benefits industrial workers enjoy."

Reuther wired both the San Francisco CIO Council and the local of the CIO Transport Workers, notifying them of the "unanimous and enthusiastic" support of the board for this referendum.

- Authorized the issuance of a charter as a national union to the CIO Leather Workers Organizing Committee.

Meetings

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther has announced the following dates for meetings of the CIO Executive Committee and the Executive Board.

The Executive Committee will meet on Nov. 27 and 28 and the Board on Nov. 29 and 30.

Both meetings will be held in the Hotel New Yorker, New York City. They will come just prior to the final, pre-merger CIO convention, will be held Dec. 1-2 in the nearby Manhattan Center.

Talks Resume At Key Perfect Circle Plant

STRIKING CIO Auto Workers won their first concession from the Perfect Circle Corp. last week when the company agreed to bargain on a new contract for the New Castle, Ind., foundry.

The company further agreed that any contract covering New Castle would be extended to Perfect Circle workers at three other plants in near-by Hagerstown and Richmond, Ind., if UAW-CIO retains bargaining rights in NLRB elections set for Nov. 10.

As soon as this company concession was announced from Chicago by Federal Mediator Edward Windes, direct contract negotiations for the New Castle foundry were adjourned until this week.

Union and company officials also agreed on procedures in the NLRB elections for the Hagerstown and Richmond plants. UAW-CIO has had previous experience at Perfect Circle, around contract time, in beating off raids by "independent" unions and winning decertification elections.

The Auto Workers struck Perfect Circle July 25 after they were flatly denied contract improvements providing going wage rates, GAW, the union shop and other features now standard in the automotive industry.

PERFECT CIRCLE is a piston-ring firm dominated by the family of Lothair Teetor, until recently Assistant Commerce Secretary who was hastily dropped by the Eisenhower Administration. It has fought the strikers with legal harassment and violence.

When strikers and sympathizers demonstrated Oct. 5 against the firing of 35 New Castle employes, volleys of rifle and shotgun bursts from supervisors and scabs inside the plant ended with eight persons shot.

Indiana's Republican Gov. George N. Craig declared martial law and reopened the foundry under protection of cannon-bearing tanks and machine guns of the National Guard.

PERFECT CIRCLE still operated at New Castle last week with a scab partial force protected by National Guardsmen who remained despite the lifting of martial law.

The UAW-CIO majority at New Castle is uncontested. NLRB elections will cover 246 workers at two Richmond plants and 721 in Hagerstown.

Health Plan Is Proposed On Pennsy

A HEALTH and welfare plan and other proposals have been made by a Presidential fact-finding committee to settle the dispute between the CIO Transport Workers and the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Involved in the dispute are some 35,000 maintenance and inspection workers who are TWU-CIO members. Pres. Eisenhower averted a strike during last Labor Day weekend by authorizing the creation of the committee.

Whether the union will accept the proposals will be decided at a meeting of the presidents of Pennsy locals of the TWU-CIO's Railroad Div.

THE COMMITTEE proposed that a monthly payment of $3.40 be made into a health and welfare fund by each worker and the railroad for him. On another issue, it was recommended that there be seven paid holidays.

To settle a grievance that has been hanging fire a half-dozen years, the committee proposed that TWU boilermakers work on all sheet metal of 13 gauge or over, and that members of an AFL union work on all metal under 13 gauge.

TWU won a round in the efforts of Pan American World Airways to block a strike through a temporary restraining order, pending a hearing on making it permanent. At the hearing the court asked resumption of negotiations for a week, at the end of which it would decide what action to take.

Perlis Is Appointed

Dir. Leo Perlis of the National CIO Community Services Committee has been named to the board of governors of the Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation, which now is conducting a nationwide drive for a $5 million fund.

Nourse Warns New Layoffs Coming In '56

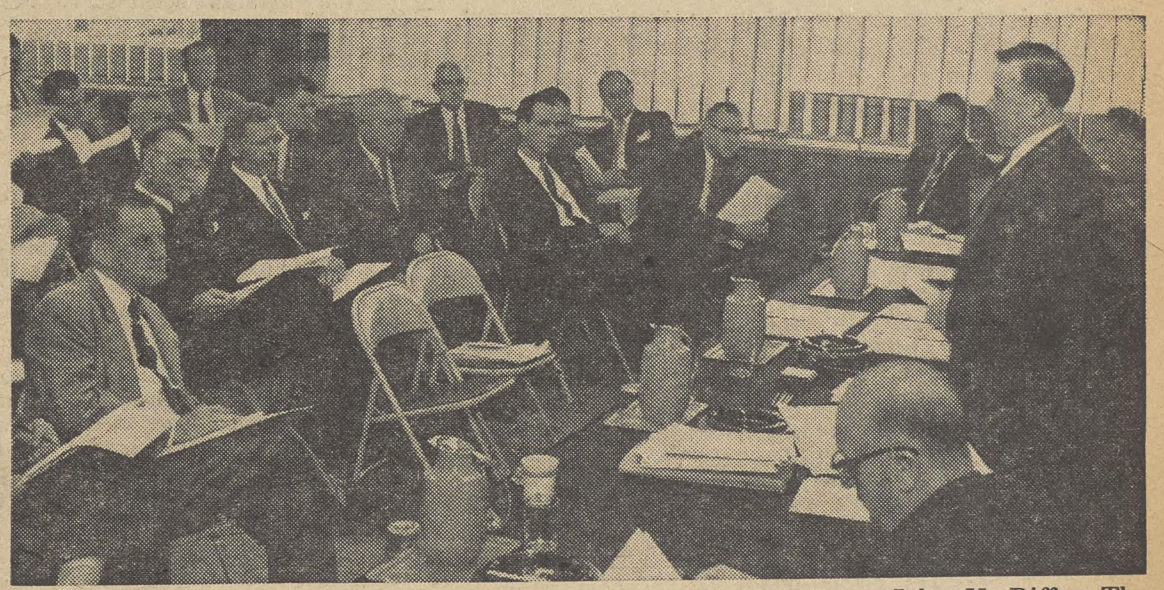
HEARINGS of the Joint Economic Subcommittee on the impact of automation ended last week on a warning note from Edwin G. Nourse, chief economic adviser to the Truman Administration.

Industrial production seems likely to outstrip consumer demand next year, he said, and if it does, it could lead to factory layoffs and increased unemployment.

He recalled that suggestions were made during the hearings that the *"balance be restored"* by cutting prices and the length of the work week. Both, he continued, take time, and at present the trend is in the other direction—higher prices reflecting wage increases.

NOURSE and Vannevar Bush, former top government scientist, agreed that automation should increase jobs and improve living standards in the long run, but in the short run it can promote local unemployment and economic dislocations.

In closing the hearings, Chairman Patman (D. Tex.) observed he saw no need for legislation now but that Congress should be interested in some factors, such as the dearth of engineers and technicians being trained in the U. S. compared to Russia.



CIO OFFICERS MEET—Pres. Walter P. Reuther (standing) addresses CIO Executive Board meeting at UAW's Solidarity House in Detroit. In right foreground is Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe. The board considered problems of coming AFL-CIO merger and pledged full CIO backing to IUE Westinghouse strike.

No Room For Complacency

A Senate committee staff report underscores a long-time CIO warning—that *"prosperity"* is by no means nation-wide and that booming corporation profits aren't an excuse for government complacency.

The committee report, revealing that in 1954 one of every five families had less than $2000 in earnings, no doubt explains the belated GOP Administration announcement of a *"home front Point Four"* plan for depressed communities.

The Administration barely beat the gun on Sen. Sparkman's subcommittee hearings on the staff report and what should be done about the grim economic facts disclosed.

A great deal more than a program for "distressed communities" is needed. And the question remains whether even a narrow GOP program would be more than a 1956 campaign slogan.

Your Chance To Vote

On Nov. 8 many CIO members and other citizens get their first big chance of 1955 to vote in statewide and city elections.

As always, the results will be what the people show they want. Union members can't match the campaign funds of reactionaries. But the moneybag operators can't match the votes of union members—if all of us go to the polls.

Query To Post Office

The CIO Auto Workers have a right to an answer from the Post Office about how many taxpayers' dollars were spent in mailing Rep. Gwinn's anti-union propaganda to farmers living near the struck Kohler Corp.

Gwinn, a New York Republican, makes a habit of vicious speeches in the House which are reprinted and mailed out in wholesale lots under his congressional frank.

The taxpayers ought to know how much Gwinn's operations cost them. *And it would be nice if the law provided that franked propaganda such as his also tell the people who paid for reprinting his speeches.*

Afraid Of Housing?

Pres. Eisenhower's "hard money" pranksters say they will "relax" their new credit restrictions if the housing program continues to lag. Now the CIO Dept. of Education and Research has compiled figures on how sharp the "lag" already is.

Does the GOP really think that denying decent housing is a "sound" policy? *Playing "hard money" tricks with the people's actual needs makes as little sense economically as politically.*

Back The IUE Strikers

It looks like a long strike at Westinghouse. Instead of bargaining seriously with the CIO Electrical Workers, the company has turned to the police and the courts in an effort to break the strike.

It has embarked on an expensive propaganda campaign of misrepresenting the issues.

The CIO Executive Board, the Auto Workers and the Steelworkers have responded promptly with support. But more help is needed. CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther summed it up when he said the strike *"is one in which all CIO unions have a stake."*

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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President

JOHN V. RIFFE
Executive Vice President

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

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Vol. XVIII November 7, 1955 No. 45

They Have To Spread It Mighty Thin

In Other Words—

Fellow Travelers In New Disguises

The latest move in Communist tactics was discussed by Arnold Beichman in a recent article in the Christian Science Monitor under the heading, "Fellow Travelers Reach for 'Peace Traveling' Clouds." Beichman is a New York labor writer. Here are excerpts:

By ARNOLD BEICHMAN

IS FELLOW TRAVELING again fashionable? Yes, but today it's called *"peace traveling"* by students of Communist tactics.

The question has been asked since the Big Four summit parley at Geneva. To the free world, the conclave was potentially the most meaningful since the A-bomb was dropped on Hiroshima.

To the Communist world, whatever else it provided, it means a golden opportunity to stir up "united fronts," "pro-peace" sentiment, and to initiate an old crusade under a new label: the "Geneva spirit," as once it was the "Yalta" and the "Teheran" spirit during the war.

Thus, soon after, the Italian Communist party placarded public squares with huge photos of Pres. Eisenhower and Premier Bulganin shaking hands. The party asked: If such visible friendliness is possible for these statesmen, why not for Italian Communists and democratic leaders?

Meany Turns It Down

Similarly, a Communist campaign was initiated here for an exchange of trade union delegations between American and Soviet labor. Labor spokesmen, headed by George Meany, AFL president, contemptuously rejected the invitation and it hasn't been heard of since.

The kind of fellow traveling of the mid-30s and World War II is over. Communism has virtually no operation base in American trade unionism. Lacking such a weapon, the Communists have been seeking to infiltrate what is loosely called the "intellectual classes" and political organizations.

Thus, the Communist party has been calling upon its cohorts to enroll in the Democratic and Republican parties as a means of influencing primary elections next spring when presidential convention delegates will be selected.

Influencing "intellectuals" is an old Communist tactic. The outbreak of the war, with its alliance between fascism and communism, caused a *"crisis of conscience"* for many fellow travelers. But with Hitler's attack on the Soviet Union, the fellow-traveling bandwagon became as crowded as a New York subway at rush hour. What was essentially a military problem, coalition warfare, was transformed into a political campaign to support Soviet foreign policy. Gatherings in major U. S. cities heard deep discussions on military strategy which somehow always ended with the Communist last words: "open a second front" in Western Europe.

Fellow traveling lost some of its glamor appeal as the Stalinist program of world domination became visible and tragically successful.

American communism's drive for power reached a climax with the formation of the Progressive party, headed by Henry A. Wallace. Democratic resistance to Soviet aggression in Korea clearly demonstrated that the Communist go-it-alone tactics in the U. S. had failed, and in October 1952 Stalin himself laid down the new line which called for Communists everywhere to become defenders of "bourgeois, democratic liberties."

The arrival of Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) on the national scene was grabbed by the Communists as an opportunity . . . around which the Communists sought to weld a new united front.

But "McCarthyism" as a rallying cry has now lost its symbolic meaning and "peace" is the post-Geneva slogan. The "great thaw" is on, the "cold war" has cooled, the Soviet Union has relaxed and as one anti-Communist observer put it, "is now shedding crocodile tears."

Warning From The ICFTU

A warning that unions in free countries should not accept invitations to visit Soviet Russia is sounded in Free Labor World, official organ of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

The Russians have made no change in basic objectives despite their protestations of "friendliness," the magazine points out. Visitors would be shown the accomplishments of communism, it adds, but not prisons for political offenders, slave labor camps and poor living conditions.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE ADMINISTRATION may be innocent of any stalling or obstructionism in its failure to name the members of the 12-person board to investigate the federal security system. But if it wanted to obstruct, delay is the easiest way to do it.

Obstruction By Delay

Congress passed the Humphrey-Stennis-Walter Resolution to establish a security commission without a dissenting vote in either the Senate or House.

The resolution was reported unanimously by a seven-member Senate subcommittee and unanimously (except for the absent McCarthy) by the full Government Operations Committee. It was reported unanimously by the House Judiciary Committee.

Under the terms, the President was to name four members of the commission, the Vice-President was to appoint four, Speaker Rayburn was to appoint four. Two members were to come from the House, two from the Senate, two from the Executive Branch. The other six were to be drawn from private life—and not more than six members of the full commission could come from the same political party.

Pres. Eisenhower signed the resolution on Aug. 9—but now it is three months later, and the commission has not started work. Its members have not even been named.

Part of the delay may be due simply to the President's illness. *But Sherman Adams has managed to get, even from the hospital room, presidential signatures on appointments he thought important.*

He got Eisenhower to sign the commission giving former Rep. D'Ewart (R. Mont.) a recess appointment as Assistant Secretary of Interior in charge of the public lands which, in Congress, D'Ewart earnestly tried to hand over to special-privilege groups.

It must be remembered that Atty.-Gen. Brownell bitterly opposed the resolution. He sent his Internal Security assistant to Capitol Hill to insist that the federal security program was working excellently and didn't need the prying scrutiny of anyone outside the Executive Branch of government.

Eisenhower himself reflected Brownell's view and repeatedly told his news conference that, in his opinion, a high-level commission to investigate the security program was unnecessary.

He didn't charge his comment until one of the closest political friends, Sen. Carlson (R. Kan.), warned him that the resolution would pass, that he himself felt compelled to vote for it, and that Eisenhower would be well advised to accept it gracefully. *Only then did the President admit publicly that he had "no objection" to the commission.*

Time Limit Is Coming Up

As Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.), co-sponsor of the resolution, pointed out to Vice Pres. Nixon recently, the commission faces a time limit. It must make its report by Dec. 31, 1956, and it cannot afford to waste time.

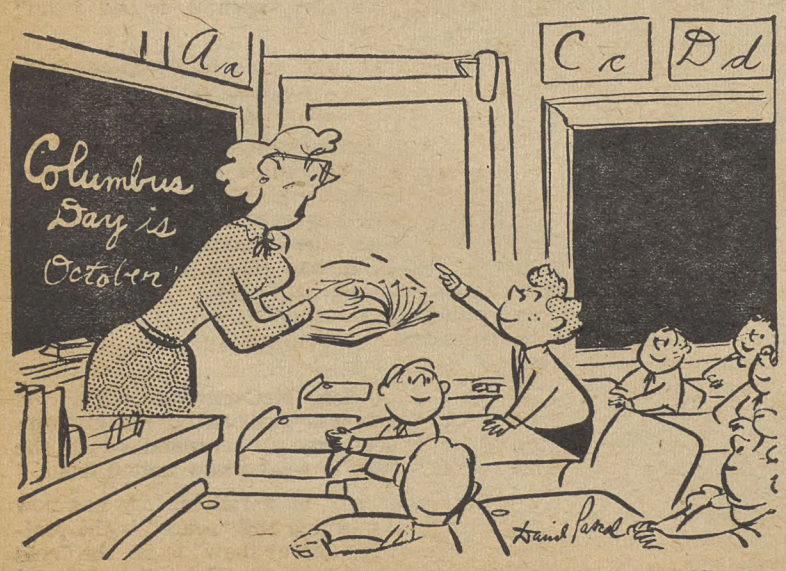
Sen. Carlson argued on the Senate floor, indeed, that the deadline should be next Mar. 31. He said his own Civil Service Committee needed the guidance of the commission in studying cases of possible abuse of rights of individual government workers.

The Dec. 31, 1956 deadline was adopted primarily to take the inquiry beyond the political season, to let the commission do its work without feeling the passions reflected from the election campaigns.

Still, the commission has an important function and it should be given the change to begin operations. Even after it is appointed it must organize, gather a staff and plan its specific procedures.

The White House is generally known to have requested that appointment recommendations from the Senate and House be kept confidential, so as to let the White House itself eventually name the full membership at a single time.

This is understandable, but a three-month delay is too long, and the apprehension is growing that the delay can be explained only by a continued lack of enthusiasm on the part of Brownell and Adams. *It seems fair to say that any more hesitancy is certain to increase that suspicion.*



"There's not a word about his crew's working conditions. All you need to know is Columbus discovered America in 1492."

Economic Outlook Warns—

Housing Falls Off As U. S. Needs 2 Million New Homes Each Year

NATIONAL HOUSING policy is moving tragically in the wrong direction, the current issue of the CIO Economic Outlook declared.

Despite the tremendous need for new housing, the federal government is now encouraging a cutback in home construction rather than an expansion, the monthly publication of the CIO Dept. of Education and Research charged.

The Outlook, titled "Wanted: 2,000,000 Homes A Year," pointed out that U. S. home construction is now declining. After reaching a seasonally adjusted yearly rate of 1,430,000 private nonfarm housing starts in last November, December and January, new starts have been tapering off and are now running at an annual rate of 1,230,000.

"Even of greater significance," the report said, *than this 200,000 unit rate of decline, however, is the consensus of building and real estate people that housing starts in 1956 will be less than in 1955."*

With the goal of a decent home still unmet for at least one-third of all Americans, "we can hardly view this downward trend as the 'healthy readjustment' which some of the real estate and mortgage lending profession now proclaim it to be," the Outlook said.

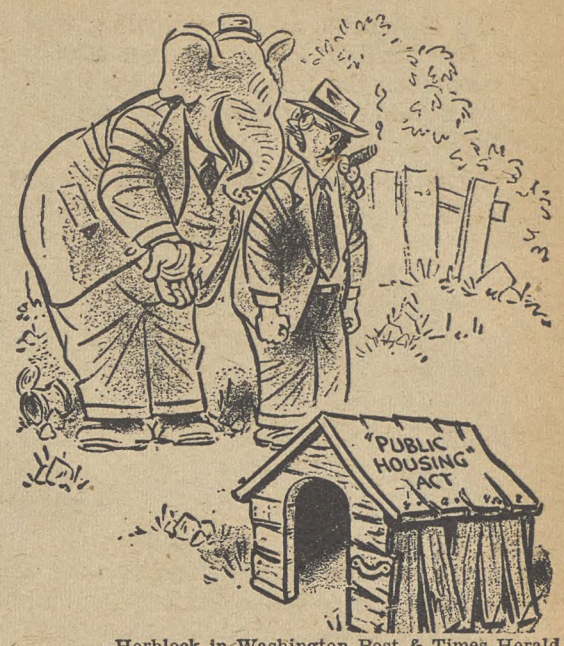
Dimensions Of Home Needs

In the face of the continuing and, in fact, rising need for new dwellings, the United States should now be building at least two million new units annually for the next 15 years, the publication warned.

It noted that of the nation's 50 million dwelling units, about 10 million are so sub-standard they must be torn down and replaced; another quarter million units are lost each year through fire, flood and condemnation. "Furthermore," the Outlook continued, "hundreds of thousands of new homes must be added annually to our total housing inventory to shelter a population which now is growing by almost three millions every year."

"A terrible fear seems to have overtaken the Washington policy makers and the conservative real estate interests and mortgage bankers who counsel with them. It seems to be their view that, because the backlog of housing requirements of wealthy and better-off families may now have been largely accommodated, a grave danger of 'over-building the market' exists," the CIO publication said.

"This view ignores the fact that for nearly two-thirds of the families with incomes under $5000 adequate housing surely has not been built . . . Today, more than ever the achievement of a realistic program to meet the increasingly urgent housing needs of our millions of moderate and low-income families should challenge all who truly want 'a decent home in a suitable living environment for ever American family,' the goal



—Herblock in Washington Post & Times Herald

"Try This On For Size And See Me Again Next Year"

set by Congress when it passed the Housing Act of 1949."

The "piteous" level of new public housing authorized by Congress this year is "not enough to rehouse the occupants of even one major metropolitan slum. Yet, even the 45,000 units begrudgingly approved for the entire nation for the current fiscal year is 10,000 more than the President asked," the Outlook said.

Government-insured Veterans Administration and Federal Housing Administration mortgage loan programs, set up to help moderate income home buyers through low down payments and interest rates, are now being restricted, the CIO publication added.

In 1953, the last year for which figures are available, 122,000 new homes were sold under the FHA program for single one to four-family dwellings. None were bought by families with annual incomes under $2000 and only 1.6% by those earning between $2000 and $3000.

The CIO advocated a program which included: Vastly expanded low rent public housing construction; new home ownership plans to reduce total housing outlays to a range of about $50-$80 a month and even lower in the southern states; an effort to rehouse rural Americans living in dwellings beyond adequate repair; protection from foreclosure; lowered interest rates and mortgages of 40 years' duration; expanded building of cooperative and rental housing and new housing for minority group members now excluded from most of the housing market by undemocratic restrictions.

Why Labor Unions Are In Politics

A GRASS-ROOTS answer to the often heard query "Why is our union in politics?" is provided in a recent issue of the CIO Express, publication of CIO Packinghouse Workers Local 167 in South St. Paul, Minn.

The Express undertook "to deal with this question intelligently . . . since at the present time we are not engaged in any political campaign."

"Unions did not participate actively as organizations in politics until AFTER the enemies of the working people began having laws enacted to restrict, damage and harass the labor movement," the article explains.

"The CIO Political Action Committee (PAC) first took part in a national political campaign AFTER the wartime Smith-Connally Act had been enacted into law over the veto of Pres. Roosevelt.

"When unions grew in membership from less than four million during the depression to 15 million after World War II, business interests pressured Congress into enacting anti-union legislation.

"To further restrict unions the business interests, who had rigid control over state legislatures, had the states enact laws against picketing, against union shop contracts, and laws which broadened the abuses of court injunctions against the working people.

"Because the business interests were successful in having anti-labor measures enacted in the federal Congress, the state legislatures, and even in local city councils, labor was left with no other choice but to organize itself for counter action in the political arena."

It became apparent, the Express notes, that benefits won for the working people through collective bargaining and use of the strike weapon could be taken away by hostile legislation.

A Question Of Defense

"Always keep in mind that unions did not choose the political battleground!" it recalls.

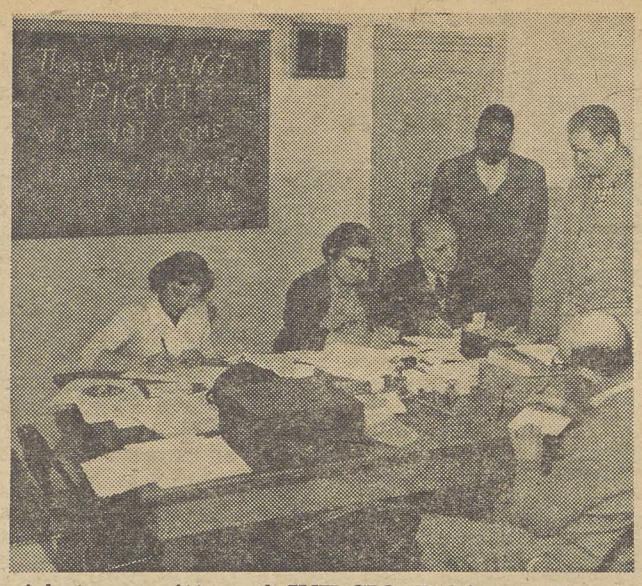
"Labor was forced into the political arena to defend itself from legislative attacks. Labor found it necessary to defend itself in the same legislative halls where anti-union legislation was being proposed and enacted.

"The reasons listed above answer the question, 'Why is our union in politics?' They also explain why we ask our members to donate one buck a year to the CIO Political Action Committee (PAC).

"The money your union spends on political action is for the sole purpose of protecting the working people from further legislative restrictions."

Baltimore Local Is Typical—

Westinghouse Strikers Dig In For The Duration



SHOW OF FORCE—Three Balitimore policemen pass a member of the CIO Electrical Workers picketing the X-ray plant of Westinghouse at Baltimore. Center: Women members of the picket committee of IUE-CIO Baltimore Local 130 assist members of the strike relief committee taking applications for assistance. Right: Local Treas. Frank Reamisch passes bakery-donated cakes to Financial Sec. James Carr and Craton Ferguson (right), member of the executive board, at strike headquarters of the local. The donation indicates good community support.

By FRED ROSS

THE BRASS-bound attitudes of Westinghouse Electric Corp. is giving new determination to 55,000 members of the CIO Electrical Workers as they dig in in their strike for a decent contract.

The big strike now is moving into its fourth week. It covers 28 plants of the nation's No. 2 electrical equipment firm all over the country.

Negotiators led by IUE-CIO Pres. James B. Carey were meeting with Westinghouse again last week in Pittsburgh, but they weren't getting anywhere.

CIO Support Cheering

The indications are for a long, tough strike, in which IUE will need help from all of labor.

They were cheered by the action of the CIO Executive Board pledging "moral, organizational and financial support" of the National CIO.

On the picket line, the electrical workers are standing up to police flying squads, anti-picketing court injunctions, and a high pressure Westinghouse campaign of *"half-truths and distortions"* designed to weaken the strikers' ranks.

But IUE Westinghouse workers aren't having any of it.

They agree with the union's recent warning that this strike is "the most critically important" in the IUE's history.

"Westinghouse management," the union said, "provoked this strike and is now perpetuating it."

And that's the situation in the Baltimore area, where 850 IUE members are on strike at four Westinghouse units.

When the strike began some 200 policemen were on hand at one plant, greatly outnumbering the pickets. They escorted a dump truck into the plant after Local 130 officials agreed to let it pass the picket lines.

Since then as many as 50 policemen have been on duty, despite an agreement between the local and management that no attempt would be made to take anything from the plants.

With the agreement of the union, vital X-ray replacement parts were sent to hospitals in Winnipeg, Manitoba; Kansas City; Houston, Tex., and Columbia, S.C.

"We let the parts go out, because they were a matter of life and death," said Intl. Rep. Frank Blechinger, who added that the unions checked with the hospitals.

Eugene Watts is local president, and Intl. Rep. Paul Boylan also is assigned to the local.

Coupled with the police show of force is the Westinghouse propaganda campaign carried on through newspaper ads, radio spot announcements and television.

This campaign misrepresents the union's contract goals. IUE-CIO seeks a 15c an hour across-the-board increase. Other issues are the corporation's rejection of its agreement to negotiate time studies of day workers, and its demand for a five-year contract.

The company campaign has solidified the strikers' ranks. Local 130 has countered the campaign by taking to the air every night over station WITH to set the record straight.

New Paper Welcomed

Members of the local also were cheered by the arrival of the first issue of the Westinghouse Picket, to be issued by IUE-CIO every week for the duration of the strike.

To support the Westinghouse strikers, every working, non-striking IUE-CIO member has been assessed one day's pay or $15 each month or part of a month the strike is in effect.

In Baltimore, members of the strike relief committee, said the number of applications was exceedingly light although the strike was then in its third week.

Frank Bova and Lewis E. Harris, chairman and secretary, explained the committee's operations. In some cases, funds of the local and the international will be used to aid the strikers, and other cases will be referred to Community Chest agencies.

Harris had served on the Chest fund drive's labor committee, and Mike Brockmeyer is the CIO Community Services Committee representative attached to the Chest agencies.

Women are playing leading roles in the Baltimore strike. Helping the strike relief committee were two members of the picket committee, Mrs. Helen J. Hambruck and Mrs. Gladys Vincent. The latter committee assigns pickets to the various plants.

All these activities add up to one thing—*Baltimore Local 130 of the IUE-CIO is dug in for the duration.*

UAW Gives $20,000 For Strike Fund

The CIO Electrical Workers last week received a check for $20,000 from the CIO Auto Workers for the IUE's Westinghouse strike fund.

"All CIO unions have a stake" in the strike, said UAW-CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther earlier.

Strike support also was pledged by Pres. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers, and AFL backing was promised by Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

Company Claims Rapped By Carey

Westinghouse was accused last week by Pres. James B. Carey of the CIO Electrical Workers of "issuing half-truths and distortions" in published statements on company offers to settle the strike.

"Westinghouse is desperately trying to conceal the fact that it has violated its existing contract with the IUE by demanding that the union give up its present contract that has another year to run," Carey said.

Carey, who is CIO secretary-treasurer, accused the company of "laying down smoke screens claiming that it has offered a contract equal in value to the one the union has negotiated with General Electric Co."

Pact Settled At Sylvania

A NEW THREE-YEAR contract providing wage increases up to 29c an hour during its lifetime has been negotiated by the CIO Electrical Workers and the Sylvania Corp., IUE-CIO Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett announced last week.

Immediate pay hikes, retroactive to Aug. 29, range from 5c to 13c an hour. On both Sept. 3, 1956, and Sept. 1, 1957, rates will go up a further 5c to 8c. In addition, there will be a quarterly cost of living adjustment.

The contract also improves hospitalization, disability and life insurance benefits. It covers 5000 Sylvania workers at Point Pleasant and Huntington, W. Va.; Salem, Mass., and Kew Gardens, N. Y.

Directors Invited To Meet With IUE

Every member of the Westinghouse board of directors has received an invitation to discuss the strike issues with IUE-CIO Pres. James B. Carey.

"I will be happy," Carey wrote them, "to meet with you personally at your convenience to discuss the critical situation in which Westinghouse finds itself."

Carey's letter, sent on behalf of the IUE-CIO Executive Board, said it is the union's "firm conviction that Westinghouse is imposing a wholly unjustified penalty on its stockholders, on its employes and on the communities in which it operates" by forcing its employes to walk out. He charged the firm with "sacrificing its integrity on the altar of expediency."

GETTING THE UNION STORY—Mrs. Francis M. Lee, wife of a striker, and five of her seven children listen to the daily broadcast of IUE-CIO Local 130.

'I'll Have To Take Kids Out Of School—Shoes Are Thin'

"I hope the union wins a contract and a wage increase soon because I'll have to take two of my children out of school—their shoes are wearing thin."

That was what Mrs. Georgia Gasque said. She is the wife of Tim Gasque, a member of the CIO Electrical Workers on strike at a Westinghouse plant at Baltimore.

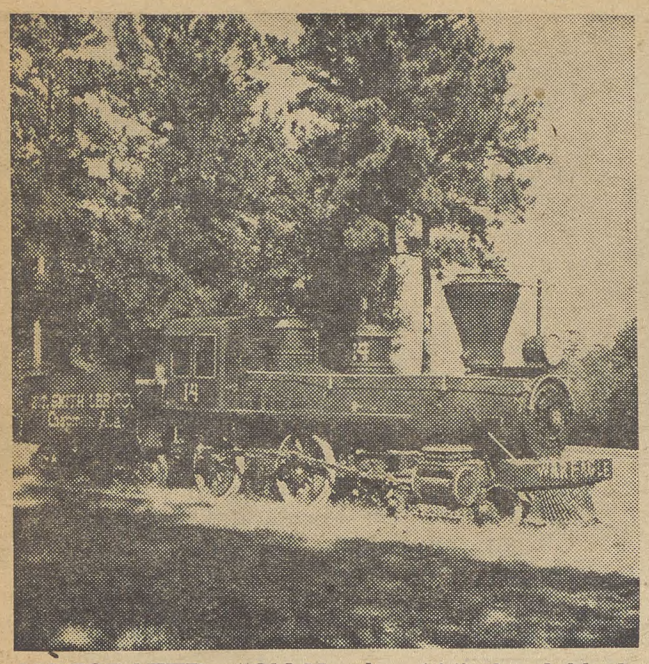
Gasque had just applied to IUE-CIO Local 130 strike relief committee for more than $90 to pay rent, gas and electric bills, and finance company loans.

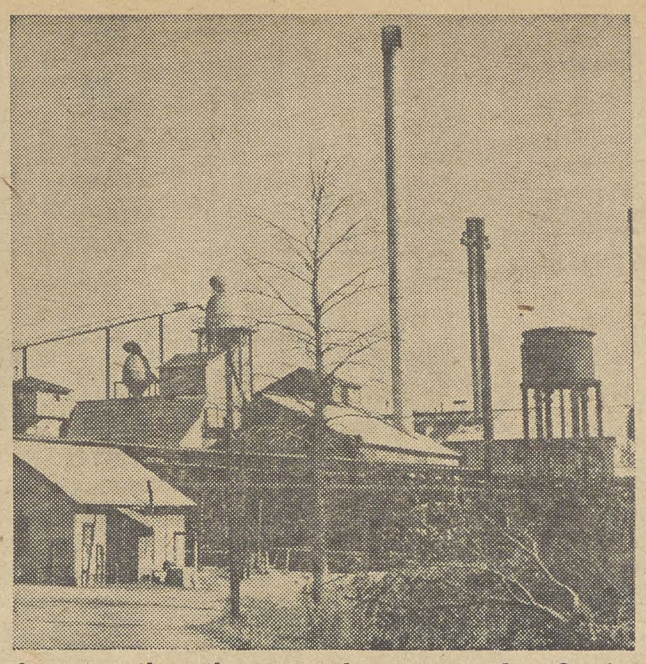
The Gasques have seven children. He is employed as a packer at the Lansdowne electronics plant and earns about $50 a week, Mrs. Gasque said. She explained that the interest was due on loans they made when her husband was laid off several months last year.

When she was interviewed only two children were home. She gave Tim, Jr., some cough syrup. Seven-weeks-old Ernestine slept peacefully in a crib.

Story Of A Southern Strike—

IWA Stands Up To Drive To Bust 2 Strong Locals





ANTIQUATED—"Old Number 14," also dubbed "War Eagle," set out to pasture alongside a highway, is the trademark of the big W. T. Smith Lumber Co. in Alabama. Some 650 members of the CIO Woodworkers, who have been on strike for more than three months, suggest that firm's bargaining policies are just as antiquated as its ante-bellum steam locomotive. The main Smith plant (center photo) is located at the company town of Chapman, Ala. The other is a few miles away in Greenville. "Whittlers" on the picket line (at right) are W. C. Knight, Marion Williams and J. C. Peterson. No scabs have crossed the line, and a few supervisors have quit the plants to join the IWA-CIO ranks.

By **PAUL HARDING**
Special Correspondent

THE BROAD strip of beautifully-finished asphalt that is U. S. Highway 31 glides through the rolling Southern Alabama pineland to end on the Gulf of Mexico at Mobile.

The unacquainted traveler would likely be unaware of passing through the tiny village of Chapman, some 150 miles from the Gulf.

It is doubtful, though, that he would fail to see an ancient wood-burning locomotive, a bold "14" painted on the side of its cab, parked in a neat, grassy clearing alongside the road.

Wording on the tender of the engine tells you that it is the property of the W. T. Smith Lumber Co., which normally employs some 650 Alabamans and has mills at both Chapman and at Greenville, a dozen miles to the north.

"Old Number 14," as the engine built before the turn of the century is affectionately known, is more than a keepsake. Its likeness is the basis of the company's trademark. It is seen on the sides of company buildings, trucks and other rolling equipment. It is stamped on each length of finished lumber.

Word here is that the old wood-burner was manufactured in 1886. Physically, however, the lumber company has progressed far from that era. "Old 14" and all other logging engines have been retired in favor of motor trucks. The plants have new and modernized machinery, fork-lift trucks and bulldozers.

But there is one area of W. T. Smith operations that remains typical of the days of 1900 when "Old Number 14" was hauling logs into the mill. This is its labor relations policies.

The CIO Woodworkers have had strong local unions in both Chapman and Greenville for 10 years, and for most of that time have had contracts with W. T. Smith.

Despite this record of contractual relations, the employes of this company are on strike simply because the owners of W. T. Smith do not want them to have a union and have set about to destroy it.

The strike is now in its fourth month and not a man has crossed the lightly-manned picket lines to return to work. Indeed, a small number of the supervisory personnel has joined the strikers.

5 Strikers Indicted

A number of strikers have been arrested and charged with misdemeanors and felonies, one with a capital crime. Five have been indicted by a grand jury. Of these IWA-CIO Rep. James A. Craven said:

"I am absolutely confident that these men indicted will be cleared. My own investigation proves to me without doubt that they are in no way connected with the incidents with which they are charged.

"This is purely and simply another attempt by the W. T. Smith Lumber Co. to frighten and stampede their striking employes back into the plants to their 78c to 97c-an-hour jobs."

Union committeemen have reported the presence in Greenville and Chapman of private detectives, presumably hired from Mobile by the company to help break the strike.

While only two negotiating sessions have been held since the strike began on July 20, there were many sessions dating back to Jan. 21.

"The company's campaign is clearly to break the union," said IWA Southern Dir. J. L. Baughman, "and in the seven months since contract discussions started, it has done most of its negotiating in the Alabama daily newspapers."

Recent public statements of the company have been that the only point at issue between the company and the union is the check-off of union dues.

However, says A. O. McKinney, assistant to Baughman, the company has "set out to eliminate the benefits of the contract at once."

The company, now owned principally by brothers Floyd, Julian and Earl McGowin, is one of the larger lumber operations in the Southeast and has a stated net worth of almost $5 million.

The McGowins do not plead inability to pay better than their present starvation wages. They are simply unwilling to increase them.

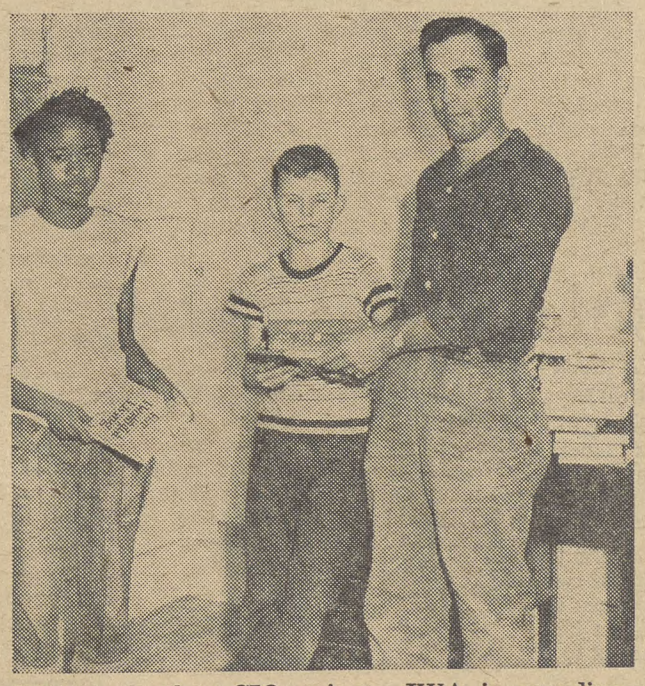
The striking Smith workers are digging in, determined to both increase wages and improve working conditions.

CIO Backing Pledged

The strike is expensive. The bill for groceries furnished the strikers runs close to $2000 a week. Rent, light and water bills and other incidentals run the cost near $10,000 a month.

It is reliably reported that the McGowins have said they will exhaust this fund and starve the people back to work.

John V. Riffe, CIO executive vice president and director of organization, sees a contrary outcome. Meeting recently with a committee from Chapman and Greenville, he pledged that National CIO and CIO unions will *"give every possible support, both financial and moral, to these people to insure the winning of their just demands."*



HELP WHEN IT COUNTS—Wages at the W. T. Smith mills started at 78c an hour, averaged only 80.5c—a good reason for the recently-voted increase to $1 an hour. After three months on picket line, strikers are dependent on help from IWA and other CIO unions. IWA is spending some $2000 a week on groceries (first photo) so everybody keeps eating. Education is a factor: Youngsters Alma Ruth Boykins and Billy White get school books from Cecil Shanks. IWA has spent $500 for books, expects to provide $10,000 worth of clothing for winter. Members of IWA Locals S-426 and S-429 (at right) are ready to talk when mill management is ready to bargain in good faith for a new contract.

Indiana CIO Conference—

Fence-Straddling On Civil Rights Rapped

A DEMAND that both major parties carry "spelled-out, no-fence-straddling civil liberties planks" in their 1956 platforms was voiced by Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., Washington counsel for the CIO Auto Workers, at an Industrial Opportunities and Constitutional Rights Conference sponsored by the Indiana CIO Council.

"My son-in-law will be your new boss, Smith — Show him what to do, will ya?"

"We must demand planks which pledge the parties to reaffirm and strengthen the individual freedoms guaranteed in the Bill of Rights in loud and clear tones," he told more than 250 CIO delegates at sessions in Indianapolis.

Rauh, who is chairman of Americans for Democratic Action, noted improvements in the area of civil liberties since 1952, but added that "neither the return of reason nor the oblivion of Sen. McCarthy (D. Wis.) has removed civil liberties as a political issue."

HE PROPOSED a five-point program of action to which both parties should commit themselves.

It included repudiation of communism in government as a political issue and the removal of "security" and "treason" from political debate, and guarantees that all questioned organizations be given the opportunity to present their cases to an impartial tribunal before being called subversive.

He also urged inclusion of limitations on U. S. security programs to government employes in sensitive jobs who have access to secret security information, and ending "such totalitarian practices as secret informers and guilt by kinship."

RAUH ALSO CHAIRED a constitutional rights panel which heard differing viewpoints from former State Rep. Philip Willkie, Prof. Eugene B. Dyche of Indiana State Teachers College; Wade Munn, Indiana editor of the Louisville (Ky.) Times, and Benjamin Segal, former National CIO Associate Education director.

Segal urged the delegates to increase their efforts to end discrimination in their shops and to work for FEPC legislation.

A panel on industrial opportunities had Roland Allen, personnel director of L. S. Ayres & Co., Indianapolis, as moderator. It heard from Dir. Charles Decker of the Indiana FEPC Dept.; former Vice Pres. Jack Reich of the State Chamber of Commerce; Prof. Fred Witney of Indiana Univ., and Phil Winkfield of the American Friends Service Committee.

MARKED PROGRESS was reported at the celebration of the first anniversary of the New York Laundry Workers' Joint Board Health Center, ACWA-CIO. Dr. Benjamin S. Fishman, medical director, is speaking. Also at table are Louis Simon, joint board manager; Milton Aarons, center's administrative director; Fishman; Dr. S. Aubrey Gittens, physiologist and member of the center's staff.

ACW Health Center Marks 1st Birthday

"OUR SICKNESS and hospitalization benefits rank among the highest of any industry in the country."

That's what Louis Simon, manager of the New York Laundry Workers Joint Board of the CIO Clothing Workers, said at the celebration of the first anniversary of the board's Health Center.

Simon, who is an ACWA-CIO vice president, announced that the center's facilities would be extended to the non-working wives of joint board members.

HE POINTED OUT that members are receiving the finest medical care from 40 highly qualified specialists.

"We have good reason to celebrate this anniversary," Simon said. "We are prolonging the life expectancy of our members."

He said that in the first year of its existence the center has served 25% of the membership. The joint board manager pointed out that 54,000 clinical services were performed free of charge, including visits to physicians, laboratory tests, X-rays, physiotherapy treatments and injections.

Simon urged members to encourage their fellow-workers to take full advantage of the center's facilities. He added that the center would cooperate with a member's own doctor to provide X-rays, laboratory tests and other services free of charge.

Labor's World—

Miami Hotel Strikers Get Latin American Labor Aid

THE INTERNATIONAL labor movement has come to the support of the strike of the AFL Hotel & Restaurant Workers against 165 luxurious Miami and Miami Beach, Fla., hotels.

Delegates to the sixth convention of the National Federation of Hotel & Restaurant Workers of Cuba, held recently in Havana, unanimously passed a resolution of complete solidarity with their U. S. brothers and sisters, and voted a $1000 donation to their strike fund.

Seven fraternal delegates from the Union of Hotel & Restaurant Workers of Mexico, attending the Cuban convention, immediately endorsed the resolution of support and assistance.

The convention further asked the Executive Committee of the Inter-American Organization of Workers (ORIT) to launch a campaign of information throughout Latin America concerning the walkout. Many of the strikers are Cubans and Puerto Ricans.

Spain

Trifon Gomez, a member of the Executive Committee of the Intl. Transport Workers Federation and formerly general secretary of the Spanish General Confederation of Workers, whom Dictator Franco drove into exile, died recently in Mexico City.

He was 67, was widely known in the international labor movement, and for some time had been working closely with the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT).

ILO

Stabilization of food and fiber prices to safeguard those who produce them was emphasized at a meeting of the Intl. Labor Organization's Committee on Work on Plantations in Geneva.

ILO Assistant Dir.-Gen. Luis Alvarado pointed out that unstable prices lead to "general social instability and in particular to unemployment, loss of earnings, privation and misery."

Germany

Unions in a number of West German cities recently staged a series of boycotts in protest against a proposed increase in the price of milk. The first call to refuse to buy came from the German Federation of Trade Unions in Muelheim, with about 40,000 members. The movement spread quickly to other Ruhr cities and to Lower Saxony, and was not quieted until the federal Bundesrath agreed to include milk prices in its general economic considerations.

Mexico

National unions in Mexico outside those which are Communist controlled or infiltrated have opened a joint office of the United Labor Block (BUO) in Mexico City. Jesus Yuren, a federal Senator, is president, and Alfredo Navarrete is secretary.

The BUO's aims are to end disputes between unions, to cooperate in raising workers living standards and in fighting communism, and to combat illiteracy.

—G. N. L.

CCL Aids Jobless Hurricane Victims

The Canadian Congress of Labor is sending a $1500 donation to the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers, western hemisphere body of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, for the relief of workers in British Honduras who are jobless as a result of a recent hurricane.

Damage by flood and wind has left more than 6000 workers without employment, according to word received by CCL Sec.-Treas. Donald MacDonald.

CIO Issues Material On Integration

STEPS for constructive community action for school integration are outlined by the CIO Dept. of Education and Research in a comprehensive kit of pamphlets and resource materials on ending school bias.

Materials in the kit, which is intended for use by citizens, educators and union members, includes background information on the history of segregated schools and the court decisions leading up to the May 1954 Supreme Court decision.

Other sections quote the stands taken by various church and labor groups, contain material suggesting ways in which communities can start planning for the change, and give reports on what has already been done in some cities and towns and how integration has already worked there.

The kit, which contains about 20 items, is available for $1.00 from the CIO Dept. of Education and Research, 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

CIO on ABC
Monday thru Friday
John W. Vandercook
140 AND THE NEWS

End Stall On Civil Rights, UAW Says

THE EXECUTIVE Board of the CIO Auto Workers has asked swift action by Congress to authorize Justice Dept. criminal intervention in local violations of civil rights.

Citing three recent murders of Negroes in Mississippi, the UAW-CIO called these offenses "crimes against democracy and humanity."

The board lashed both Congress and the Administration and both political parties for failure to take action on civil rights in the face of "daily violations."

"Atty.-Gen. Brownell continues to pay lip service," the UAW-CIO said, but "his Justice Dept. refused to testify on civil rights legislation." He pledges "federal cooperation" to eliminate segregation but "neglects to take any action to implement the pledge."

"Some elements of the Democratic party," the statement continued, "propose to reorganize around the anti-civil rights bloc that dishonored that party's 1952 platform."

The statement cited the acquittal verdict of two white men accused of killing 14-year-old Emmett Till as one instance of Mississippi murder demanding federal intervention under stronger laws.

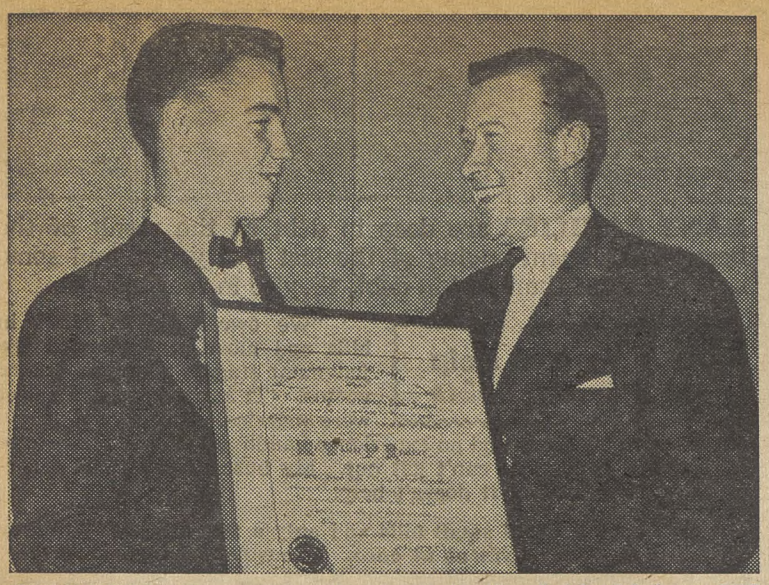
Others were the slaying of the Rev. George W. Lee at Belzoni, Miss., for refusing to abandon his voter's registration, and the daylight killing of Lamar Smith in Brookhaven, Miss., "because of his efforts to get Negroes to vote."

The UAW-CIO board announced a special $5000 donation to the "Fight for Freedom Fund" of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and a stepped-up program to broaden the Auto Workers' own fight in the civil rights field.

Hillman Lecture Plans Announced

The University of Wisconsin has announced plans for two lectures sponsored by the Sidney Hillman Memorial Foundation, established in memory of the late president of the CIO Clothing Workers.

On Nov. 8, the Rev. Leo C. Brown, S.J., director of the Institute of Social Order, St. Louis University, will speak at Madison, Wis., on "Collective Bargaining in Small, Newly-Organized Establishments." On Nov. 19, Dean J. Douglas Brown of Princeton University will discuss "American Philosophy of Social Insurance."



CITATION—For service to youth in the field of labor, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther (right) receives fifth annual citizenship award of the George Junior Republic from Calvin Wright, 17, at ceremony in New York City.

UAW Asks Dismissal Of T-H 'Gag' Case

DISMISSAL of the "free speech" indictment charging the CIO Auto Workers with violating the Taft-Hartley Act's federal election provisions was sought last week in a motion filed in U. S. District Court in Detroit.

Filed by UAW-CIO Gen. Counsel Harold A. Cranefield and Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., the union's Washington counsel, the motion alleged that the law does not prohibit the spending of union funds for broadcasts endorsing candidates for federal office.

The motion also said that the indictment is vague and indefinite, and that the law as applied by the government violates Art. I of the Constitution and six amendments.

THE ATTORNEYS said the T-H provisions involved, as construed by the government:

- "Abridge freedom of speech and press, the right to assemble and to petition the government for redress of grievances.
- "Abridge the right of the union and its members to choose their representatives in Congress.
- "Discriminate against unions and union members by creating an arbitrary and unlawful classification.
- "Deprive the union and its members of liberty and property without due process of law, and are arbitrary and capricious.
- "Are vague and indefinite and fail to provide a reasonably ascertainable standard of guilt."

Kroll 'Calls' Goldwater Fund Charges

THE POLITICAL world was still waiting last week for Sen. Goldwater (R. Ariz.) to reply to the challenge of Dir. Jack Kroll, of the CIO Political Action Committee, to give legal authorities the evidence he says he has of improper use of union funds in election campaigns.

Goldwater is chairman of the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee. He charged, among other things, that 64% of Democratic campaign funds in one state came from a "general fund collected from union dues."

His earlier claim that labor leaders are planning "massive use of slush funds" to take over the Democratic party and influence the 1956 election had been ridiculed as "arrogant nonsense" by Kroll.

"IF GOLDWATER has evidence of illegal use of union funds," Kroll said, "it's up to him to present it to the proper authorities.

"CIO Pres. (Walter P.) Reuther and I have always said we were unable and unwilling to deliver any labor vote. Our job is to explain the issues and the records of candidates to members of our organizations. This froth concocted by Goldwater is not going to stop that."

Reuther said he supports Kroll's "entirely accurate" statement.

TWU Supports S. F. Carmen

All-out support was voted by the Executive Council of the CIO Transport Workers for San Francisco Local 250 in its drive for the five-day week at no loss in pay for the municipal carmen.

A charter amendment will be necessary to make the change. The local conducted a petition campaign which succeeded in putting the amendment on a Nov. 8 ballot.

Around The States—

City, State Elections Coming Up; PAC Offers New Radio Series

MILLIONS of CIO members and other Americans will go to the polls Nov. 8 in state and local elections.

Governors will be elected in Kentucky, where the Democrats are fighting among themselves and the State CIO Political Action Committee has made no endorsement, and in Mississippi, where J. P. Coleman (D.) won to all intents and purposes in the primary election.

Legislatures will be chosen in New Jersey, Virginia, Kentucky and Mississippi.

In New Jersey, Democrats have high hope of wresting control of the lower house from the Republicans for the first time since 1937. If they win, they will significantly strengthen the regime of Gov. Meyner (D.) and make it impossible for a GOP legislature to pass bills over his veto.

THE CITIZENS of several hundred cities will elect mayors and members of local governing bodies, as well as fill other local and county officers.

Perhaps the most significant contest is in Philadelphia, where the CIO has lined up solidly in support of Democrat Richardson Dilworth against Republican Thacker Longstreth for mayor.

A Democratic victory would constitute cumulative evidence that the Republican grip on the city has been broken, following as it would the election of the Democratic incumbent, Joseph S. Clark, four years ago, and the majority that city piled up last year for Gov. Leader (D.).

In San Francisco's non-partisan election, the CIO has endorsed George R. Reilly, a member of the State Board of Equalization and a Democrat, over GOP George Christopher.

IN SALT LAKE CITY, which also has non-partisan elections, the CIO has endorsed incumbent Earl Glade for reelection as mayor.

In Ohio, statewide local elections, including many mayoralty contests, were overshadowed by the Ohio CIO Council's concentration on referendum endorsement of its sponsored bill to humanize the unemployment compensation law. In Columbus, the CIO-PAC endorsed Democrat, M. E. Sensenbrenner and four Democratic councilmen for reelection.

Rep. Vanik Backs Ohio Jobless Bill

The Ohio CIO Council's proposed law to raise the level and duration of unemployment compensation payments, which goes before the voters Nov. 8, has the strong endorsement of Rep. Vanik (D.) of Cleveland.

"I am firmly convinced that the increase in unemployment compensation will serve to bolster our economy and guide industry toward stable year-round production and employment levels," he said. "I hope the great majority of voters in Ohio will agree with me."

N. Y. Post Cites CWA In Story Of Good Relations

THE NEW YORK POST recently used an arbitration proceeding involving the CIO Communications Workers to show the efficiency of day-by-day union-management relations.

The proceeding concerned a dispute between CWA-CIO Local 1172 and American Cable and Radio, New York. The company disputed's the union's contention that it had a right to name a shop steward from any section of the plant to handle a grievance in its preliminary stages.

The company agreed to recognize a steward from a related section if no steward was on duty in the section where the grievance arose.

A NEW public service radio series titled "Almanac of Freedom" has been prepared by National CIO-PAC for broadcast throughout the nation.

Plans for the series of 15-minute recorded broadcasts, which would run weekly for 13 weeks, were announced by PAC Dir. Jack Kroll.

"Each broadcast will portray several incidents in America's struggle for freedom," he said. "These will be non-controversial in that the theme will be one which everyone supports."

The programs also will give examples of incidents "where a labor union has given an assist to the cause of freedom," Kroll said.

CIO COUNCILS, international and local unions, political action committees and other community groups were urged by the CIO-PAC director to co-operate in arranging for local broadcasts of the "Almanac of Freedom" series.

The recordings can be presented as a sponsored broadcast or as a public service feature with station cooperation.

Sponsoring costs are $10 a week or $130 for recordings for the 13-week series. PAC now seeks 180 definite commitments, Kroll said, so that it can complete production of the series.

A sample broadcast and additional information on the series are available from Tilford Dudley, PAC assistant director, 718 Jackson Place N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Highlight Of City Elections

SEVERAL hundred communities, large and small, will pick mayors, legislative bodies and local officials at elections on Nov. 8, with voting for county and state offices an issue in many of them.

The largest cities which will pick mayors are Philadelphia, Cleveland and San Francisco.

Other industrial centers where the post will be contested include Little Rock, Ark.; Sacramento, Calif.; Hartford, Meriden, New Haven, Norwich and Norwalk, Conn.; Key West, Fla.; Macon, Ga.; East Chicago, Gary, Hammond, Indianapolis and New Castle, Ind.; Fort Dodge and Muscatine, Ia.; Ashland, Ky.; Fall River, Fitchburg, Holyoke, New Bedford, Northampton, Pittsfield, Springfield and Worcester, Mass.

Also, Dearborn and Lansing, Mich.; Concord and Dover, N. H.; East Orange, Kearney, Plainfield and Woodbridge, N. J.; Rochester, Corning, Dunkirk, Jamestown, Niagara Falls and Watervliet, N. Y.; Akron, Alliance, Chillicothe, Columbus, Elyria, Euclid, Girard, Lorain, Mansfield, Massillon, Sandusky, Toledo and Youngstown, O.; and Braddock, Erie, Johnstown, Lebanon, New Castle, and York, Pa.

GAW Hailed By Wall Street Big Shot

AS IF IN SHARP REBUTTAL to the National Association of Manufacturers' sniping campaign against the guaranteed annual wage, a top Wall Street executive has risen to the defense of the GAW.

W. T. Hyde, Jr., of the stock exchange firm of Josephthal & Co., in a letter to his clients, said that the GAW *"would reduce the vulnerability of our Achilles heel to communism."* This is his reasoning:

"We do not share the fears of the guaranteed annual wage so frequently heard in financial circles. On the contrary, we believe the GAW would have several beneficial results which would far outweigh its disadvantages.

"It would obviously tend to stabilize personal income and supplement unemployment insurance which a year ago was credited with helping to restrict the previous year's business recession. To the extent that it would maintain public purchasing power, the guaranteed annual wage would also provide guaranteed annual sales as an offset to the financial obligations it would entail.

"As claimed by its opponents, the guaranteed annual wage probably would restrict some industrial expansion, but it certainly would not eliminate orderly growth, which is far better for the economy as a whole than the over-expansion which has resulted in the wide cyclical fluctuations of the past.

"The greatest benefit of the GAW, however, would be to reduce the vulnerability of our Achilles heel to communism. Failure to provide steady employment is the single weakness the capitalistic system has so far been unable to overcome.

"If this can be overcome by a guaranteed annual wage plan—fairly worked out to recognize actualities such as seasonal employment rather than theoretical issues—the benefits will be shared as fully by capital as by labor."

Parley Set By Auxiliaries

THE 14TH ANNUAL convention of the National CIO Auxiliaries will be held Dec. 1-3 at the Governor Clinton Hotel in New York City, it was announced by Lillian Sherwood, auxiliaries president.

The convention call set the theme for the coming year as "education—political action."

Delegates will consider the best procedure of reaching into the homes of union members and acquainting their wives with the national and international issues facing American trade unionists.

Officers of the National CIO Auxiliaries, besides Mrs. Sherwood, are Evalyn Smith, executive vice president, and Minnie Zoller, secretary-treasurer.

You And Your Money—

One Family In 5 Earns Less Than $2000 On 'Underside' Of Boom

THERE IS A BLIGHT on the economic boom, a congressional staff study has disclosed, and the blight afflicts one out of every five families in America.

SEN. SPARKMAN

Despite booming production, record sales, record profits, and record levels of non-factory employment, 20% of our families had a cash income of less than $2000 in 1954. Nearly 10% had cash income of less than $1000.

Individual consumers—those not living in family groups—fared proportionately worse. Out of 9.6 million individuals, almost half had incomes of less than $1000, another 19% fell below $2000 in earnings.

These facts—the largely unpublicized facts about the *"underside"* of current prosperity—were revealed in a 240-page book released last week by a subcommittee of the Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report. Copies were distributed to economists and Administration officials preparatory to congressional hearings scheduled for Nov. 18. Sen. Sparkman (D. Ala.) will preside as chairman of the subcommittee.

The major lines of the inquiry may be indicated by the findings of the staff study:

- There are two major categories of "disadvantaged" families—those who, like the aged, may always be dependent on others, and others who with help can become more productive.
- Families in the under-$2000 class show a high concentration of broken homes and family heads lacking steady jobs.
- The proportion of low-income families is higher in rural areas than in cities, in the South than in other sections.
- In areas of "chronic high unemployment," the proportion of low-income families tends to grow and the poverty of whole communities "tends to be self-perpetuating."

Superficially the study might indicate a decrease in low-income families from 25% in 1948. But the 12% rise in living costs deflated buying power so severely that at least 22% of the 1954 families lacked the equivalent of $2000 in terms of 1948 dollars.

The Administration has announced plans to launch a domestic Point Four program for depressed areas.

Sens. Douglas (D. Ill.) and Humphrey (D. Minn.) promptly labeled this project a *"Johnny-come-lately"* program taken directly from Democratic legislation that the Administration previously had refused to endorse.

Douglas pointed out that, with seven Democratic cosponsors, he introduced a bill in the last session of Congress to make federal loans and construct public works in depressed areas. The bill also provided supplementary jobless compensation to laid-off workers who entered retraining classes to acquire new skills.

"I hope the Administration will persuade its stubborn reactionaries to put the program into operation—and not leave it as a mere (campaign) slogan or promise," the Illinois Senator said.

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

MANY FAMILIES are deep in debt as the result of the heavy installment-buying of the last two years, and some now are more than just in debt, they're in real trouble.

How To Get Help On Paying Debts

"We owe close to $2000 in bills and most have reached the judgment stage," a woman reader writes. "It started when we first were married. We were a couple of kids with big ideas and no experience handling money. Now we're in over our heads and can't get out. My husband even has a second part-time job but it doesn't help.

"We have a lot of small bills and only a few big ones but they are all demanding payment at once. I consulted a financial expert and he recommended bankruptcy, but we would lose everything we are trying so hard to save.

"The only solution would be a loan of the full $2000 but who would lend us that much with no security? We don't own our home, we just pay rent. If we could pay these bills and just have one big bill we could swing it at $50 or $60 a month. But again we come up against the problem of security and our credit rating, which has hit rock bottom in our six years of marriage. *Believe me, we need help desperately."*

THIS YOUNG FAMILY naturally wanted to have what are considered the normal accessories of modern living—a car, TV set and similar equipment.

But they bought on time, as most people do, instead of budgeting and accumulating the cash first. The resulting drain of income to pay finance charges on these installment purchases and loans has sunk the family deeper into debt.

They can get help in re-establishing themselves. But they must avoid the "consolation loans" offered by small loan companies, and also debt counselors. Their fees would sink the family further into debt, among other disadvantages. Here are the various recommended alternatives:

1. The family can go to a family service agency and ask it to intervene with creditors. Many agencies do this at no fee. They will help the family work out a budget for basic needs, and then arrange with creditors to accept so much a month on the balance. They will also try—or should—to get creditors to accept a reduction in interest fees while the debt is being paid off.

One family agency reports: *"As a rule we find creditors willing to carry the client for some months without payment, or reduce the payment. The difficulty arises where the debts were consolidated through a finance company, which insists that payments be made on time or re-financed again at high carrying charges."*

2. Legal Aid societies often give similar assistance. In fact, such cases comprised 30% of their work last year. Where a local Legal Aid office does have facilities for giving this help, it will work out arrangements with creditors for extending payments, and sometimes will aid in securing court trusteeships. You can get the address of the local Legal Aid office from the phone book, or your city welfare department, or by writing to National Legal Aid Association, 328 Main St., E., Rochester 4, N. Y.

3. A debt-ridden family can seek court help in staving off creditors, either under Chapter XIII of the federal bankruptcy law, or under state laws establishing debtor trusteeships. Under Chapter XIII or various state laws, a debtor who does not want to go into bankruptcy can apply for protection against wage garnishment or repossession of his property. The court is given exclusive jurisdiction over the debtor and his property. It appoints a trustee to budget the family's needs and turn the excess over to the creditors.

4. This family can try for a loan from a commercial bank or credit union if it belongs to one, and pay off the creditors. They will have to pay the bank or credit union interest fees, of between 7 and 12% but not the 24% or more they would have to pay a small-loan company.

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The Woman's Angle—

GOP Strategists Give A Pat To PAC Family Conferences

By ESTHER MURRAY
CIO-PAC Field Representative

THE WOMEN members and wives of unionists were paid quite a compliment the other day by some of the leaders in the Republican party. It probably wasn't intended as a compliment, however.

MRS. MURRAY

According to a Wall Street Journal report, some of the Republican strategists hope to *"garner the labor vote"* in the coming elections by appealing to the workers' wives rather than the workers themselves.

We are flattered. Women like to be wooed—although we must warn that we are quick to detect phonies and false promises.

But we are glad to learn that these political leaders, whatever their motives, have at last come to realize the importance of our women. This importance is not only based on the fact that there are so many of us—in many parts of the country the number of women who registered to vote this fall exceeds that of men.

THE GREAT political importance of women rests in the fact that all of us feel a growing urge to be of service to our community. Women are discovering a new way to expand their lives, to learn, and to broaden their interests by participating actively in public affairs.

One sure indication of this is the continuing rapid growth of our CIO family participation program now moving along in 19 states.

From its very beginnings this effort to extend our CIO political action program beyond the union hall into the neighborhoods and homes of our members has found fertile ground. *Our women members and wives were eager to move ahead and to give of their time and energy.*

From Nov. 8-11 a training session for CIO Reg. V is scheduled in Atlanta, Ga. Women from Georgia, Alabama, Florida, and South Carolina will participate. This will be followed Nov. 15-18 by a conference for Reg. IV, including Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, and Kentucky, at Asheville, N. C.

MICHIGAN is making plans for a family participation training conference on Jan. 4-5. Later in January, women from Pennsylvania will meet in Philadelphia. Colorado and Utah hope to hold their conferences early in February, Reg. XII, California, Oregon and Washington, will also hold a training conference in February. Texas women plan theirs for some time in March, as do the women in Louisiana.

Art Contest Set For Handicapped

The first National Art Contest for the Handicapped has been launched by government agencies and a private philanthropy, with 22 prizes totaling $3050 for the best paintings entered.

Original paintings by handicapped amateur artists must be submitted before May 1, 1956. Information and entry blanks may be obtained from National Art Contest for the Handicapped, c/o Morris Morgenstern Foundation, 119 W. 57th St., New York, N. Y.

Debt-Pooling Curb Urged In Michigan

A MICHIGAN State Senate investigating committee, after two days of hearings, has recommended to the Legislature that debt-pooling firms be prohibited from garnishment of wages.

The proposed law was urged to control those debt pooling firms—a form of loan agency which undertakes to pool debts and pay them in return for a weekly payment — which have been extracting promissory notes from the debtors for exorbitant service fees.

Then they have been going into court and garnisheeing the debtor's wages to collect the fee —and at the same time failing to work out payment schedules with the creditors.

LEGITIMATE debt pooling firms which perform the services they advertise joined in asking the State to take action against the racketeer.

The Senate committee's hearings uncovered a tie-in between shady debt pool operators and some justices of the peace. One of the latter, Romaine C. Rice of Redford Township, admitted handling some 2000 to 3000 cases a year at fees ranging up to $14.50 each. He was defeated at the last election.

Mrs. Zimand Leaves Child Labor Group

Gertrude Folks Zimand has retired as general secretary of the National Child Labor Committee after 39 years of service. The committee, which seeks to eliminate harmful employment and promote education of children and young people, includes Pres. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers among its trustees.

Chicago Union Eye Center Treats 15,000 Members, Kin

THE CIO and AFL in Chicago have set the pace in the Union Eye Care Center, which has been in operation almost four years and has served more than 15,000 union members and their families.

The center is owned by 76 AFL and CIO unions.

"Our objective was to offer eye care to the large number of people who all too often get the poorest eye care or none at all," said Pres. Thomas J. Burke of the Eye Care Board. He is president of Chicago Janitors Union Local 25.

Statistics show that 79% of the patients examined at the center in its first three years had not previously received good eye care.

Dir. Hank Anderson of the Chicago Joint Board of the CIO Retail & Wholesale Union was one of the original organizers of the center and has served on its board since its inception.

"Our Joint Board is planning a special Eye Care Month this fall," he said. "We plan an intensive eye care education program.

"We are particularly impressed with the fact that such medical conditions as diabetes, hypertension, and even certain types of cancer, as well as purely eye diseases, have been detected at the center—just as they are at other competent hospitals and clinics."

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

The following victories by CIO unions in representation elections have been reported to the Organizing Dept.:

TWO MORE election victories for the CIO Electrical Workers have been reported by Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett. They were: General Instrument, Kitchener, Ont., Canada, and the Cook Ceramics Co., Trenton, N. J.

Assistant Dir. Ed Geiger of the CIO Joint Organizing Committee reports a tremendous victory for the CIO Furniture Workers at the Little Rock Furniture Co., Little Rock, Ark. Rep. Walter Carson of the Furniture Workers was in charge of this campaign, assisted by CIO Rep. Henry B. White.

CIO Reg. Dir. Michael Mann reports a victory for the CIO Newspaper Guild at the Call Printing & Publishing Co., Paterson, N. J., where the workers favored the Guild by an overwhelming vote.

The CIO Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers were victorious in an election at the Archer-Daniels, Midland Co., Ashtabula, O., reports CIO Reg. Dir. George DeNucci.

The CIO Woodworkers conducted a number of important elections recently and came up with the following wins, as reported by Vice Pres. Claude Ballard: Dierks Forrest, Inc., Broken Bow, Okla.; Logger's, Inc., Kooskia, Ida.; Al Clements Lumber Co., Eugene, Ore.; Weyerhauser Logging Div., Aberdeen, Wash.; Dierks Forrest, Inc., Clebit, Okla.; Langlade Veneer, Antigo, Wis.; Ellingson Lumber Co., Klamath Falls, Ore.; Fernflats Logging Co., Tillamook, Ore.; David M. Lea Co., Richmond, Va.; Yawkey-Bissell Hardwood Flooring Corp., White Lake, Wis.

Kohler Gets Strong Plea To Kill Gerrymander Bill

INDIGNANT Wisconsinites of every shade of political belief were appealing to Gov. Kohler (R.) last week to veto the only bill ever passed by any legislature to gerrymander one man out of office.

The measure, whip-lashed through the Senate by wealthy big business contributors to Republican campaign funds, is aimed at unseating Rep. Reuss (D.), of the 5th Dist.

He inched out a victory over ex-Rep. Kersten (R.) in last year's election. Kersten was the most vocal House supporter of Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.).

UNLESS Kohler stands up under terrific big business pressure and vetoes the bill, Democratic territory in the 5th Dist. will be moved into the traditionally Democratic 4th Dist. *Every other gerrymander job recorded in U. S. political history has redistricted whole states.*

State Senate Republicans were far from enthusiastic about the bill. They voted in caucus to kill it, then reversed themselves just before adjournment when William Grede, former president of the National Association of Manufacturers and now State GOP finance chairman, and his business pals turned on the heat.

There would be no campaign funds, they told GOP senators, unless Reuss was jobbed. The party caucus wilted.

STATE CIO Council Pres. Charles M. Schultz and officers of the Milwaukee CIO Council have appealed to Kohler for a veto.

The gerrymander is one more sign that Wisconsin business is running wild. Last spring it was at least partly responsible for passage of the Catlin Act, which curbs union participation in elections.

Through the State Chamber of Commerce it also tried to write a "right to scab" law on the statute books, but the Legislature balked at enacting two such anti-labor laws at the same session.

State and Milwaukee CIO bodies, along with many other groups, also have asked Kohler to veto a bill steamrollered through the Legislature by the real estate lobby which would permit local governing bodies to sell public housing projects to private owners. The measure would wreck public housing in Wisconsin.

San Antonio Has Newest CIO Council

THE NEWEST city CIO council has been formed in San Antonio, Tex., with the chartering of the Bexar County CIO Council, the fifth council in Texas.

VORHIES

The first order of business of the new council in the 300-year-old city is planning an extensive poll tax campaign in the County.

M. A. Vorhies, Communications Workers, was elected Council chairman. Other officers are: Rex B. Ballard, Brewery Workers, vice chairman; Edna Holland, financial secretary-treasurer; Emil T. Dzuik, recording secretary; Caspar Waytaszyk, sergeant-at-arms; W. W. Schultz, I. W. Jenkins and James Rich, trustees.

TWU Asks Action On Plane Crashes

Strict enforcement of Civil Aeronautics Administration regulations to avoid a possible recurrence of the tragic United Airlines crash in Colorado was demanded last week by the Air Transport Div. of the CIO Transport Workers.

Joint Organizing Units Planned By Ship Unions In The South

A PROGRAM for setting up joint organizing committees in Atlantic and Gulf Coasts ports has been undertaken by CIO, AFL and independent maritime unions.

Two such groups have been established at Jacksonville, Fla., and Charleston, S. C., while another was to be formed late last week at New Orleans, La.

The program was spurred by the success of the Duval County Joint Maritime Committee at Jacksonville, which won contracts for a number of CIO, AFL and independent maritime unions after a one-day strike against the Florida Towing Co., operator of two dozen tow boats.

William J. Smith, field assistant to CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe, said that national officers of some of the unions then asked the CIO Organizing Dept. to take the lead in helping to form additional committees.

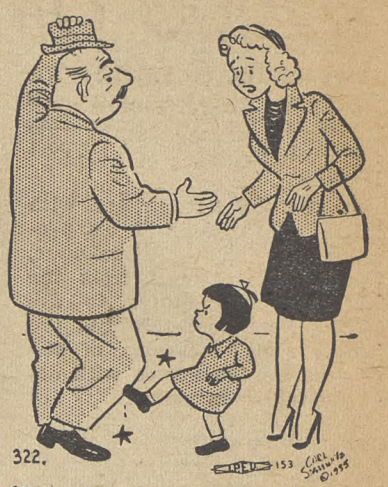
With Smith chairing the meeting, the Greater Charleston Joint Maritime Committee was formed next. M. J. Lencek, port agent of the CIO Maritime Union, was elected temporary chairman. Permanent officers will be elected at a Nov. 15 meeting.

Smith also was to preside at a meeting which was scheduled for Nov. 4 at the CIO Hall at New Orleans. He said that the following unions planned to participate:

CIO: Branches of NMU and the Radio Association, Marine Engineers Local 12, a local of the Steelworkers, which represents some waterfront employes, and Shipbuilding Workers Local 29.

AFL: Masters, Mates and Pilots Branch 5, Seafarers' Intl. Union branch and Teamsters Local 270.

Independent: Locals 854, 1418, 1419 and 1497 (Clerks and Checkers) of the Intl. Longshoremen's Association.



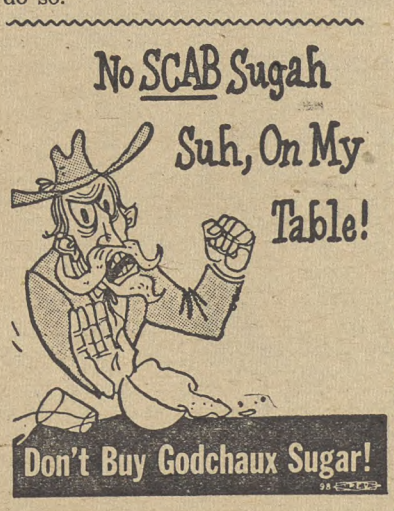
Curran Sends Unity Bid

PRES. Joseph Curran of the CIO Maritime Union last week called for restoration of unity of action among maritime unions, as existed previously in the Conference of American Maritime Unions.

Curran sent a telegram to the heads of the three AFL unions of unlicensed seamen in which he urged "trying to work out together a program for meeting serious economic problems confronting all our members."

The message was sent to Sec.-Treas. Harry Lundeberg of the AFL Sailors Union of the Pacific, Sec.-Treas. Paul Hall, Seafarers Intl. Union, and Pres. Vincent Malone of the Marine Firemen.

Curran also reported to the NMU membership that AFL Pres. George Meany "made it abundantly clear before the Joint Unity Committee, that neither Curran as a vice president of the CIO, nor Harry Lundeberg as head of the Maritime Trades Dept. of the AFL would speak for all the seamen, unless and until they mutually agreed for one or the other to do so."



Local 1124, United Packinghouse Workers of America-CIO, on Strike Against Godchaux Sugar Co., Reserve, La., since April 14, 1955.

UAW Asks Post Office To Check On Kohler

THE CIO Auto Workers last week demanded that the Post Office Dept. reveal "how much of the taxpayers' money was wasted" in flooding the mails with anti-UAW propaganda sent "free" under the congressional frank of Rep. Gwinn (R. N. Y.).

Harvey Kitzman, UAW-CIO regional director in Milwaukee, filed the request with the Post Office after rural mail boxes in Sheboygan County, Wis., were swamped with copies of a lengthy Gwinn speech denouncing Kohler Co. strikers.

Gwinn entered the speech in the Congressional Record, Gwinn's Committee for Constitutional Government reprinted the speech, and Gwinn's frank was then used in mailing the documents broadside.

"IF THE COMMITTEE for Constitutional Government, or any of their slaveys, want to send out misleading information, that is their privilege," Kitzman said.

"If the Kohler Co. wants to heed the advice of America's lunatic fringe, which is constantly provoking discord between management and labor, that is the company's business—and to our way of thinking, mighty poor business.

"I see no reason why every taxpayer should have to foot the bill and be penalized just because the Kohler Co. is trying to bust our union."

The UAW-CIO local has been on strike at Kohler Co. since April 1954.

GWINN has had close connections with the Committee for Constitutional Government and more recently has been trying to drum up support for a new right-wing "front" group advocating drastic amendment of the Constitution.

Gwinn's propaganda "is so full of mistakes that the people of Sheboygan County won't be fooled," Kitzman said.

"But even if the company can't afford to send out" its own propaganda, he declared, "that still is no excuse for digging into the U. S. Treasury" to finance it.

25c Hike Won At Canadian Plant

A 25c hourly wage increase retroactive to July 1 has been won by CIO Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Local 16-664 at Western Chemicals, Ltd., Duvernay, Alta., Can.

Other major gains included seniority with the right of appeal, and a complete contributory hospitalization, surgical, sick benefits and life insurance plan.

New Top Officers Named By Colorado CIO Council

A DEMAND that candidates for public office state their platforms before party conventions and stick to them after election highlighted a series of resolutions passed at the recent 17th constitutional convention of the Colorado CIO Council.

More than 100 delegates from 46 local unions in all parts of the State attended the two-day session, which was held in Colorado Springs. The Council represents nearly 20,000 CIO members.

In another resolution, the delegates called for increased political action and community participation, but rejected a constitutional amendment to increase the per capita tax from 8c to 10c, with the added 2c earmarked for political purposes.

Other resolutions denounced right to scab laws, urged a $1 an hour minimum wage for Colorado, created a Council Legislative Committee, and made paid employes of national and international unions eligible to hold paid State Council offices.

Lloyd H. Bryant, CIO Steelworkers Local 2102, Pueblo, was elected to a two-year term as president in a contest with T. Ralph Stuart, CIO Communications Workers Local 8402, also of Pueblo. He succeeds Wayne G. Price, a member of his own local, who did not seek reelection after serving two terms.

R. G. Anderson, CIO Rubber Workers Local 154, Denver, was named secretary-treasurer over William Butler, a member of the same local who held the post for the last five years.

Ike's Backing of Benson Fails To Halt Protests Against Farm Policy Squeeze

THE TOURING Senate Agriculture Committee last week gathered more evidence of widespread farmer's revolt against Agriculture Sec. Benson's "flexible" price support policies.

As Benson left Denver with lavish endorsement of his program from Pres. Eisenhower, rank-and-file farmers from the North Central States to the Pacific Northwest thronged the "grass roots" hearings of the Agriculture Committee with demands for a new policy.

The Administration fought a vigorous rear-guard action in defense of Benson. Eisenhower's statement repudiated any return to "old policies that have failed to meet the (farm) problem in the past."

A ranking pro-Eisenhower member of the Agricultural Committee, Sen. Thye (R. Minn.), termed the Benson program a *"planned economic squeeze"* on farmers, a program to induce only *"the survival of the fittest, and the man with limited capital goes out of business."*

The Meat Of The Matter—

Farm prices skidded lower last month, the Agriculture Dept. announced, and the farmers' share of the consumers' dollar dropped again, with a further decrease anticipated next year.

For the month ended Oct. 15, farm income from crops averaged only 82% of the declared fair parity price. This was 2% below average price levels in September and 5% below average prices in October 1954, when income stood at 87% of parity.

Farmers got 43c out of the consumers' dollar in 1954 but are getting 41c this year, and will get only 40c next year, the Agriculture Dept. stated. Processing costs continue to climb, and less than half the decline in farm prices has been passed on to consumers, whose retail food prices have dropped only 1% since 1954.

Agriculture Sec. Benson has not yet accepted CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther's invitation to join in asking a full congressional inquiry into wages, profits and prices, which might help shed light on the present cost-price squeeze on farmers.

Grass roots witnesses lined up almost overwhelmingly in telling the Agriculture Committee that one or several of the following proposals should be adopted:

- Repeal of the Benson "flexible" sliding-scale price supports, under which wheat supports were dropped 90% to 82.5% of parity this year and to 76% for 1956.
- A two-price system for major staple crops such as wheat and rice, with full parity government price supports for the portion used domestically as human food and sales of the remainder at whatever it would bring.
- Production payments (Brannan Plan) to protect the income of farmers on perishables such as milk, beef cattle, chickens. Products would sell for whatever they would bring, the farmer would be reimbursed by direct cash payments to raise his income to parity levels.
- Government payments to farmers for leased land taken out of production and planted to soil building or cover crops.

There was general agreement among farmers, farm organizations and Senate committee members that the committee should draft a "new" farm bill for action in the next session of Congress.

The House last spring passed a bill repealing Benson's "flexible" supports, but the Senate committee bill seems likely to be broader in scope.

THE EISENHOWER statement from Denver carried an implication of a White House veto for any measure overturning Benson's program, but the pressure on Republican members of Congress was intense.

A typical "grass roots" witness before the Senate Committee, Jack L. Smith of Gilliam County, Ore., denounced the Benson theory that lower prices induce farmers to cut production. *"If anything,"* said Smith, *"farmers increase production when prices are lower so as to maintain total income."*

Ben Johnson, chairman of the Agricultural Producers Association of Utah, Idaho and Montana, said Benson's "flexible" support plan "is tailormade for the benefit of processors and brokers. It is like a bank loan, you can get it when you don't need it."

Sen. Morse (D. Ore.) told the Senate committee that Benson and the Adminstration "do not intend to remedy" the faults of their program.

Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) promised a new program for "income supports," particularly for the benefit of small farmers.

House Speaker Rayburn (D. Tex.) told an Oklahoma City audience that the Administration *"has a lot to account for, and one of the things is Benson."*

"Wouldn't You Say You Favor Some Kinds of Rigid Support?"

CIO Report Says—

Farm Price Decline Is 'Unhealthy' Warning

THE FARM situation "still looks bad" and is one of the "unhealthy economic developments" on which current economic activity is based, according to the current Economic Newsletter of the CIO Dept. of Education & Research.

It pointed out that parity—the ratio between the prices farmers receive and the prices they pay—went up only one point in September after hitting a 15-year low of 84 in August; it remains three points below September 1954 and eight points below September 1953.

In addition, the Newsletter said, farm income in the third quarter was $10.5 billion, 10% below last year, 33% below 1951 and the lowest rate since World War II.

"Mortgage debt is way up; consumer debt is very high; and inventories have increased substantially," the publication said in support of its contention that the country's economic health isn't what it should be.

"IF THESE THREE factors do not continue to rise in the next year, the economy will lose the major force behind the upturn of the last nine months. Tightening credit terms for consumers and corporations and new home buyers will have an effect on the economy . . . Employment in manufacturing, mining and construction still lags behind two years ago."

Gross National Product: The value of goods and services hit a new all-time high in the third quarter — $392 billion, up 9% from last year's low point.

Employment: Reached 64.7 million in September. Non-farm employment was up from September 1953 by 100,000 according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1.3 million according to the Census Bureau. ("We still question the validity of the Census Bureau's figures.") Manufacturing employment at 16.9 million was still 600,000 below September 1953, mining and construction employment 100,000 less.

Unemployment: Down 100,000 from August to 2.1 million in September — one million below September 1954 but still 800,000 more than September 1953.

"The upturn of the past year has not been enough to reduce unemployment to the levels of two years ago," the Newsletter said. "There are still 1.7 million people working part time who would take full time jobs if they were available."

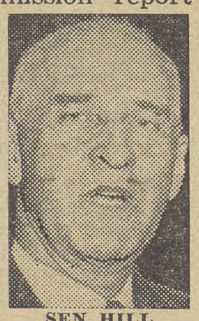
Industrial Production: Fewer workers are still turning out more goods. The index rose one point to 141 between August and September—up 5% in the past two years while manufacturing employment has dropped 3%.

Corporate Profits: Third quarter figures not available, but in second quarter rose to $43 billion (before taxes) and the rise has continued. In the past year, profits before taxes have risen 30%, profits after taxes 26%, total pay for employes 8%.

Working Capital: For all U. S. corporations, increased $2.5 billion to a record $100.6 billion during the second quarter.

Hill Raps Hoover's 'Biased' Power Plan, Urges Rejection

AN APPEAL to Congress and the public to reject the Hoover Commission report on water resources and power on the ground that it shows "bias and prejudice" was made last week by Sen. Hill (D. Ala.).



SEN. HILL

Co-author of Tennessee Valley Authority legislation, Hill told a special House subcommittee holding hearings on the recommendations that former Pres. Hoover once vetoed a bill for the Muscle Shoals, Ala., public power development, and "is unpersuaded still although the record of TVA belies his fears."

THE HEARING was held in Muscle Shoals. The report is based on "misleading data and unsupported dogma," Hill charged, and ignores "the magnificent record of 20 years" of TVA. It makes a "dogmatic assertion," he continued, that public power projects are " 'socially undesirable.' "

"The commission would require TVA to meet the needs of its consumers by the purchase of power from steam plants to be constructed by private companies outside the region," he went on.

"This is a portion of the Wenzell plan, developed by Adolphe Wenzell, long time vice president of the First Boston Corp. and sometime consultant of the Bureau of the Budget, for the destruction of TVA. This is, in part, the Dixon-Yates proposal."

Testimony that a Budget Bureau official suggested private utilities be given power generating rights to speed action on a proposed lower Cumberland River dam was given by former State Sen. Charles M. Everhart during an earlier hearing in Nashville, Tenn.

'Driving A Wedge Won't End Misery'

"NEITHER THE FARM MISERY nor the Republicans' political misery is going to be cured by trying to drive a wedge between city and farm people," Adlai E. Stevenson told a Minnesota Democratic-Farmer-Labor rally last week.

STEVENSON

The former presidential candidate obviously was referring to a recent New Orleans speech by Agriculture Sec. Benson in which the Eisenhower Cabinet member attempted to blame the economic troubles of farmers on the wages of city workers.

In order to get something done about farm problems, Stevenson said, *"You first have to want to do something about it."*

From the Republicans, he said, "I have thought I heard an echo of Calvin Coolidge: 'Farmers have never made much money. I don't believe we can do much about it.' "

Speaking in Duluth, Stevenson again endorsed a return to 90% parity price supports in place of the Benson "flexible" support levels. The 90% program is not the *"only answer"* to the economic difficulties of farmers, he acknowledged, *"but it is a better program than sliding supports that slide only one way."*

More than a year earlier, he said, he had warned that flexible supports would not automatically reduce surpluses, but would "merely hurt the farmer some more." Now "the farmer has been hurt plenty, and production is not down but up," he stated.

"We need an arsenal of weapons which can be used as changing conditions require in meeting farmers' problems," he said.

In the case of perishable crops, Stevenson said, "production payments or compensatory payments" may prove "more effective and more economical than price supports."

He saw "great possibilities" in the "long-discussed land rental, soil bank and conservation programs to take land out of uneconomic production" without ruining the individual farmer.

Half-Billion Set For Tax Bonanza

Another half-billion dollars has been added to the "tax bonanza" total. The Office of Defense Mobilization announced approval of 55 new certificates of rapid tax write-offs totaling $507,156,125.

Among the larger certificates was one to Pacific Gas & Electric Co. for $40 million in power generating facilities in California.

Give a Buck to PAC

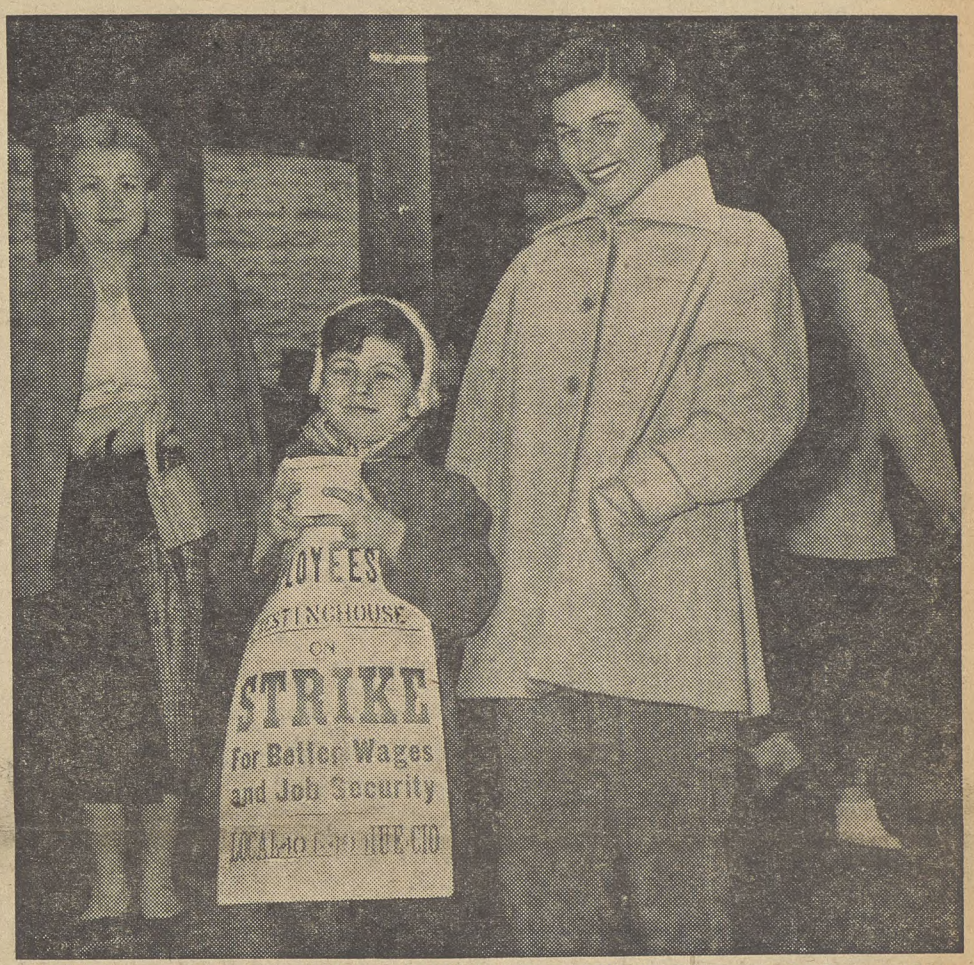
The CIO News

Official Weekly Publication, Congress of Industrial Organizations

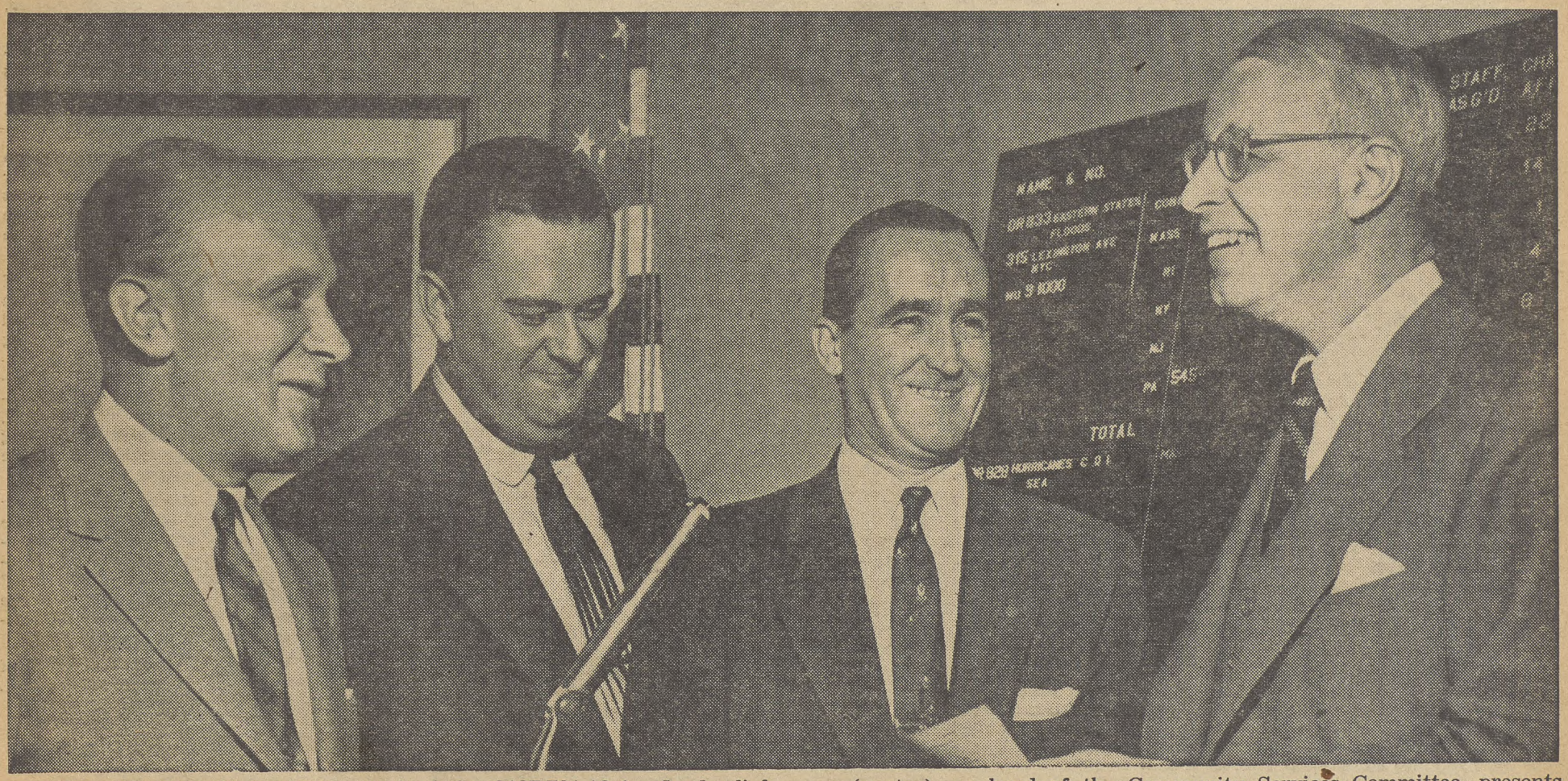
Washington, D. C., November 14, 1955 — 82 — Vol. 18, No. 46

Carey Hits Westinghouse Stand

—See Page 3



TWO KINDS OF HELP—The 55,000 members of the CIO Electrical Workers on strike in 29 Westinghouse plants throughout the country got increasing support last week. At left: Pres. David J. McDonald (right) of the CIO Steelworkers gives a check for $20,000 to IUE-CIO Pres. James B. Carey as the late CIO and USWA Pres. Philip Murray looks on from photo in CIO headquarters. Right: Sharon Andrews (center) joins her mother, Mrs. Margie Andrews, and Mrs. Sophie Chapas (left) at outdoor strike kitchen of Locals 401 and 449, Metuchen, N. J. **(Story on Page 3.)**



$500,000 FOR FLOOD RELIEF—A check for $187,721.16 for flood relief was presented by CIO to the American Red Cross last week, raising to nearly $500,000 the total contributed by CIO unions and members to aid disaster victims. Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the CIO Communications Workers (center), as head of the Community Services Committee, presents check to Red Cross Pres. Ellsworth Bunker. At left are CIO-CSC Dir. Leo Perlis and James C. Gildea, representing CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey. Part of the gift will be used to buy mobile canteens. **(Story on Page 3.)**

Demos Cheer Victories In 'Off-Year' Elections

DEMOCRATS scored widespread gains last week in off-year local and state elections ranging from New England across most of the country.

In Indiana and Connecticut, cities and smaller towns swept Republican municipal administrations out of office and replaced them with Democrats.

In Philadelphia, Democrat Richardson Dilworth overwhelmed Republican Thacher Longstreth, self-proclaimed Eisenhower supporter, in the race for mayor to solidify liberal Democrat control of a city until recently held for decades by a notoriously corrupt GOP machine.

IN OHIO, labor suffered a defeat when the voters rejected a referendum proposal to improve the State unemployment system. The vote did not, however, invalidate GAW contract clauses previously negotiated by CIO unions.

Paul M. Butler, Democratic national chairman, claimed the Nov. 8 voting showed that "the three-year trend toward the Democrats is still stronger and is apparently getting stronger."

Butler showed reporters newspaper advertisements from Pennsylvania and other states to support his claim that the GOP had called for Republican votes to *"back up"* Eisenhower.

INDIANA: Democrats captured control of 73 of the State's 105 cities for their greatest triumph in off-year elections. Republican administrations were turned out of office in 48 cities, including Indianapolis and 16 of the other 20 biggest population centers.

Cheering to the State CIO were Democratic triumphs in New Castle and Richmond, where GOP administrations were swept out despite frantic Republican propaganda against organized labor.

Democrat Sidney E. Baker won a smashing victory in New Castle, where eight persons were shot Oct. 5 by supervisors and scabs firing from inside the struck Perfect Circle Corp. Associates of incumbent Republican Mayor McCormack acknowledged that he lost the election when he invited GOP Gov. George N. Craig to send the National Guard to overawe striking CIO Auto Workers.

CONNECTICUT: Democrats won five of six of the two-party elections in the bigger cities.

NEW JERSEY: Democrats picked up three State Senate seats from the Republicans but failed in their attempt to wrest control of the lower house of the Legislature.

PENNSYLVANIA: Dilworth's victory confirmed Democratic control of the nation's third largest city after an admittedly able administration by Mayor Joseph Clark, incumbent. Longstreth, the GOP nominee, was personally approved by Eisenhower and partially repudiated old-line Republican ward bosses, but failed to win the independent vote.

—Belland in The CWA News
"This I Don't Need!"

MICHIGAN: In the sole election involving Congress, John Dingell, Jr., won Democratic nomination for the 15th Dist. seat long held by his late father. He will face Republican Thomas E. Brennan in a Dec. 13 special election.

NEW YORK: Election day was bad for many "ins," good for the "outs." Democrats took eight upstate cities from the Republicans, lost six other cities to the GOP, but cut down the normally heavy Republican pluralities.

VIRGINIA: Most significant election was defeat of pro-segregationist forces in a bitter fight for control of the school board and county board in heavily populated Arlington County, near Washington. Liberal elements retained control of the schools they began expanding and improving in 1947.

CALIFORNIA: Democrats failed, in a "nonpartisan" election, to turn out Republicans who have held "nonpartisan" control of San Francisco for years. One special election for the State Senate went to Democrats, giving them their biggest delegation in 17 years.

KENTUCKY: Democrat A. B. Chandler won the governorship from Republican Edwin Denney. Dixiecrat Chandler won the Democratic nomination after a bitter primary campaign. The State CIO-PAC declined to endorse either candidate.

SEN. KNOWLAND (R., Calif.) last week stepped up the GOP's organized campaign against political activities by union members by denouncing what he called labor's attempt to "capture" the Democratic party.

CIO-PAC Dir. Jack Kroll promptly ridiculed Knowland's attack as an echo of recent anti-labor pronouncements by Sen. Goldwater (R., Ariz.), chairman of the Senate GOP Campaign Committee, who claimed he spied a "conspiracy of national proportions" in union political education and activity.

"I know of no labor leaders interested in taking over the government or the Democratic party in 1956, 1958, 1960 or any time thereafter," Kroll said.

"We have repeatedly said our only interest is to inform our members of the issues which affect their lives and of the records of the candidates who seek their votes."

Knowland issued his anti-union blast in a speech to the U. S. Savings and Loan League convention in Miami, Fla., where AFL Hotel & Restaurant Workers are on strike against luxury hotels for decent wages and a union contract.

THE CALIFORNIA Senator, who is GOP Senate leader and an avowed candidate for the Republican presidential nomination if Eisenhower does not run again, told the loan-agency delegates that there were "some in the ranks of the new labor combine" who visualize "taking over" the Democratic party.

He charged that such a "taking over" already had occurred in Michigan, where union members helped defeat the anti-labor Republican Sen. Ferguson last year and have helped elect Democratic Gov. Williams three times.

A PAINED PROTEST against the Knowland-Goldwater tactics came from one Republican, Gov. McKeldin of Maryland, who said, "I have seen nothing to substantiate statements" that unions are planning an "extensive anti-Republican campaign."

"I think such an attempt to create a straw man would be very poor strategy for any party," McKeldin added.

Knowland, who fears the votes of workers, in 1947 voted for the Taft-Hartley bill and has voted against substantive amendments.

Remember The Kohler Kids—

Bravest Youngsters Await CIO Santas

"THE BRAVEST youngsters in Wisconsin" are looking to you for a Merry Christmas. That's the way the Wisconsin CIO Council put it in an appeal to CIO members to supply new toys for the 4000 children—like those at left—of CIO Auto Workers who have been on strike for 20 months at the Kohler plumbing fixtures plant at Sheboygan, Wis.

All those long months the UAW-CIO members have been on the picket line in an effort to win a decent contract providing wages like those paid by other firms in the industry with UAW agreements.

These wages would enable them to buy their children the things other youngsters have—such as toys for Christmas. The Wisconsin CIO Council appeal, issued by Pres. Charles Schultz and Sec.-Treas. Ross Baum, said:

"It's the Christian duty of every CIO member in the State to see that the Kohler strike families have a good Christmas. We can make their Christmas a happy time by collecting or buying new toys."

The two Council leaders emphasized that 4000 new toys, none weighing more than five pounds, are needed to supply the children of all strikers. For the convenience of CIO members, the Council has rented a storeroom at Council headquarters, 704 West Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, where the gifts may be sent.

Concluding their appeal, Schultz and Baum said:

"The Kohler strikers are the bravest folks in Wisconsin and the bravest are the youngsters who have skimped so their daddies could win a decent American contract.

"There is no finer Christmas present we can give in 1955 than shiny, new toys to put under the Christmas trees near the picket line in Sheboygan."

Meany Sees PAC Role Expanded With Merger

THE MERGED AFL and CIO will use "every method legally available to us as citizens" to win elections and influence legislation, according to AFL Pres. George Meany, who will head the combined organization.

The new U. S. labor center "will not subjugate itself to any political party," he said, but will endorse "liberal and progressive candidates from all parties."

The area in which united labor will work will include federal programs for highway construction, aid to education and low cost housing, he said.

"Such projects command almost universal support," he went on, "yet penny-pinching and shortsighted governmental policies have thus far delayed or sidetracked any concerted, national program of action."

MEANY SAID the merged organization will place the records of all candidates for office before the workers, and will urge all citizens to register and vote.

"The scene of battle is no longer the company plant or picket line," he maintained. "It has moved into the legislative halls of Congress and the state legislatures."

The AFL president predicted that the unification of 15 million workers in one federation would be a major factor in combating unemployment threatened by automation. The increased production that alone can solve the unemployment problem, he said, necessitates sufficient purchasing power to buy and consume the products that are made.

Meany also predicted, after merger, "a much broader role for labor in the community service field" and "broadening of activities in defense of freedom," including opposition to the spread of communism throughout the free world.

He spoke at the dedication of the new headquarters of the AFL Teamsters in Washington.

2 CIOers Win City Council Posts

Harry Norwitch, an official of the CIO Clothing Workers Joint Board, was reelected a member of the Philadelphia city council.

Mary Francis, director of the Philip Murray Riley Hospital Research Fund, rolled up a 10,000 plurality to be elected a Democratic member of the council in Indianapolis, Ind.

'Scare Drive' Kills Jobless Pay Bill

A REFERENDUM proposal to improve and "humanize" the Ohio State unemployment compensation system was turned down by the State's voters Nov. 8.

What the CIO Auto Workers termed an "unholy alliance of employer groups and paid lobbyists" waged a tremendous propaganda campaign to scare voters into defeating the proposal.

Guaranteed wage benefits under General Motors and Ford contracts, the UAW-CIO pointed out, were not endangered by the referendum results.

Contracts require approval of supplementary unemployment pay by states containing two thirds of GM and Ford workers. The UAW-CIO emphasized that such approval has been obtained in states where more than 60% of the workers are employed, and that an alternative plan can be used in Ohio if local officials refuse a parallel interpretation of law.

Failure of the proposal for a better jobless pay system, the Auto Workers said, will benefit only "the selfish groups" that waged an expensive campaign against it. Those who suffer will be *"workers who become unemployed, the retail merchant, the farmer and all businessmen who depend on workers' trade."*

Out-of-state corporations—including General Motors and Ford—funneled funds into Ohio to finance the Ohio Information Committee in the fight on the referendum proposal.

The Wall Street Journal reported that a GM spokesman declined to explain the corporation's opposition to the plan, but quoted a Ford official as saying, cryptically, "We oppose the joint referendum because we object to it as a package."

Other corporations which helped pour an estimated $400,000 into the propaganda campaign to fight off the improved Ohio jobless pay law included: U. S. Steel Corp., Sears, Roebuck & Co., Montgomery Ward & Co., Swift & Co., General Electric Co. and Pure Oil Co.

CIO on ABC
Monday thru Friday
John W. Vandercook
AND THE NEWS

Carey Hits Westinghouse Anti-Union Stand

By GERVASE N. LOVE

UNLIMITED power over union members is the real aim of the strikebound Westinghouse Electric Corp. in demanding a five year contract, Pres. James B. Carey of the CIO Electrical Workers charged last week.

About 55,000 IUE-CIO members have been on strike since Oct. 16 at Westinghouse plants throughout the country in defense of their present two year contract, which still has a year to run, and in support of demands for wage increases and ground rules for time studies of day workers.

The company, insisting on a five year agreement although the present contract is open only on wages and time studies, is not concerned about strikes in the period its proposed pact would cover, Carey maintained on a TV broadcast in Pittsburgh.

"It wants a contract which would tie the union down for five years," he said, "while the company has a practically unrestricted right to slash earnings by increasing workloads without giving employes compensation for such increased production."

Carey, who is CIO secretary-treasurer, made it clear in his broadcast that the IUE-CIO has never objected to new methods.

However, he went on, it feels that when a worker has to work harder and produce more, he should be paid more.

"You will find this hard to believe," he went on, "but it is true that Westinghouse has, in the past, always refused to include in its contract a procedure for the arbitration of grievances.

"There is not another large organized employer in the country that has not had such a procedure. But when Westinghouse workers have an unresolved grievance, the company's answer is 'Strike if you don't like it.'

"The employes often had no choice but to strike locally.

"This attitude obviously gives the lie to the company's claim that it was interested in labor stability as the reason for a five year contract."

The strikers' lines remained firm despite a costly, nationwide high-pressure publicity campaign based on misrepresentation and aimed at breaking down their morale and getting them back to work.

The company utilized radio and television facilities and newspaper advertising — frequently several ads in the same issue of a paper—in most of the communities where it would be operating if it were not for the strike.

In addition, it sent thousands of letters to striking employes shamelessly extolling its contract proposal and vainly attempting to meet IUE-CIO contentions that it yields far less than the General Electric settlement.

In many places, foremen were teamed up and assigned to visit strikers in their homes in efforts to persuade them—and their wives—to desert the union.

The walkout is getting widespread support from other unions. The CIO Steelworkers donated $20,000 to the strike fund, as the CIO Auto Workers had done earlier. A message of support came from AFL Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William Schnitzler.

UAW-CIO Local 324, which spent nine weeks on the picket line last summer before winning a fair settlement at Westinghouse's Kansas City, Mo., jet engine plant, also sent encouragement and fraternal greetings.

"We are certain the IUE-CIO will emerge victorious from its present struggle with the corporation," said a wire signed by Pres. Frank Tucker.

The union came up with a paraphrase of the company's slogan, *"You CAN'T be sure if it's Westinghouse,"* that had management negotiators—for want of a better word—screaming.

The union made it clear the battle cry was not directed against the company's products, but at its lack of integrity in refusing to honor the two-year contract it signed last year and demanding that it be junked in favor of a five-year agreement with the benefits misrepresented.

THE CHOW LINE—Packages of surplus food are distributed to Westinghouse strikers, members of CIO Electrical Workers Local 617 in Sharon, Pa. Support from CIO unions will help keep the Westinghouse strike line strong.

New Sessions

After a complaint by the CIO Electrical Workers that Westinghouse negotiators insisted on keeping "bankers' hours" during bargaining sessions, Federal Conciliator John R. Murray persuaded both sides to agree to a moratorium on all publicity statements and to begin meeting on a seven day a week basis in New York City on Nov. 14.

92,000 In CWA Gain Wage Boosts

THE END of 1955 collective bargaining between the CIO Communications Workers and units of the Bell System was in sight last week as six additional settlements covering some 92,000 telephone workers were reached.

The latest in the series of agreements raised to about 243,000 the number of Bell System employes protected by new contracts.

Only four additional negotiations to be completed—American Telephone & Telegraph Long Lines, Mountain States, and the Virginia and West Virginia sectors of Chesapeake & Potomac.

THE NEGOTIATIONS concluded last week covered Southwestern Bell, with 50,606 employes in the bargaining unit; New Jersey Bell, 10,800 workers, three units of Pacific Telephone & Telegraph—Southern California with 10,460 workers, Oregon with 5000 and Washington-Idaho with 7285—and Chesapeake & Potomac of the District of Columbia.

The Southwestern Bell settlement — covering CWA's largest bargaining unit — provided for basic wage increases ranging from $2 to $5 a week and averaging 10.98c an hour for plant workers, 6.42c in traffic. In addition, there was a series of fringe benefit improvements with a total estimated annual value of $579,500.

At New Jersey Bell the basic pay hikes ranged from $2 to $2.50 a week. Several cities were reclassified upward, vacation and seniority provisions were improved, and burial expense was increased from $250 to $500.

THE PACIFIC Tel. & Tel. settlements followed the same general pattern and were basically the same as the earlier agreement covering Northern California and Nevada workers.

Basic pay raises were $2 to $4.50 a week. Many town and jobs in all three areas were reclassified upward, and other contract provisions were improved.

The pact with the D. C. sector of Chesapeake & Potomac brought increases ranging from $2.50 to $4.50 a week for 6600 workers.

27c Package Ends Maytag Walkout

The 57-day strike of some 3000 members of CIO Auto Workers Local 997 at plants of the Maytag Washing Machine Co. in Newton and Hampton, Ia., ended last week with ratification of a one-year agreement calling for a 27.5c an hour package increase, including a pension plan.

CIO Raises $500,000 For Disaster Relief

NEARLY $500,000 has been raised by the CIO, its affiliated unions and its members for relief of victims of hurricane-borne floods in the northeastern states.

The half-million dollar mark was approached last week when a check for $187,721.16 was presented to the American Red Cross at a ceremony in Washington. Previously, CIO affiliates had contributed more than $300,000 to the Red Cross for the flood sufferers.

The latest gift will be used in part, at CIO suggestion, to purchase four large mobile canteens for use in emergencies. One will be stationed in each Red Cross administrative headquarters — Alexandria, Va.; Atlanta, Ga.; St. Louis and San Francisco.

THE PRESENTATION was made by Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the CIO Communications Workers in his capacity as chairman of the CIO Community Services Committee. He was accompanied by Nat. Dir. Leo Perlis of the CIO-CSC and James C. Gildea, assistant to CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, who also was secretary-treasurer of the CIO Flood Relief Committee.

"It is with a great deal of personal pleasure, and I know a great deal of organizational pleasure, that I present this check in recognition of the Red Cross' fine, outstanding work in the recent floods," Beirne told Red Cross Pres. Ellsworth Bunker.

"It is not the end of donations from the members and organizations that constitute the CIO. As others come in, they will be forwarded to you."

Bunker replied that the gift would be "most valuable" in bringing relief to the disaster victims. He was warm in his praise of the "outstanding job" the CIO-CSC and Perlis did at the time.

"There have been many gifts for the flood victims, including some from other parts of the world," he added. *"But it is especially gratifying to see the generous response of the CIO, through your committee. This is the latest in a long series of gifts, and we are extremely gratified at this expression of confidence in the Red Cross."*

Murray Memorial Mass Attended By CIO, AFL Leaders

THE THIRD ANNUAL memorial mass for the repose of the soul of the late Philip Murray, president of the CIO and of the Steelworkers, was said in St. Patrick's Church, Washington, last week at the request of the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation.

Very Rev. Msgr. George G. Higgins, director of the Social Action Dept. of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, was the celebrant.

AFL Pres. George Meany joined many officers and staff members of the CIO and affiliated unions in paying tribute to the memory of the late CIO leader.

Big Industry Profits, Dividends Set New Records

THE BREATH-taking earnings and dividend payments of American industry continued their incredible pile-up during the third quarter of 1955 and were heading for even more spectacular heights in the last three months.

The Wall Street Journal's quarterly compilation of profits shows that 428 companies, arbitrarily divided into 24 industrial groupings, boosted profits from $1615 million in the first nine months of 1954 to $2169 million this year—a hike of 34.3%.

The 369 industrial firms, taken separately, did a little better. Their take went up 35.5%, from $1433 million last year to $1937 million in 1955.

At the same time the Commerce Dept. made public some out-of-this-world figures on dividend payments.

After rising 5% in the first quarter over last year and 11% in the second quarter, they went up 13% in the third three-month period.

The nine-month totals were $7052 million in 1955 and $6436 million last year, an increase of 9.5%. September payments were even more sensational, the department's figures show. They increased 17.5% over September 1955, from $1266 million last year to $1488 million.

Indications that the profit boom will be even louder in the last quarter include the following:

General Motors declared a year end dividend of $1 per share of its new stock, which was split three-for-one on Sept. 23. On a comparable basis, each shareholder will receive $2.15 in 1955 as against $1.66 last year.

Chrysler announced nine-month earnings of $70.6 million, or $8.11 a share, compared to $3.7 million or 43c a share last year. It declared an extra dividend of $1 in addition to the quarterly 75c. Sales in this comeback year increased 76% in the first three quarters, the company said.

New Jersey Standard directors voted a fourth quarter dividend of $1.50 a share, 25c more than in each of the earlier three quarters, and announced a stockholders' vote on Jan. 30 on a proposal to split shares on a three-for-one basis. The last split was two-for-one on June 12, 1951.

Goodyear reported reaching the $1 billion mark in nine-month sales for the first time and said net earnings in the same period soared by 37.3%. The net take was $43.6 million, or $4.32 a share, compared to $31.7, or $2.94 a share, last year.

From Weeks To Benson

Isn't it about time for Labor Sec. Mitchell to do something forceful about the anti-union propaganda spouted repeatedly by Agriculture Sec. Benson?

When Benson made his first comment blaming city workers for the cost-price squeeze on farmers, Mitchell admitted that the speech had not been cleared with him for policy. He mildly pointed out that the stable cost-of-living index proved that 1954 wage rises had been "absorbed" by industry. He said it was *"too early"* for anyone —including Benson—to say that 1955 wage rises could not be absorbed.

Benson is obviously an economic ignoramus in the field of wages. He doesn't know how pay increases seldom catch up with higher productivity, how gouging price policies rather than wages are the cause of higher costs to farmers.

But Benson is a Cabinet officer and his latest sarcastic attack on workers' wages and CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther suggests he intends to continue to try to drive wedges between workers and farmers.

People use to think, with justice, that Commerce Sec. Weeks meddled too much in labor policy. Now it's Benson. His transparent effort to divert the wrath of farmers should be intolerable to Mitchell, who has waited a long, long time to take the risks necessary to show himself master of policy in his own field and Cabinet post.

A Buck For PAC

There wasn't any Democratic landslide in the off-year local elections Nov. 8, but there were significant shifts toward Democrats in many states and cities.

GOP National Chairman Hall naturally put up a brave front and argued that the results indicated no *"trend"* whatever. He might have whistled more cheerily in the wind had the Indiana returns—historically something of a pattern-maker—showed less disastrous Republican defeats and fewer substantial Democratic victories.

One thing is clear: 1955 state and municipal elections don't guarantee election of a liberal President and liberal Congress in 1956. *A lot of hard work and a great many dollars for political action are needed—beginning now.*

Blows To Segregation

The Supreme Court's decisions outlawing racial segregation of public parks, beaches and golf courses were a natural extension of its 1954 judgment unanimously outlawing so-called "separate but equal" public schools.

A Virginia Supreme Court decision threw at least a temporary roadblock before Southern states threatening to "abolish" public schools by using taxpayers' funds to support segregated *"private"* schools. The Virginia court suggested the State constitution would have to be changed before this would be legal.

The real question is whether the federal courts would tolerate such a subterfuge as a method of evading a clear prohibition against support of segregation. State constitutions as well as state laws are void when they conflict with the federal Constitution.

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Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Let's Give 'Em A Hand!

In Other Words—

Why Our Schools Need Federal Aid

A labor point of view on federal aid to education—timely in view of the White House Conference on Education the week of Nov. 28—was given by Pres. Louis Hollander of the New York State CIO Council, a Cornell University trustee, at the recent New York State White House Conference on Education. Some excerpts are printed below.

By LOUIS HOLLANDER

OBJECTORS to federal assistance for public education always conjure up and expand on the danger of federal control. American labor has consistently stood in opposition to any possible federal enroachment on states' rights and will continue to do so.

HOLLANDER

But it must be understood that when the federal government exercises its constitutional power to fulfill its responsibilities to the people, it does not automatically mean that the exercise of this power is an enroachment upon the rights of states. The federal land grant not only did not result in federal control of public schools, but played a significant role in establishing our unique system of public education.

We have shining examples of federal aid for programs such as highways, hospitals, health, emergency relief, which have not resulted in control. The federal government has assumed responsibility for supplying support to farm prices, subsidies to business, support for newspapers and publications.

It is, therefore, pure perversion to hold that the federal government owes a responsibility to a cow or a pig or a newspaper or a road, and at the same time to deny this prerogative to America's children.

We have a national emergency in education today, an emergency as real as any other disaster that has ever hit the nation. Our government did not hesitate to act when a hurricane or flood created a national emergency. *Why then should it hesitate when we are facing a problem in education which may, if allowed to continue, do more damage than a combination of all the national disasters that ever befell us?*

The measure of a government is whether it lives up to its responsibilities or whether it is trying to shunt them off. Our state and local governments have failed by their own initiative and under their own powers to provide educational services and facilities which the people demanded, and so our federal government must step in and give the leadership in meeting the public need.

This, however, does not mean that local and state responsibility should be replaced by federal responsibility, or that federal aid for education should open the door for federal control or supervision.

On the contrary, what labor is advocating is a cooperative program, financially and otherwise, that would involve the three levels of government, the major control and management at the local level, some overall control from the state level, and no control from the federal level but substantial federal help.

A Program With Safeguards

The only effective way this can be accomplished is by the application of a generous grant-in-aid program under which the federal government will supply sufficient funds to meet the emergency, while the states and local authorities continue to exercise control over the administration of these funds.

Federal grants-in-aid should observe these principles:

1. A floor of support should be put under all education. It should be impossible for any child to live in a community where there is not enough money to educate him.
2. There should be assurance against federal interference.
3. The program should not be construed as relieving state and local communities of their obligation to do their utmost within their financial resources.
4. The money each state would obtain should be dependent not only upon the number of children, but also upon the level of per capita income, so that states with lower per capita income would obtain a higher grant per child than states whose per capita income is high.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

WHAT MUST BE DESCRIBED as the Eisenhower holding operation went into full swing when the President's physicians, Dr. Paul Dudley White and Dr. Howard Snyder, announced it would be late January or February before Ike could decide whether or not he could run for a second term.

The politics in this is inescapable.

Delay is useful, and probably indispensable, in giving the President the chance to maintain the strongest possible control over his party for the longest possible time.

There is, however, an obvious logical fallacy in the suggestion that Eisenhower *"must"* wait. There is nothing in the medical picture, surely, to prevent him from deciding and announcing, right now, a determination not to run again.

He is not able to make an affirmative decision immediately because he doesn't know how he will respond to increased activity and strain. But he could make a negative decision that under no circumstances will he be a candidate for a second term.

Question

The correspondent of a pro-Eisenhower newspaper called on GOP National Committee headquarters the other day requesting copies of some of Vice Pres. Nixon's 1954 campaign speeches. His request was refused.

"What do you want to do," the Republican staffers said, "smear the guy?"

—as reported by Columnist Doris Fleeson

The political overtones were observable in the final press conferences held in Denver by the physicians. Dr. White, the Boston specialist who is a mere consultant, repeatedly talked about "January" as the time for decision. The "February" date was interjected by Dr. Snyder, who in addition to being a physician is a member of the White House staff.

Dr. White later expressed agreement on "late January or February," but Dr. Snyder was the one who mentioned "February" several times before Dr. White accepted it.

Pressure From Sen. Knowland

The purpose of this is clear. Sen. Knowland of California, Senate Republican floor leader, is excessively anxious to run for the presidency himself and by frank public speeches he has attempted to put pressure on Eisenhower to announce his withdrawal quickly.

Knowland is pressuring the President by suggesting that an early announcement is only fair, that other Republicans should be given adequate time to make their claims to leadership clear and explain their personal programs. Knowland urged a decision "before January."

The California Senator is now confronted with counter-pressure in the form of a physicians' statement that the demand is unreasonable. *If he pursues it, he will stand in the unlovely light of trying to force advantages from a President just returned from eight weeks in a Denver hospital and facing months of convalescence on the Gettysburg farm.*

The "January-February" timing is as useful to the staff around Eisenhower as it is to the President himself.

If there are those among the staffers who think Eisenhower has an obligation to run to "save" the Republican party—and their own positions of high influence—they gain more time for maneuver.

They will not talk to him, crassly, about saving the GOP but about salvaging his "program" or "world peace" or what is left after the debacle of the "spirit of Geneva."

What they are likely to mean is that, like others who ride to power on a popular President's coattails, they find it difficult to imagine a nation in which their own voices must become less significant.

As a general rule, it is politically wrong for any President to make an *"I-will-not-run"* announcement before the force of events compels it. A chief executive whose term is ending, who declares prematurely that he intends to leave office voluntarily, instantly loses much of his power.

An Act of Abdication

Eisenhower has left too many decisions to subordinates, who have by no means dealt faithfully with the trust on all occasions, and probably he will leave even more to subordinates in the future. But as a potential candidate for reelection he assuredly will have more influence over Republicans than if he pulls out early.

Vice Pres. Nixon and Knowland and all the other GOP aspirants would spend their time in open campaigning, open wooing of the state organizations. Eisenhower doesn't have a broad-scale, forward-looking domestic program, but as a potential candidate he may at least be able to compel most GOP congressmen to support it. He can check the otherwise inevitable tendency of the party to fragment around rival successors to power.

An announcement "before January," in response to Knowland's demand, would be something close to an act of abdication that is unnecessary and undesirable.

In short, the physicians' announcement means that the White House staff has outmaneuvered Knowland and fenced him in. The "January-February" date contains its built-in logical flaw but it should serve its purpose of sustaining the wait-and-watch strategy, the holding operation.

Merger Groundwork Prepared By California CIO Convention

By HENRY SANTIESTEVAN

MERGER was the big word at the sixth convention of the CIO California Industrial Union Council as close to 600 delegates met in Long Beach.

As the largest number of delegates ever assembled in a California CIO convention pounded out decisions on basic policies, resolutions about merging the Council and the AFL State Federation of Labor won top attention.

The appearance of Sec.-Treas. Neil J. Haggerty of the AFL State body underscored interest in the State level merger. It was the first time a top AFL official had ever addressed a CIO convention in California.

Three resolutions dealing with unity problems were adopted. One set forth principles and methods of bringing together the State groups which closely parallel those worked out at the national level.

A SECOND modified the State CIO constitution to allow the Executive Board to call a special convention to effectuate merger, if necessary. The third called for a state industrial unions department in the merged organization to be affiliated with the new national department.

Haggerty expressed warm praise for the "outstanding courage of two leaders," CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and AFL Pres. George Meany, in working out the merger.

"I hope," he said, "that in 1956 we may have the pleasure of meeting in a joint convention."

He described his legislative work in Sacramento and talked of the importance of getting good candidates for public office.

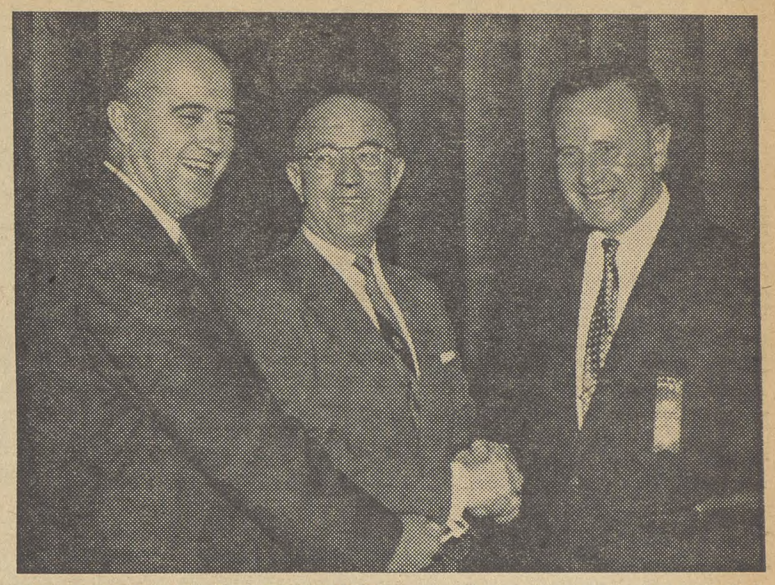
WHILE UNITY highlighted the convention, the delegates also paid close attention to other major resolutions. Among them were expressions of policy on broad State and federal legislative programs, foreign affairs, workmen's compensation, civil liberties, civil rights, anti-discrimination and segregation.

In addition, the busy delegates elected officers and board members and listened to a series of guest speakers. Pres. Manuel Dias of the CIO Auto Workers and Sec.-Treas. John A. Despol of the CIO Steelworkers were returned to office without opposition.

Speakers included George Darling, a Labor Party member of the British Parliament; Dir. Richard McGee of the State Dept. of Corrections; Loren Miller, newspaper publisher and vice president of the Urban League, and State Sen. Richard Richards (D.).

SUPPORT was voted to the CIO Electrical Workers' strike against the Westinghouse Electric Corp.; UAW-CIO strikes against the Kohler Co. and Perfect Circle, and the AFL Flight Engineers' walkout against United Airlines.

CIO Reg. Dir. Irwin L. DeShetler and George Roberts, CIO-PAC field director for the western states, were honored for years of service to the CIO by the presentation of engraved plaques and unanimous approval of resolutions of gratitude.



FRATERNAL GREETINGS were exchanged by (from left) State CIO Sec.-Treas. John Despol, Sec.-Treas. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL State Federation of Labor and State CIO Pres. Manuel Dias at convention of California State CIO Council in Long Beach.

IWA's Top Officers All Retain Posts

ALL TOP officers of the CIO Woodworkers have been re-elected in the recently completed referendum, the Balloting Committee announced last week.

HARTUNG

They are A. F. Hartung, president; J. E. Dicey, first vice president; Claude Ballard, second vice president; William Botkin, secretary-treasurer, and Herbert Irving, international trustee.

Botkin was unopposed. Hartung defeated his predecessor, James E. Fadling, president of IWA-CIO Dist. 23 in Washington. Dicey won over Burk Christie, head of the Plywood Dist. Council, while Ballard was victorious over Pres. Walter F. Allen of Local 1-58, Port Alberni, B. C.

IWA-CIO members in the referendum also approved all 16 amendments to the union constitution proposed at the August convention in Milwaukee, Wis.

2 Members Of Drug Local Win On Godfrey Show

TWO MEMBERS of Retail Drug Employes Local 1199 of the CIO Retail & Wholesale Union in New York City have won first prizes on Arthur Godfrey's Talent Scouts TV Show.

Freddie Ellis recently won the top honors on the show, which brought a week's appearance on Godfrey's Morning Show and $1000.

Last spring another member of the local, Jim Farrar, captured first prize on the same show. A lyric baritone, he studied at the New England Conservatory and at the Manhattan School of Music.

UAW Hails 'Best' Pact At Packard

AGREEMENT on a new three-year contract incorporating the annual wage and following the pattern of earlier settlements was signed last week by the CIO Auto Workers and the Packard Div. of the Studebaker-Packard Corp.

It covers 9000 members of UAW-CIO Local 190 in the Detroit area and is retroactive to Aug. 28. Union officials called it "the best in the automobile industry."

The guaranteed wage provision calls for benefits up to $25 weekly for as long as 26 weeks. With unemployment compensation, they will yield a laid-off worker 65% of normal take-home pay for the first four weeks and 60% for the rest of the time he is protected.

AS IN AGREEMENTS with the industry's Big Three, the contract grants an annual pay increase of 6c an hour or 2.5%, whichever is higher; an additional 8c an hour for skilled workers, and a revised cost of living escalator clause under which the workers covered will receive an additional 1c an hour retroactive to Sept. 1.

Local 190 won the union shop for salaried workers for the first time. The grievance system was strengthened, with the umpire system of arbitration introduced for the first time.

Other improvements include better pensions; increased family hospital, medical and surgical benefits; broader life insurance coverage; liberalized vacations and an increase in the night differential from 7:5% to 10%.

Negotiations were continuing for UAW members at the corporation's Studebaker Div. plant in South Bend, Ind.

Dan Tobin Ailing

Daniel J. Tobin, 80, president emeritus of the AFL Teamsters, last week was critically ill at an Indianapolis hospital.

PRETTY BLONDE AIDED BY UNION—Mary Holmes, of Ness City, Kan., is studying (left) to be a teacher at Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia, with the aid of a scholarship sponsored by Bakery and Confectionery Workers Local 184L, RWDSU-CIO, Kansas City, Kan. Center: Mary works in a drug store to help meet expenses. Right: She receives instruction in tennis, as part of her physical education course.

You And Your Money—

Reuther 'Calls' Benson On Farm Price Crisis

CIO PRES. Walter P. Reuther last week challenged Agriculture Sec. Benson to a television debate on the "Republican farm depression" and denounced Benson's "anti-union propaganda" as an "effort to cover up" his own deficiencies.

Reuther's challenge was sparked by a news conference in which Benson rejected a request by Rep. Cooley (D. N. C.) to submit new farm legislation to the House Agriculture Committee immediately.

BENSON RELEASED a letter to Cooley saying he would be "happy to receive any suggestions for alleviating the farm cost-price squeeze" and sarcastically adding:

"Walter Reuther, whose appearance before your committee drew such high praise from you earlier this year, could be helpful in suggesting means of checking the advancing cost of goods and services farmers must buy."

This was a follow-up of a New Orleans speech in which Benson blamed higher industrial wages for increased farm implement prices.

AFTER THIS speech Reuther pointed out that the UAW-CIO Executive Board last July had called farm-machinery price hikes unjustified and asked a full-scale congressional study of corporation production-price-profit policies. He invited Benson to join in that request.

Reuther last week renewed his invitation to Benson to support an investigation of price rises that "gouge the public" and continued:

"Would Sec. Benson be willing to debate the issue of whether the Republicans' retrogressive economic policies are the cause of the farm depression? I should be delighted to meet him in a one-hour television debate on any network.

"When the people know the facts, they will know that Sec. Benson's anti-union propaganda is false and misleading."

THE CONSUMER, the "forgotten man" in the U. S. economy, was left "with the short end of the deal" by price increases that automatically followed recently negotiated wage boosts, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther told the Detroit Ad-Club.

He cited price hikes following new union contracts in the steel industry, where the boost was $7.50 a ton and the increased labor cost $2.50, and the auto industry, where prices on 1956 models have gone up although the industry "could pay that increase (21c an hour) and absorb it without one penny in price increases."

"I say to Mr. Ford (Henry Ford II, Ford Motor Co. president) and I say to Mr. Curtice (Harlow Curtice, General Motors president)," he went on, "that they ought to be willing to demonstrate a measure of industrial statesmanship that would begin to lead America—not down the road to higher prices, feeding the forces of inflation—but to lead America down the road to lower prices, greater volume, to bigger market, to more prosperity, more of the good things of life for people in every section of our society.

"LEADERSHIP must come from people who are in a position to lead. GM and Ford like no companies in the world are in that position.

"I hope they will answer the call to industrial statesmanship because this could start a basic trend and would demonstrate a sense of responsibility that would be a great tonic to America."

Reuther sympathized with newspapers which have complained of recent newsprint price increases, but chided them for not objecting to unjustified price hikes for other products. It all depends, he observed, "upon whose ox is being gored."

NLRB Aide Named

The appointment of Thomas Roumell as NLRB regional director in Detroit was announced by NLRB Gen. Counsel Theophil C. Kammholz.

Univ. Of Tennessee Plans Integration

The board of trustees of the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, has approved a plan calling for the gradual integration of Negroes on the undergraduate level, to be completed by 1959.

Douglas Sees 'Sharp Battle' On Gas Gouge

THE "SHARPEST early battle" in the next session of Congress will center on the House-passed natural gas "giveaway" bill, Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) predicted last week.

DOUGLAS

The nation's "biggest oil and gas producers have operated one of the most thorough propaganda campaigns of recent history," Douglas said, to "win support and votes" for the bill killing federal regulation of the price of natural gas produced for interstate pipe lines.

The current measures, he said, is "worse than the 1950 Kerr Bill" which former Pres. Truman successfully vetoed. He warned that the country's natural gas bill, already jumping by $200 million a year in the absence of consistent federal regulation, would climb another $200 to $600 million annually if the bill is enacted.

"I intend to fight it," Douglas said. "If the people can see through the propaganda barrage and know the real issue, I am confident they will call on their representatives to defeat it."

Atom Stock Rackets Hit

PRACTICES of some uranium stock brokers were characterized by two congressman as "a fraud on the public" akin to "racketeering."

Reps. Klein (D. N. Y.) and Bennett (R. Mich.) referred specifically to "unconscionable" commissions on stock deals ranging up to 33% and to certain option agreements.

Klein said a House Commerce Subcommittee's investigation in Utah and Colorado earlier this year revealed that in addition to charging high commissions, uranium brokers sometimes take options to buy something like one million shares at less than 1c a share.

"When they set up deals like this," Klein said, "it amounts to fraud on the public."

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

A SALESMAN visited a workingman's home in one large city recently and announced: "You've just won a watch in a radio contest." He asked the wage-earner to sign a "receipt."

The man did. But the "receipt" turned out to be a sales contract with a wage assignment clause.

A shocking number of moderate-income people tend to sign contracts without reading them, and without even noticing or seeming to care that often the amount they must pay is not filled in.

State credit laws are generally stacked against installment buyers and loaded in favor of sellers and loan companies, so you must be on guard in signing contracts.

The practice of many stores and salesmen of having the customer sign a blank wage assignment is one of the chief reasons why families get into financial trouble to the point where they must ask help of legal aid bureaus, according to Junius Allison, senior attorney of the Chicago Legal Aid Bureau. *"Then, at a later date, the amount of the debt can be increased, the date of signing changed, and the name of the present employer can be inserted"* in the blank contract, he has pointed out.

Christmas is coming, and pressures to undertake installment contracts are heightened during the gift-giving season.

Many wage-earners get tricked in buying jewelry especially, reports Bernard Dubin, New York assemblyman and former chief of the rackets division of the Queens, N. Y., D. A.'s office, who is sponsoring State legislation to outlaw tricky credit practices. He tells about a man who bought a gold religious cross. The salemsan said the price was $8, and the buyer could pay later; *"just sign this paper."* The man did. *Later he learned the paper included a wage assignment, and the amount that was filled in was $80.*

IN BUYING AUTO ACCESSORIES on installments, people often don't realize that the contract they sign may permit the dealer to seize the car itself, and without any notice, if payments become overdue. Dubin reports that a working woman bought a tire and set of skid chains from a credit store. The bill including the finance charge came to $80 (for merchandise that has actual retail value of about $35).

Shortly thereafter she fell ill, went to the hospital, and fell behind in payments. The credit store seized her car, as it was permitted to under the terms of the contract she had signed. It just vanished from in front of her house. To get it back she finally had to pay a total of $145 to clear her debt and pay costs of seizure.

Wasn't she reckless to place a 1954 Mercury in jeopardy to buy a tire on time? But thousands of people do. A musician who bought a set of tires for $106.20 plus $21.78 for finance fees, had his car seized in this manner, and had to pay the full bill plus a repossession fee of $47.50 and a $67 parking fee before the finance company would release his car.

In some states installment contracts may also contain what is known as a "confession judgment" note. If you sign such a note, you give up almost all your defenses against judgment, seizure of your property and possible garnishment of your wages.

"Confession judgment" notes permit the installment store of finance company to go into court and get a judgment against you, and send in a demand for garnishment of your wages.

So know what you are obligating yourself for before you sign installment papers, and NEVER sign a blank contract.

(Copyright 1955 by Sidney Margolius)

Ouch!

Looking for a Christmas gift for your daughter, Dad? Now you can buy a play kitchen outfit for a mere $167.50. It includes a stove at $49.50, a sink at $68 and a refrigerator at $50.

If this doesn't suit your tastes, try a "tastefully furnished" playhouse at $190 or a hurdy gurdy at $295. Ah, yes! It's going to be a Merry Christmas. —(PAI)

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

A MAN with an outstanding record in the labor movement has been accepted unanimously by CIO and AFL as the organizational director of the new merged organization. I was very pleased to see Jack Livingston get this important post, because he not only knows the technical aspects of his job but also has the ability to evaluate the human quality that of necessity is involved.

I want to urge every organizer, regional director, international union and council to give Brother Livingston every cooperation and assistance possible in making the job of organizing the unorganized a little bit easier.

I had the pleasure of attending a meeting of CIO Steelworkers and Paperworkers in the Tampa-St. Petersburg area. We set up a volunteer organizing committee for the purpose of organizing the paper and box plants located in Tampa and St. Petersburg. A good start has been made and we look for some good results in the near future.

CIO Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler reports an election victory for the CIO Broadcast Employees at Station KEYT, Santa Barbara, Calif. The workers cast a unanimous vote in this campaign directed by NABET Reg. Dir. Syd Rose.

Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett of the CIO Electrical Workers reports a victory at the Mansfield Aircraft Products, Mansfield.

The CIO Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers by an overwhelming vote won an election at the Royce Chemical Co., Carlton Hill, N. J., reports CIO Reg Dir. Michael Mann.

29,000 In CIO, AFL Out In Shoe Strike

AN EXAMPLE of labor unity was set last week by the CIO Shoe Workers and the AFL Boot and Shoe Workers in the biggest strike ever in the footwear industry.

Some 29,000 members of the two unions set up picket lines as they struck some 70 factories and warehouses of the two largest shoe manufacturers in the U. S., International Shoe Co. and Brown Shoe Co.

Headquarters of the two firms are in St. Louis and the installations are in several states, including Missouri, Illinois, Arkansas and Kentucky.

USW-CIO Pres. Russell Taylor praised the cooperation of the AFL shoe union and the AFL Teamsters. He said that the operations of the two firms were brought to a standstill when the Teamsters refused to cross picket lines at a dozen warehouses in Missouri.

THE TWO SHOE unions are seeking a 12% increase in a two-year contract, 8% now and 4% next Nov. 1.

The firms offered a union shop and a joint study of pensions, coupled with a 10% wage increase over three years.

First to reject the offer and authorize strike action were representatives of 38 locals of the two unions at International Shoe. Picket lines were set up as the week began. The next day 9000 more walked out at Brown Shoe.

The walkouts were preceded by joint negotiations of the two unions with each company. This was the first time that the two unions met simultaneously with the companies.

Two years ago the two unions conducted separate negotiations, but each agreed not to reach an agreement without the consent of the other.

GuildsmanUpheld On Press Rights

The California Third District Court of Appeals at Sacramento upheld the right of Jack Howard, a member of the San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guild-CIO, to refuse to reveal the source of a story.

The decision overruled the Sonoma County Superior Court, which found Howard in contempt of court for refusing to state the source of a story and sent him to jail for three hours until he was released in bail.

Jacobs Resigns As McNamara Aide

Samuel Jacobs has resigned as legislative assistant to Sen. McNamara (D. Mich.) to return to the Washington staff of the CIO Auto Workers.

The Senator thanked Jacobs for "the work you did in helping to lay the groundwork for the legislative activities of my office during my first session in the Senate."

TWUA Gets 11c To 15c At Jersey Plants

A PACKAGE ranging from 11c to 15.5c an hour has been won by the CIO Textile Workers for 800 employes at two New Jersey plants of the Plastic Div. of the Celanese Corp. of America.

At the smaller plant at Belvidere, a three-day strike was necessary to gain a general increase of 10c an hour, individual adjustments, seven paid holidays and improved vacation pay for a total package of 15.5c.

TWUA recently defeated the Mine Workers, former bargaining agent, in an NLRB election. The vote was 171 to 4.

At the larger plant at Newark, where the TWUA represents 600 workers, the new contract provides a package of 11c an hour, including an across-the-board increase of 10c, individual adjustments and fringe benefits. Both agreements are for a year. TWU Reg. Dir. Sol Stetin headed union negotiators at both plants.

TWU Wins 11c Increase At Pan Am

SOME 6000 ground and flight personnel of Pan American World Airways last week won substantial pay increases under an agreement reached with the CIO Transport Workers.

Mechanics and other ground service workers will receive an 11c an hour increase. A new wage formula was worked out for flight personnel, which includes pursers, stewards and stewardesses.

The plan provides $3.75 an hour premium pay for each hour flown over 70 in any month up to a total of 255 within three months. Time beyond 255 hours will draw time and a half overtime pay.

The agreement is retroactive to Sept. 1, 1955, and will continue until Oct. 1, 1957.

The settlement was ratified by TWU-CIO members at New York City, Miami, Houston, San Francisco, Seattle, Honolulu and San Juan.

Guild Backs Inquiry On Newsprint Price Gouging

A CONGRESSIONAL investigation of the newsprint industry that would include disclosure of the names of U. S. publishers who own stock in Canadian newsprint firms was demanded last week by the Intl. Executive Board of the CIO Newspaper Guild.

The demand was based on recent price increases of $3 to $5 a ton by Canadian producers, who account for two-thirds of North American production and sell most of it in this country. The New York price is now $129 to $131 a ton.

The ANG-CIO Executive Board, meeting for the first time since the election of William J. Farson as executive vice president and Charles A. Perlik, Jr., as secretary-treasurer, also asked for a congressional study of the possibility of federal subsidization of newsprint plants in the U. S. or its possessions.

A subcommittee of the House Interstate Committee headed by Rep. Klein (D. N. Y.) already is looking into the price boost. It will open hearings in Chattanooga, Tenn., on Nov. 14 on the possibility of increasing southern newsprint production.

The ANG-CIO is vitally concerned with newsprint costs because of the possibility of higher prices forcing some newspapers out of business and destroying job opportunities.

Profits of the 10 major Canadian producers were 17% higher in the first six months of this year than in the same 1954 period.

Only Seasonal Changes—

U. S. Expands Scope Of Job Layoff Check

STATISTICS on employment and unemployment compiled by the Census Bureau, subject to CIO criticism in the last few months, are due for correction, it was announced last week as the joint October report of the bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics indicated only minor seasonal changes in jobs and joblessness from September.

Census Dir. Robert W. Burgess confessed to the Subcommittee on Employment Statistics of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report that the present sampling is not large enough to produce reliable results for cities or states.

The bureau plans to expand its sample by surveying 35,000 households in 330 different areas each month, instead of 21,000 households in 230 areas, he said.

RAYMOND T. BOWMAN, assistant budget director for statistical standards, said he is not satisfied with *"the present level of accuracy"* of employment-unemployment statistics, and that the government is working on plans to remove the "inconsistencies" between the figures issued by different departments.

Bowman took a different attitude three months ago when the CIO questioned the accuracy of CB statistics. At that time he defended the figures, whereas in his testimony before the subcommittee, he in effect admitted the CIO was correct.

The joint report showed that 65.1 million people were at work in October, an increase of 428,000 over September and second only to the all-time record of 65.5 million established in August.

Other highlights:

Unemployment was virtually unchanged at 2.1 million. This was the only variation from the seasonal pattern, which usually shows a decline of about 10%. The total was held at the September level, the report said, because of the continued influx of housewives and other new jobseekers into the labor market. However, some of the housewives were believed returning to the market after layoffs during which they didn't look for jobs because they had no hope of getting them.

Non-Farm employment rose slightly, from 50.3 million in September to 50.4 million in October.

Factory employment was virtually unchanged at 16.9 million, still less than in the comparable month of 1953.

Plant Election Petitions To NLRB Climb

UNION organizing drives have increased greatly during the past year, an NLRB report indicates.

During the third quarter of this year, NLRB received 2098 representation election petitions, an increase of 23% over the 1702 petitions received in the corresponding period last year.

In the July-September period in 1955, the NLRB conducted 1216 elections. Unions won representation in 817 cases, or 67% of the conclusive elections.

A total of 1441 charges of unfair labor practices were filed in the period, 915 against employers and 526 against unions. Charges of unfair practices filed by CIO and AFL affiliates against employers totaled 544.

What's Going On In The World Of Labor?

Lots of things are happening—interesting, exciting, important. In the United States it's labor unity—the AFL-CIO merger into a big new national center.

It's interesting, exciting and important not only to workers in this country, but to our brother workers throughout the world. That's why FREE LABOUR WORLD, official publication of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, devotes its November issue to this historic event.

By subscribing now to FREE LABOUR WORLD, you can get the November issue with statements on merger by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and AFL Pres. George Meany; articles by Pres. Omer Becu and General Sec. J. H. Oldenbroek of the ICFTU on the role of American labor in the international field; a historical survey by Prof. Philip Taft; another article on the impact of the merger on America's economic, political and social life, and a special American labor pictorial supplement.

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High Court Extends Bias Bar To Parks; Virginia Dodge Fails

THE U. S. Supreme Court last week outlawed racial segregation in public parks and beaches and the Virginia Supreme Court for Appeals struck down an attempt by State authorities to use public funds to support segregated "private" schools.

The high federal court broadened the application of its 1954 and 1955 decisions against school segregation by ruling unanimously, in cases arising from Maryland and Georgia, that Negroes could not be denied equal access to all tax-supported park and recreational facilities.

The decisions were not accompanied by opinions. But the court vacated a decision by the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals upholding a "separate but equal" doctrine for justifying segregated golf courses in Atlanta.

IT SPECIFICALLY affirmed a Fourth Circuit Court decision striking down the "separate but equal" doctrine as applied to Maryland public beaches and parks.

The Supreme Court did not give the lower courts any instructions on how and with what speed to implement the decisions.

The presumption is that in regard to parks, beaches and golf courses, as well as in regard to public schools, federal district judges will have lattitude to apply the principles in relation to the "good faith" shown by state and local officials in moving toward compliance.

The Virginia "private school" case, decided by the State Supreme Court, did not directly involve the segregation issue but was widely acknowledged as a test case designed by State officials to explore possibilities of evading anti-segregation decisions of the U. S. courts.

The narrow issue was whether the State could spend public money, under existing law, to pay the tuition of half a dozen "war orphans" in private schools.

A commission appointed by Virginia Gov. Stanley to discover techniques for avoiding the anti-segregation decisions waited for weeks for the "war orphans" ruling.

IT WAS ANTICIPATED that if the expenditure of public funds for "war orphans" was upheld, the way would be open for abolishing the Virginia public school system and using tax money hereafter to finance "private" schools on a segregated basis.

The State Supreme Court killed this project, at least temporarily, by ruling that the Virginia Constitution itself prohibited the spending of tax money to support private schools or individual children attending private schools.

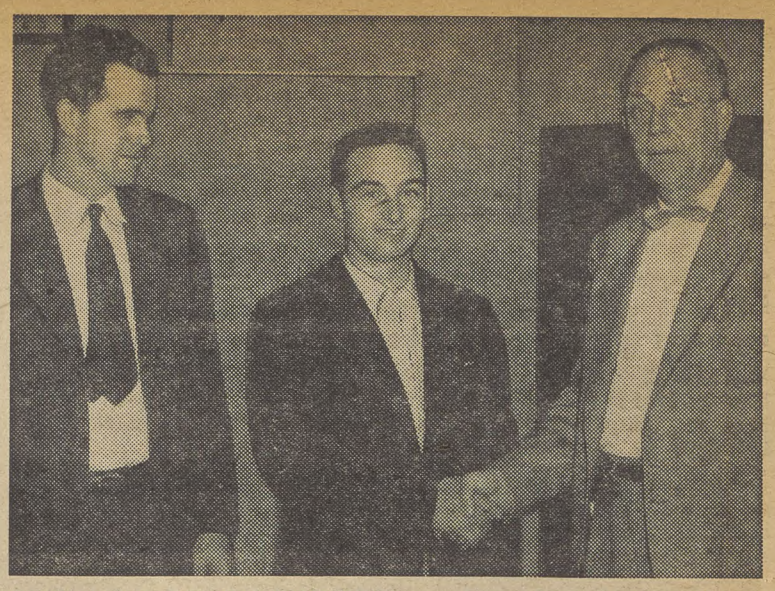
The court in effect invited a change in the State constitution by saying that if the "end" be "desirable," the way to achieve it was by amendment. Untouched was the question of whether an amended constitution itself might be void if the clear objective was to evade basic anti-segregation decisions of the federal courts.

Housing Oath Law Is Put In Doubt

A Wisconsin law requiring tenants in public housing projects to sign "loyalty oaths" has been tossed out by the Supreme Court.

The effect was to cast a shadow over the Gwinn Amendment, passed by Congress, forbidding members of organizations on the Attorney-General's subversive organization's "list" to occupy federally-subsidized housing units.

Without opinion, the Supreme Court unanimously affirmed a State court decision outlawing the Wisconsin oath law and holding that the Gwinn Amendment itself violated free speech guarantees in federal and state constitutions.



ADOPTED PAPERWORKER — French unionist Roger Amet (center) became an active member of CIO Paperworkers when he went to work at Sorg Paper Co. mill, Middletown, O., under U. S. Labor Dept. technical training program. He's congratulated by UPA Area Dir. Herbert Schwenker (right), while Pres. Aaron Fields of Local 112 watches. Amet sat in on contract negotiations, aided union's community services work and other programs.

ICFTU Board Sets Meeting In N. Y. After Merger Parley

THE EXECUTIVE Board of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has accepted a joint invitation from CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and AFL Pres. George Meany to hold its next meeting in New York during the week of Dec. 12, immediately after the CIO-AFL merger convention.

Members of the board, representing working men and women in all parts of the world, also are expected to attend the merger convention itself and the prior separate conventions of the CIO and AFL.

ICFTU Pres. Omer Becu has been a frequent visitor to this country, while Gen. Sec. J. H. Oldenbroek has been a guest at several CIO conventions. The ICFTU Executive Board last met in this country in New York during the same week in 1952 that the CIO convention, delayed by the sudden death of the late Pres. Philip Murray, was being held in Atlantic City.

Acceptance of the CIO-AFL invitation came at a meeting of the ICFTU Emergency Committee in Brussels which also set July 1, 1955, as the effective date for the special 1c (U. S.) organizing assessment authorized by the world congress in Vienna in July.

The decision was based on the fact that organizations representing more than 36 million members, including the CIO, had agreed to it.

The congress resolution directed appointment of an organization director, a selection which was postponed until the New York meeting of the Executive Board.

Justice Takes New Beating In Till Case

MISSISSIPPI "justice" triumphed again last week when an all-white Leflore County Grand Jury refused to indict two white half-brothers on charges of kidnaping Emmett L. Till, 14-year-old Chicago Negro.

The same two men, Roy Bryant and J. W. Milam, were acquitted a month ago of murdering the boy, whose battered and weighted body was found in a river near Greenwood last August.

The white adults admitted taking the boy, who suffered a speech impediment, from the cabin of an uncle after Mrs. Bryant complained that a Negro had wolf-whistled to her. They claimed they released him "unharmed" when they found he was the wrong person.

Young Till was related to two members of the CIO Steelworkers. His slaying aroused worldwide protests.

NMU Votes On Officer Pay Hikes

Members of the CIO Maritime Union last week began voting in a 30-day referendum on giving their officials their first pay raise since 1952. The proposed increases are for a half dozen categories, including the president, whose yearly salary would be raised from $15,000 to $19,000.

Other issues submitted to the membership were merging the offices of secretary and treasurer, abolishing the three-man national port committee and establishing three new posts of national representative.

IUE Gains 8c At Phelps-Dodge

CIO Electrical Workers Local 441 and the Phelps-Dodge Copper Products Corp., Elizabeth, N. J., have signed a new contract calling for an 8c an hour general wage increase for the 1200 employes and additional raises of 3c to 5c to eliminate inequities for 614 employes not on piece work.

CWA Regains Jobs For 8 More In Southern Firings

EIGHT MORE CIO Communications Workers discharged during the strike at Southern Bell last spring have been restored to their jobs under arbitrators' decisions.

A dozen of the 238 workers fired during the strike now have been restored to their jobs through arbitration. Arbitrators have processed more than 150 of the cases, but have not issued decisions.

Another Top Aide Quits Under Fire

ANOTHER Eisenhower official quit his job last week following disclosure by a congressional subcommittee that he maintained a personal business connection, selling its services to clients that got government contracts.

He is Peter A. Strobel, chief of the government's Public Building Service and a subordinate to Edmund F. Mansure, head of the Government Services Administration.

Strobel's personal business connections were revealed in hearings by a House subcommittee headed by Rep. Celler (D., N. Y.). Strobel, like former Air Force Sec. Talbott previously, denied any *"impropriety"* but admitted that at least two of his private clients got contracts for government jobs.

STROBEL'S defense was based partly on the fact that in the standard statement supposed to declare his separation from private business operations, he frankly revealed that he had not broken outside economic ties.

Mansure, his immediate superior, did not explain to the Celler subcommittee why this contradiction was allowed.

Strobel resigned in a letter stating that "the mere existence of my private business connections will be seized upon by some to create suspicion and embarrass me and the Administration."

Life Can Be Beautiful—In The WOC Wonderland

LIFE BECAME MORE BEAUTIFUL for Frederick L. Franklin, a former government employe, when he was hired by a corporation at a higher salary and an expense account—and still went on working for the government.

Franklin told a House subcommittee investigating WOCs—businessmen working for the government "without compensation"—that he continued laboring at the same desk and doing the same job for the Commerce Dept. even after he was added to the Vanadium Corp. of American payroll.

Before he was hired by Vanadium, he worked in the ferro-alloys branch of the National Production Authority, a division of the Commerce Dept., at a $10,600 government salary. *His duties included consultation with Vanadium and other metals companies on allocations and stockpiling.*

On Oct. 16, 1952, he dropped his government salary and went to work for Vanadium at a $12,500 salary, plus a $3600 annual expense account. *But he was instantly given a leave of absence to work for the government.*

His duties remained the same—to apply government policy on metals in the mobilization program. He continued to consult with Vanadium and other firms. But he never, he assured the House subcommittee, showed any favoritism toward the company that paid his salary.

As for the expense account, this was given him as a matter of the company's *"prestige,"* Franklin said. He took people to lunch and *"picked up the check."*

"All the other WOCs had unlimited expense accounts," he said. "I would have felt slighted if I wasn't given one."

Another interesting example of the activities of WOCs was given the House subcommittee by Raymond S. Hoover, a former Commerce Dept. career official.

Said Hoover: a "committee of WOCs" was set up in May and June 1953, to help slice the National Production Authority payroll from 1100 to 435, and worked closely with the Republican National Committee to pick the people to be fired and the preferred GOP candidates to be hired.

Give a Buck to PAC

The CIO News

Official Weekly Publication, Congress of Industrial Organizations

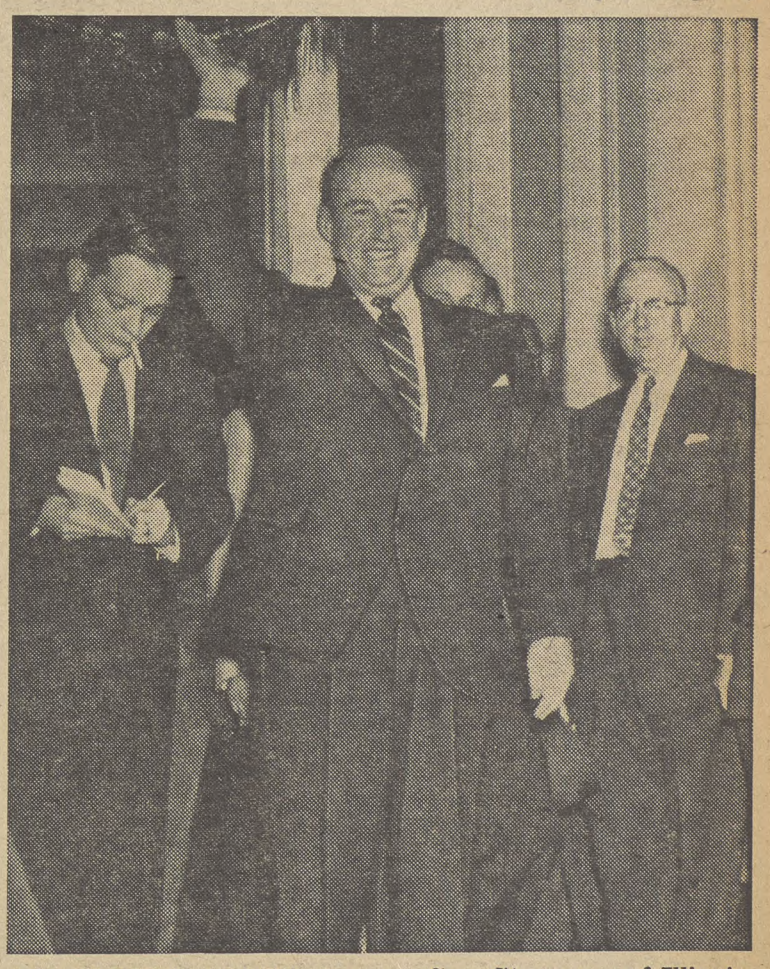
Washington, D. C., November 21, 1955 — 82 — Vol. 18, No. 47

CIO Renews Fair Tax Cut Drive

—See Page 2

"GIVE 'TILL IT HURTS"—Members of CIO Electrical Workers are giving generously to support 55,000 IUE-CIO members now in the second month of nationwide Westinghouse strike. At Vandalia, O. (left photo), Peg Karns, president of Local 762, and fellow worker contribute. Negotiations continued in New York (right photo) with no immediate results. U. S. Conciliator John R. Murray (at right) confers with IUE's Pres. James B. Carey and Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett, as delegates from Westinghouse locals and IUE staff members listen. **(Story on Page 3.)**

DINNER TRIBUTE—Labor and civic leaders joined in a testimonial banquet to UAW-CIO Reg. Dir. Pat Greathouse in Chicago. Left to right: Joseph Brumberg, chairman of committee, Greathouse, Pres. Edward Sparling of Roosevelt University, UAW-CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, and Toastmaster Leo Lerner. **(Story on Page 2.)**



ADLAI RUNS AGAIN—Former Gov. Stevenson of Illinois, 1952 Democratic presidential nominee, announces at conference in Chicago that he is a candidate for 1956, poses for cameras, and talks to reporters. **(Story on Page 2.)**

CIO Spokesman Renews Plea For Income Tax Cut

OFF TO A GOOD START—Celebrating his first birthday on the CIO Steelworkers' picket line at Masell Manufacturing Co., York, Pa., is Michael Steven Stabley, son of Michael Stabley. USWA won 8 to 15c an hour.

THE FEDERAL government's tax policies must emphasize "the need for continuing expansion of consumer markets" rather than mere "business investment," the CIO said in testimony released last week.

Stanley H. Ruttenberg, director of the Education and Research Dept., said in a statement prepared for the Joint Congressional Subcommittee on Tax Policy that the "national economy today is quite different from some 50 or 90 years ago," and that tax programs must "recognize the changes."

"Business investment may have been the major force for economic growth" in the past, Ruttenberg said, but "the rise of the consumer durable goods industries, and their dependence on mass markets," indicate the growing importance of "consumer activities" today.

To sustain full employment and economic expansion, he said, "strong and expanding consumer markets . . . are the major stimulus. *Tax policy should be directed toward increasing the incentives of consumers to buy.*"

Ruttenberg pointed out that business investment no longer rises and falls in relationship to corporation tax rates.

BUSINESS expenditures for new plant and equipment were only $5.5 billion in 1939, when the top corporate tax rate was 34%. They jumped to a postwar average of $19.2 billion when the tax rate was 38% and to $25.3 billion during the Korean war, when the rate was 45% to 52% plus the excess profits tax.

"Business investment tends to be stimulated much more by demand for goods and services than by tax rates or tax concessions," he concluded.

An additional major change in the nature of our economy, Ruttenberg said, arises from "capital-savings inventions" — new equipment that "gives more output than the old for the same capital cost."

NUMEROUS students have shown that "ouput has been rising faster than business investment since about the time of World War I," so that the national economy no longer "revolves around business investment in new plant and equipment, as Treasury Sec. Humphrey apparently believes," he told the subcommittee.

The growth of consumer markets, he urged, "can best be obtained by increasing individual income tax exemptions," beginning with an increase in the exemption from $600 per person to $800 next year.

Ruttenberg's testimony was paralleled by AFL economist Peter Henle, who said current taxes are too high for families earning $7500 a year or less and urged a flat tax cut of $50 per person.

The Ruttenberg and Henle statements were included in documents submitted by university economists, corporation leaders and others. Formal hearings on their testimony will begin Dec. 5, with Rep. Mills (D. Ark.) heading the subcommittee.

AIRBORNE UNION MESSAGE—This plane equipped with loudspeaker, was used to carry on the "Don't Buy Godchaux Sugar" campaign in the Knoxville, Tenn., area. Toni Leffeur (left) and Irene Covington, CWA-CIO members, also helped to tell the story of the UPWA-CIO strike against Godchaux Sugars, Inc., at Reserve, La.

Adlai Promises All-Out Fight For Nomination

ADLAI E. Stevenson finally and officially announced last week that he will seek renomination as Democratic presidential candidate and will "do all I can to persuade my party to entrust that immense responsibility to me again."

Stevenson's prepared statement laid down two general doctrines which, presumably, he will make keynotes of his campaign for the nomination and, if successful, against the Republican Administration.

STEVENSON

In the domestic field, he said "our prosperity and wealth" should be "used to give all our people higher standards and wider opportunities." These are *"not simply for the favored few but for every family."*

In foreign policy, he said "our danger lies in the ambition of a new tyranny and in Communist exploitation of the hope and discontents of the two-thirds of mankind who now demand a share in the good things of life."

"The task of the Democratic party is to make 'peace and prosperity' not a political slogan but an active search for a better America and a better world," he declared.

Stevenson announced a new campaign team headed by James A. Finnegan, successful manager of Democratic victories in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, with Hyman B. Baskin, Chicago lawyer and former deputy chairman of the Democratic National Committee, as executive director.

Stevenson said he would launch his direct drive for the nomination by entering the Minnesota preferential primary. He was recently invited into the State by the Minnesota Democratic-Farmer-Labor party, and is supported by Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.).

HE WILL DECIDE later whether to run in primaries in California, New Hampshire, Ohio and other states, he indicated.

Every sign showed that he will make an all-out fight for the nomination against all rivals, including the widely mentioned Gov. Harriman of New York and Sen. Kefauver of Tennessee.

Stevenson said his decision to run was reached "in the early part of the last summer," and had no relationship to Pres. Eisenhower's illness.

In reply to a double-edged question regarding the effect of a heart attack on Sen. Johnson (D., Tex.) on Johnson's political future, Stevenson said:

"I would hope, indeed I would pray, that Sen. Johnson's misfortune in no way limits his future activities or his usefulness. And the same goes for anyone else who has suffered a similar misfortune, and most specifically for the President."

HE SAID he had delayed his announcement of candidacy "mostly for personal reasons," including consultation with his three sons, but also until "certain regions and certain individuals" had given him confidence in "the breadth and depth of the interest" in his intentions.

Many Democrats expressed either support or friendliness after Stevenson's announcement. Harriman said "no one is going to be offered" the nomination without working for it and "I'm not going to work for it." Kefauver said he would announce his own plans possibly in December.

GOP Governor Sounds A Dissent

Republican Gov. Fred Hall of Kansas last week scolded his peers in the GOP for trying to win the next election by "fighting with farmers" and "fighting with labor."

"Instead of helping them solve their problems, we are telling them what is good for them and that they never had it so good," Hall said in New York. "I have survived 10 contested elections and I have never known anyone to be elected" by such tactics, he added.

Give A Buck To PAC —The Job You Save May Be Your Own

CIO Mourns Durkin, Victim Of Tumor

MARTIN P. DURKIN, president of the AFL Plumbers Union and first Secretary of Labor in Pres. Eisenhower's Cabinet, died Nov. 13 in Washington, D. C., after a lengthy illness. He was 61.

DURKIN

Durkin had a distinguished career as an officer of his local union, director of labor in Illinois under the reform administration of Democratic Gov. Henry Horner, and for 12 years president of his international union.

Durkin, a "surprise" appointee to Eisenhower's Cabinet in 1953, stayed with the GOP Administration only a little more than seven months. He quit when unidentified members of what was called the "White House staff" repudiated 19 proposed amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act that Durkin believed had previously been "accepted."

Durkin's *"contributions to the cause of free democratic unionism"* were warmly praised by the three top CIO officers, Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe.

In a telegram to Mrs. Durkin, they said: "All of us knew and admired this staunch trade union leader. In your hour of grief we want you to know that the men and women of the CIO grieve, too, for we have lost a good friend."

A message by international officers of the CIO Auto Workers praised Durkin as "a loved and respected leader" who served "his fellowman, his union and his country well."

James P. Mitchell, Durkin's successor as Labor Secretary, called him a "great American who served labor, his state and his nation with devotion and distinction."

Durkin fought a lingering battle against brain tumor and had undergone two operations within a year. He recovered sufficiently after the first operation to return to work but suffered a relapse and was in a coma for several weeks before his death.

Funeral services were held in his home city of Chicago, where he was born Mar. 18, 1894, and where he learned his trade as a steamfitter.

Dan Tobin Of The Teamsters Dies

Daniel J. Tobin, president emeritus of the AFL Teamsters Union, died in Indianapolis Nov. 14 at the age of 83.

Tobin was a powerful influence in the AFL for half a century, a close friend of Samuel Gompers and the late CIO Pres. Philip Murray, an advocate of AFL-CIO unity, a lifelong champion of the Democratic party in politics.

Tobin presided over the famous 1944 Teamsters Union dinner in Washington at which the late Franklin D. Roosevelt launched his fourth-term campaign with the witty — and devastating—speech accusing his New Deal-hating enemies of attacking "my wife, my children and even my little dog Falla."

Greathouse Is Honored By 1800 At Chicago Dinner

(Photo on Page 1)

TOP UNION and civic leaders honored Duane (Pat) Greathouse at a testimonial dinner in Chicago Nov. 12.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther called Greathouse, veteran regional director of the Auto Workers, a "symbol" of the union.

He predicted that the merged AFL and CIO would use its power not only for economic gains but also "to do a more effective job of advancing social justice."

Some 1800 persons, including 500 members, attended the dinner.

Other speakers included Adlai E. Stevenson, Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.), State AFL Pres. Ruben Soderstrom, Mayor Richard J. Daley of Chicago, and Pres. Edward J. Sparling of Roosevelt University, which presented an award.

The 40-year-old Greathouse, as UAW director in Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska, has had special responsibility for breaking control of the Communist-dominated Farm Equipment Workers, expelled by CIO, in International Harvester and other farm-machinery plants.

Steel Union Gives $500,000 To IUE Strike

THE 55,000 CIO Electrical Workers on strike against the Westinghouse Electric Corp. received a tremendous morale boost last week with announcement of a $500,000 gift to their strike fund by the CIO Steelworkers.

The half-million-dollar donation, possibly a record in strike assistance from one union to another, came as negotiations continued in New York City with little visible evidence of progress toward a settlement.

USWA Pres. David J. McDonald announced the gift following a meeting of the union's Intl. Executive Board in Pittsburgh.

THE IUE-CIO's nationwide walkout against Westinghouse, now in its sixth week, has closed 38 of the billion-dollar corporation's plants in communities from coast to coast. The company had spent an estimated $2 million on strikebreaking propaganda until an embargo was declared on all publicity.

More history was made in the walkout when the AFL, for the first time, purchased advertising space to endorse a CIO strike. The ad appeared in more than 30 newspapers, and was signed by AFL Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William Schnitzler.

IUE-CIO Pres. James B. Carey was warm in his praise of the assistance given by the USWA-CIO and the AFL.

Carey said the IUE-CIO "is deeply grateful" to the USWA "for that union's display of trade union solidarity." The gift was the steel union's second since the walkout began, $20,000 having been given earlier.

"We are proud of this action of our sister CIO union," said the IUE-CIO president. "We know that the Steelworkers realize that this fight of Westinghouse workers is the fight of the entire labor movement. The security of every worker in America is threatened by the drive of Westinghouse to slash job and wages.

You Can't Be Sure— If It's Westinghouse!

"In the name of every Westinghouse striker, I say thank you, and God bless you, to the Steelworkers."

CAREY CALLED the AFL's ads unprecedented, describing them as a *"historic event in the increasingly closer relations between the two great labor federations."*

The ad was headed "You **Can't** Be Sure—If It's Westinghouse." It gave the facts of the company's attempt to make time studies of non-incentive jobs and put them on production quotas, and reiterated the union's insistence on more pay for more work.

Scant significant progress was reported from the contract talks, which were shifted from Pittsburgh, where bargaining sessions had proved fruitless, to New York on the recommendation of Federal Conciliator John R. Murray.

The union and the company also accepted Murray's suggestion for a cessation of all newspaper, radio and television publicity by both sides. He also won agreement that only he would make any statements on developments in negotiations.

Murray's proposals were made after IUE-CIO Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett blasted the company's dilatory tactics at the bargaining table. He charged Westinghouse negotiators with stalling the parleys by means of *"bankers' hours, leisurely lunches and long recesses."*

The walkout remained, meantime, what IUE-CIO leaders called "one of the tightest strikes in CIO history."

Not a single serious attempt has been made to violate a picket line and the company has not made the slightest effort to resume production in any strike-bound plant, they said. And despite huge expenditures, they added, the firm has seen every one of its feeble efforts to start a back-to-work movement turn out a complete flop.

WESTINGHOUSE is attempting to break a two-year contract with the union which has another year to run, and is insisting upon a five-year agreement with the right to increase work loads without raising wages. Only wages are open under a reopening clause, plus ground rules for time studies of non-incentive jobs by mutual agreement.

Union officials have strongly condemned the company proposal, and have branded it vastly inferior to the agreement negotiated several months ago with the General Electric Co. and other firms.

300,000 Get Pay Boosts In '55 CWA Settlements

WAGE increases have been won for a total of 306,164 employes of Bell System units represented by the CIO Communications Workers in contract negotiations settled since Jan. 1, the union announced last week.

The figure passed the 300,000 mark with an agreement on behalf of 23,000 employes of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co.'s Long Lines Dept. Including raises growing out of town reclassifications, the pay hikes ranged from $2 to $10 a week.

Affected are workers in 41 states and the District of Columbia. Some work schedules were shortened, Veterans' Day was added as a holiday in areas where it had not applied previously, and the company was defeated in efforts to increase working hours on some assignments and to take maintenance of membership from the contract.

THE AGREEMENT runs for one year from Nov. 28, but the wage increases, upon ratification, will be retroactive to Nov. 14.

Only three Bell contracts remain in negotiation—Chesapeake & Potomac of Virginia, Chesapeake & Potomac of West Virginia, and Mountain States. These agreements cover a total of 26,400 workers.

Ten more of the 238 discharge grievances growing out of the Southern Bell strike have been decided by the arbitrators, who ruled that eight are entitled to reinstatement with full seniority rights and substantial back pay. The discharges were sustained in the other two cases.

Of 26 decisions handed down to date, reinstatement was ordered in 20.

18 Million Belong To U. S. Unions, Says Labor Dept.

MEMBERSHIP in U. S. labor unions totaled 18 million, including one million in Canada, at the beginning of this year, the Labor Dept. reported last week.

Unions gained a million members in the 1952-55 period, but barely kept up with the growth of the nation's work force. Membership rose spectacularly in the 1935-45 decade, from 3.5 million to 14.5 million. The six largest unions were:

CIO Auto Workers, 1,239,000 (the union reports 1.5 million, including members on strike, retired, etc.); AFL Teamsters, 1,231,000; CIO Steelworkers, 1,194,000; AFL Machinists, 864,000; AFL Carpenters, 804,000, and AFL Electrical Workers, 630,000.

Steel Board Votes Okay Of Merger

THE INTL. Executive Board of the CIO Steelworkers last week instructed its delegates to the forthcoming CIO-AFL merger convention to "cast the unanimous vote of our delegation for approval and ratification of the merger agreement and the constitution" of the new AFL-CIO.

The board, at a meeting in Pittsburgh, hailed the "substantial progress toward the attainment of organic unity."

"We commend and congratulate our president, David J. McDonald, for his distinguished service on the AFL-CIO Unity Committee and on the Unity Subcommittee," it said in a resolution,

"WE PLEDGE the full cooperation of our organization to the AFL-CIO in the achievement of its noble purposes."

The board also unanimously approved extension of the AFL-CIO No-Raiding Agreement for another two years following its expiration Dec. 31.

In addition, it directed approval and ratification of "such other documents as may be necessary and appropriate to implement the merger."

Los Angeles was approved as the site of the USWA convention in September 1956.

New Jersey Adds Okay To UAW Wage Plans

FULL LEGAL APPROVAL of the CIO Auto Workers guaranteed wage plan was practically assured General Motors and Ford employes when New Jersey joined other states in ruling that layoff payments would not invalidate claims for unemployment compensation.

Under the Ford and GM contracts, states in which at least two-thirds of hourly paid workers are located were required to approve the program to make the guaranteed-wage plan operative.

A STATEMENT issued by the UAW-CIO pointed out that the New Jersey action, following similar rulings by legal officials in Michigan, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Delaware, "brings to about 65% the number of Ford and GM workers covered." It added:

"Thus Ford and GM workers will soon be assured of the operation of their GAW contract clauses. Chrysler workers already have that assurance."

In a parallel field, Ken Bannon, director of the UAW-CIO Ford Dept., in effect invited Ford Motor Co. officials to renew the once-abandoned plan to offer the company's workers a chance to buy stock.

Bannon pointed out that UAW-CIO last June 7 accepted a proposal by John Bugas, company official, that the company have the right to renew the stock-purchase offering without bargaining with the union on terms.

FORD'S OFFER of a stock-purchase program as an alternative to the guaranteed wage plan, Bannon reminded Ford officials, was not "rejected" by Pres. Walter P. Reuther or the UAW-CIO.

The union, instead, "offered to permit all Ford workers to vote as to their choice between the guaranteed wage and the company's proposal, which included the stock-purchase plan."

Union spokesmen have recently discussed the stock plan with company officials again, Bannon said, and the union "intends to honor and observe our agreement in this matter, which was solicited by the company."

Woodcock Named UAW GM Director

Leonard Woodcock, a vice president of the CIO Auto Workers, has been named director of the union's General Motors Dept., succeeding John W. Livingston, who leaves next month to become director of organization of the merged AFL-CIO.

Woodcock's appointment was announced in a letter to all GM locals by UAW-CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther following unanimous approval of the selection by the Intl. Executive Board.

McDonald Says GOP Missed Boat On Trade

THE ADMINISTRATION was taken sharply to task by Pres. David J. McDonald last week for its failure to boost foreign trade.

It has *"missed a number of opportunities"* to demonstrate that it really intends to stimulate trade among the free nations since the Trade Agreement Act was passed earlier this year, he told the Subcommittee on Foreign Economic Policy of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report.

"I am afraid that bold and imaginative leadership has not yet been forthcoming as far as international trade policy is concerned," he said.

"Day to day actions have a greater impact upon the attitudes of friendly nations than do pronouncements of over-all good intentions."

He cited these actions:

"Pres. Eisenhower has seen fit to accept, at least partially, the recommendations of the Tariff Commission for increasing the tariff on bicycles. The President proclaimed an increase in this rate on Aug. 18, 1955.

"Eight days later the Defense Dept. awarded two electrical equipment contracts to domestic firms, even though the bids of foreign firms were considerably lower.

"At about the same time a Cabinet officer suggested that foreign bids not be accepted at all if there is any evident reason for believing that their lower bids might be turned down. Thus, it is suggested that the U. S. Government turn away from worldwide competitive bidding in procurement in favor of a strict 'Buy American' policy."

McDonald, who was a member of the Randall Commission on Foreign Economic Policy, pointed out that imports from "certain friendly countries" are essential.

However, he went on, the fear of economic dislocation in some industries as a result of greater imports blocks the enactment of a trade program which would encourage a greater flow of foreign-made goods into this country.

As he did at hearings last year, McDonald urged Congress to enact a program of financial and technical aid for U. S. industries and communities whose economies might be disrupted by increased imports—a proposal he first advanced as a Randall Commission member.

He called the commission's report "very moderate." He said Congress reduced its scope even further when it passed the new Trade Agreement Act, which he described as *"the weakest trade legislation we have had in the last 20 years."*

IUE District 4 Has 'West Point'

A "West Point" to train union leaders has been opened at Newark, N. J., by Dist. 4 of the CIO Electrical Workers. The graduate of the intensive course receiving the highest marks will be awarded a trip to Europe to study workers' activities.

Four Major Figures

Four prominent Americans were taken by death last week, and the nation is the poorer for their passing.

Martin Durkin, for many years head of the AFL Plumbers and for less than a year the Republicans' Secretary of Labor, was an honored and esteemed leader of labor. A man of the highest moral principles, Martin Durkin was a pillar of strength to the labor movement.

Daniel Tobin, the retired president of the AFL Teamsters and a member of the AFL Executive Council, was for many years one of the leading figures on the American trade union scene. Although numerous CIO unions had cause to disagree with Tobin at various times, he was recognized as an exponent of a strong and united labor movement, who obviously must have wanted to see the fruition of his hopes and dreams.

Robert Sherwood, a multiple winner of the Pulitzer prize for his writing, was a sincere and effective democrat who hated totalitarianism. His pen was devoted to the concept of not only protecting but strengthening the edifice and the spirit of American democracy.

Bernard DeVoto was a Harvard professor who didn't sound or write like one. DeVoto loved America, and particularly the open spaces of America; the give-away boys, the vested special interests who have hoped to grab America's vast natural resources for their special profit, had no more vigorous opponent than this doughty conservationist from New England.

Can You Be Sure?

It's a tested truism that no union can be certain of its status if a major unit of industry can successfully push any segment of workers back from progress already achieved.

That is undoubtedly why so many unions have rallied to the valiant strike of the Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers against the rich and powerful Westinghouse Corp.

The proposals made to the union by Westinghouse have been retrogressive proposals; and the company's adamant position has prolonged a strike that has affected thousands of workers in the company's plants.

Other unions, both CIO and AFL, correctly understand that they can't be sure of their own progress if Westinghouse has its way against the union.

Time For A Change

It's taxes we're talking about, at the moment. As Stanley Ruttenberg, CIO's research director, pointed out in a statement to a congressional committee, the U. S. tax system must recognize and change with the changes in our national economy that have taken place during recent decades.

What is obviously needed is *"continuing expansion of consumer markets"* to insure the future of our booming economy. Tax policy, as the CIO pointed out, "should be directed toward increasing the incentives of consumers to buy." *That means, a better tax break for the millions of families in the lower and middle income rungs, fewer special privileges for rich corporations and wealthy individuals.*

Such a tax program, geared to today's needs, will provide business with far more incentives for sales and markets than the outworn slogans of the soak-the-poor propaganda crew.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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President

JOHN V. RIFFE
Executive Vice President

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There Ain't No Santa—For Some

In Other Words—

Down Madison Ave. With The GOP

Here are excerpts from a trip "Down Madison Ave. With the GOP" which appeared originally in the Democratic Digest with the subtitle, "It's the same old product but the slogans are new and shiny." It is a devastating account of the Eisenhower Administration's policy of slapping on a coat of publicity paint to conceal its administrative and policy failures.

WHEN THE REPUBLICANS came to Washington, they were self-consciously proud of their business ties, and full of enthusiasm over what they expected to accomplish by applying the best business brains and the best business techniques to government.

Prominent among these techniques was the super-sales campaign.

As White House aide C. D. Jackson expressed it, the Republicans intended to **"merchandize the living hell out of the Eisenhower program."**

This dictum has been followed so faithfully that there is now mounting criticism of the Administration for over-selling, for confusing the public and obscuring the facts with slogans and exaggerated claims.

The classroom shortage is a case in point. There has been a critical need for more schools since war babies began reaching school age. Former Pres. Truman anticipated this problem before it reached major proportions. As early as 1948 he began his persistent but unsuccessful fight for a federally aided school program. The U. S. Office of Education made a study which revealed a shortage of 312,000 class rooms in 1952 and the unpleasant certainty that the need would increase rapidly.

Mountain Of Press Releases

This was the situation when the Republicans took over in 1953, but until early this year they insisted that nothing be done until they completed another study. Now, after proposing some makeshift legislation designed to push the responsibility off onto states and local communities, the Administration is ballyhooing the White House Conference on educational needs scheduled for Nov. 29-Dec. 1.

There have been numerous press releases stressing the Administration's concern over the lack of adequate schools. Citizens are being urged to look around in their own community and see for themselves if there is not a shortage.

This mountain of publicity has aroused the suspicion that the conference is being used as a stunt to allay public criticism. Said radio commentator Edward P. Morgan:

"Some educators are asking whether all this means the Administration is now really prepared to go down the line to crack the classroom shortage or is just putting up appearances."

If this proves to be only a program of words it would fit the pattern in other areas of policy:

- Critics suspect that showmanship prompted the Administration's so-called $101 billion highway program. It seemed unlikely the proposal was offered seriously, since its financing was so unsound Sen. Byrd (D. Va.) said it "would destroy confidence in government credit."
- CIO and AFL officials cannot understand why there is a 1.5 million discrepancy in unemployment figures published in July by the Dept. of Commerce and the Labor Dept. **(Administration boasts about prosperity invariably use the larger Commerce Dept. employment figure.)**

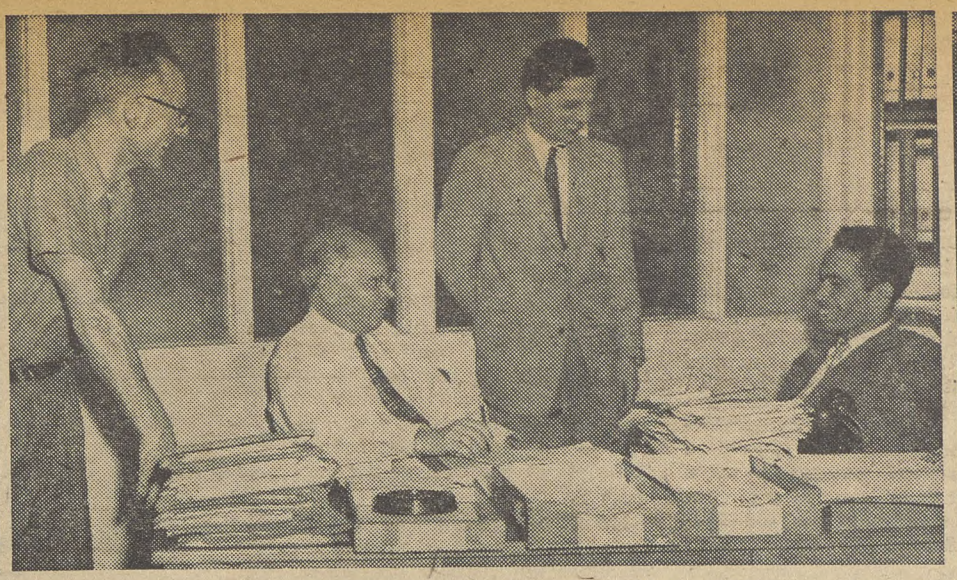
Super-Salesmanship Abroad

- Farmers are currently suffering from a sharp decline in income. But to judge from statements coming out of the Dept. of Agriculture, Sec. Benson and his aides are more interested in getting blame focused on the Democrats than they are in lifting the farm depression.

Equally harsh criticism has been leveled against the Administration for its super-salesmanship of our foreign policy. On one foreign front after another, commentators have objected that the heavy emphasis on peace propaganda is encouraging a complacency toward the cold war which is not justified by any change in Russian conduct.

And so it went . . . for almost three years. It seemed as though there was always a new slogan or a new huckster claim to take the place of the earlier "liberations" and "unleashing" which had been exposed by events.

In short, the Administration may not be saying so any longer, but its policy is still unchanged. It is still determined to *"merchandize the living hell out of the Eisenhower program."*



INTERNATIONAL—That's the word for Brussels headquarters staff of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. Left photo shows Aloisz Adamczyk, chief of ICFTU radio service, a pre-war Polish union leader now a U. S. citizen, and his Belgian secretary. Center: Salim Scita (right), labor leader from Libya, talks with American Al Braunthal (seated) and his Polish aide, Stefan Nedsznski, while J. A. Riddel (British), ICFTU press and publicity officer, is at left. Right photo shows German and French translators working in their ICFTU office.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

A SPASMODIC RIGHT-WING TWITCH is shaking the Republican party, the kind of St. Vitus dance familiar in the GOP every four years in the period leading up to the nominating convention.

Sen. Knowland of California, picked by the late Robert A. Taft as his successor as Senate Republican floor leader, has renewed his cry for a return to the fraudulent 1952 campaign pledge to "*liberate*" the Russian satellites.

St. Vitus Dance On The Right

A thing described anonymously as "the staff" of the GOP Policy Committee has issued a couple of ridiculous "reports" that represent the twitch of Sen. Bridges (N. H.), committee chairman.

The persistence with which Knowland lunges ponderously for the presidency has its overtones of humor. He is running, fundamentally, as the candidate of Chiang Kai-shek, and Formosa doesn't have many votes in the convention and none whatever in the Electoral College.

The quality of Bridges' "staffers" is adequately revealed in the stuff of their "reports."

One tries to tie Dean Acheson's recent criticism of Eisenhower-Dulles foreign policy to a defense of Yalta by Alger Hiss and suggests that Acheson and Hiss are "together again" to get the Democratic nomination for a "left winger." *This is a junior-grade McCarthyism refusing to acknowledge that Eisenhower and the White House have dumped Joe in the ashcan.*

The Facts On PAC Spending

Another "report" solemnly warns that "labor" spent "nearly $2 million" in the 1954 campaigns. As the CIO Political Action Committee promptly pointed out, Bridges' staff can't even get its facts straight. It was more than $2 million, all duly reported in sworn statements on file with the clerk of the House of Representatives.

The Republicans are likely to have less trouble with the old-timers, Knowland and Bridges, than with a new magazine, the National Review, that obviously intends to dress up the right wing shivers in elegant language.

The National Review, describing itself as a journal of conservative opinion, is published by a young gentleman named William F. Buckley, most recently represented by a book, "McCarthy and His Enemies." *(He thinks Joe was pretty careless sometimes.)*

Early this century the New Republic was a voice of and intellectual stimulus to Woodrow Wilson's "New Freedom." One surmises Buckley would like the National Review to be a coherent voice of the Republicanism that he deems "conservative" and a powerful weapon in the counter-attack on liberalism.

Some Assorted Notions

Its notion of "conservatism" is expressed in sundry pieces that add up to these dogmas:

★ Eisenhower was foisted on the party by a "small band of Eastern financiers, international bankers and industrialists" who then "entrusted the boom to a New York advertising agency." *(Bulkley's boys may have swiped this line from the late Col. McCormick, maybe from some liberal Democrats.)*

★ Ike and Dulles have abandoned true-blue Taft foreign policy and conservatism in favor of appeasement of the Soviet Union and more than a dash of New Dealism.

★ Probably Ike won't run again, and a lot of conservatives should run as GOP favorite-son candidates in their several states and save the party and the country from anyone else like Eisenhower.

The St. Vitus Dance disease-carriers in the party now have an articulate journal and spokesman. Knowland's "liberation" challenge was the feature article in the National Review's first issue.

ICFTU Puts Ideals Into Practice With Staff From Many Lands, Races

EVERY weekday morning, three young women leave the same house in Brussels, Belgium, and take a trolley to the office of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions in the rue du Lombard.

One is English, one German and one Japanese. Their friendship is symbolic of the mixture of nationalities which works together in the headquarters of the world's free trade union movement. They help to insure that the "international" in the ICFTU's title is never forgotten.

The English girl is a bookkeeper. The head of her department is a man who left his native Austria to escape Hitler's tyranny and became a naturalized British citizen.

THE GERMAN girl is a translator. Her department chief is English and her fellow-workers are Belgian, French, German, Irish and Spanish.

The Japanese girl works with the American in charge of the regional activities section.

In all, 20 different nations are represented at the ICFTU staff which numbers only 70. Many staff members have travelled widely. Between them, they claim first-hand knowledge of nearly all the 74 countries which have unions affiliated to the ICFTU.

They have a dozen different native tongues, although they usually get along in one of the ICFTU official languages—English, French, German and Spanish. Most speak more than one language, and several speak three or more.

The staff has been drawn from Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, England, France, Germany, Holland, India, Ireland, Japan, Luxembourg, Poland, Spain, Switzerland, the U. S. and Uruguay.

A FEW ARE MEN and women who cannot go back to their own countries. They are the refugees from Communist regimes in Poland and Czechoslovakia, or from Franco's Spain. One or two became refugees before World War II to escape Nazi tyranny.

Great importance is stressed at the ICFTU on education and trade union training, particularly in regions where the labor movement has not yet had a chance to develop fully. Two of the education experts are non-Europeans—an Algerian and a professor from Calcutta, India.

Barely a week goes by without at least one overseas visitor spending a few days in the office. In one recent period a little longer than a month, they came from Australia, the Gold Coast, Greece, Japan, Kenya, Malaya, New Zealand, Nigeria, Northern Rhodesia, Peru, Sierra Leone and Tunisia.

BY DAY they have official discussions with staff members. In the evenings the same staff members frequently entertain their overseas colleagues and show them around Brussels.

"Without distinction of race, nationality, sex, religion or profession" is a phrase frequently used in ICFTU documents. *In Brussels, it is put into practice.*

Unionism Essay Contest Planned

The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has announced an essay contest, open to members of all its affiliated unions throughout the world, on any phase of unionism—local, national or international—of interest to other unionists.

Essays, limited to 1500 words in length, may be written in English, French, German, Spanish, Portuguese, Arabic, Italian, Dutch, Japanese or a Scandinavian language. They must reach the ICFTU at 24, rue du Lombard, Brussels, Belgium, not later than Jan. 31, 1956, in envelopes marked "Essay Competition."

U. S. Labor Raps UNESCO Parley In Venezuela

A STRONG protest against U. S. participation in a United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural conference scheduled for Caracas, Venezuela, next April was registered with the U. S. National Commission for UNESCO by CIO Associate Research Dir. Frank Fernbach at a recent meeting in Cincinnati.

Fernbach, who represents the CIO on the commission, was joined in the protest by John R. Connors, AFL education director.

They based their position on the Venezuelan government's expulsion of Adriaan Vermuelen, secretary of the Netherlands Trade Union Federation and a worker member of the Intl. Labor Organization's Governing Body, during a meeting of the ILO Petroleum Commission in Caracas last April.

Vermuelen had critized Venezuela for its imprisonment without trial of hundreds of trade union leaders and urged respect for the fundamental human rights of workers everywhere. He was ordered from the country although he had been promised diplomatic immunity.

Fernbach made it clear that while organized labor continues to support UNESCO, it will not be likely to send delegates to any meeting in Venezuela under the present circumstances.

The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has urged all free labor bodies to boycott the meeting. The Canadian Congress of Labor, which like unions in the U. S. and Mexico boycotted the ILO meeting last spring, has asked the Canadian government to refuse to attend next April's conference. —G.N.L.

Soviet Arms Aid To Egypt Protested

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and AFL Pres. George Meany blasted the Soviet bloc's arms deals in the Middle East in messages last week to the Jewish Labor Committee.

Reuther condemned the Reds' "cynical action" in starting a "new and explosive arms race" in the area, and said the CIO firmly supports the "defense of democratic achievements of working people of Israel against any reactionary or Soviet invasion."

The arms sales were called a "most dangerous threat to world peace and freedom" by Meany. He urged the government "to take every necessary measure to deter aggression in the Middle East."

Power Of Inquiries Widened As O'Connor Loses Test Case

ELECTED—Mary M. Francis, director of Indiana CIO Philip Murray Fund for Research at Riley Hospital, Indianapolis, was elected to City Council on Nov. 8.

THE POWER of congressional committees over private citizens was headed for review by the appellate courts following conviction last week of Harvey O'Connor, author and former publicity director for the CIO Oil Workers, of contempt of Congress.

U. S. District Judge McGarraghy narrowed the protection of free-speech guarantees when he found O'Connor guilty of contempt in defying the old McCarthy Senate subcommittee.

He fined the writer $500 and placed him on probation for a year. Pending the appeal his counsel promptly noted, he will remain at liberty under his original $100 bail.

"I feel somewhat like an innocent bystander caught in a brawl between the Senator and, as he called it, the old Acheson State Dept.," O'Connor said. "I was a bystander, and I got hit pretty badly on the head.

"I feel the real reason I'm here in court today is because I wrote books. If I hadn't written books, the State Dept. wouldn't have bought them without my knowledge."

O'Connor, who has repeatedly denied reported charges of Communist affiliation, refused in 1953 to tell McCarthy whether, at the time he had written certain books later purchased by U. S. libraries abroad, he had been a "member of the Communist conspiracy."

He challenged the authority of the committee, established to investigate government operations and spending, to submit a private citizen to an "inquisition."

INDICTED for contempt, he waived a jury trial and explained from the witness stand before Judge McGarraghy that he had not known his books had been purchased by U. S. libraries, that he received no royalties on such sales of his books.

He acknowledged the right of the subcommittee to interrogate officials but argued that no official, elected or appointed, could pry into the affairs of private citizens to determine how they thought years ago.

In such an inquisition, he testified he believed "the whole base of democracy is subverted. The public servant has made himself the public master—a totalitarian concept."

Judge McGarraghy denied a motion for a verdict of acquittal.

His lawyer, Gerhard P. Van Arkel, argued that the indictment was defective, that the committee's authority extended only to government operations, that O'Connor's refusal to answer McCarthy was protected by the First (free speech) Amendment.

IN A MEMORANDUM opinion, McGarraghy ruled that the word "conspiracy" admittedly has two meanings, "noxious and innocuous," but that the court was "bound" to rule, in effect, that O'Connor knew McCarthy intended it in a "noxious" sense and could not plead the word was "vague" in meaning.

He held, flatly, that "Congress has the power to examine the authors of books" bought by government libraries "to determine if those authors were members of the Communist conspiracy."

He held that "Congress may abridge" freedom of speech and the "right to remain silent," and extended Supreme Court precedents to this effect to apply to the O'Connor case.

These principles and their application would be the subject of any appeal for review by the higher courts.

Security Program Inquiry Begins As 12 Are Appointed

A YEAR-LONG investigation of the government's loyalty-security program was begun with appointment of the 12-member bipartisan independent commission authorized by the Humphrey-Stennis-Walter resolution.

The commission's job is to investigate the basic laws, executive orders and departmental regulations controlling the various loyalty-security systems covering federal employes and millions in the armed services and defense industries.

The commission is required to file its report with Congress not later than Dec. 31, 1956.

NOMINATION OF the commission members—four appointed by Pres. Eisenhower, four by Vice Pres. Nixon, four by House Speaker Rayburn—came approximately three months after adjournment of Congress.

Under terms of the authorizing resolution, six are Republicans, six are Democrats. The commission is also divided evenly between six members representing the government, six from private life.

The commission includes: former Atty.-Gen. James P. McGranery, Chancellor Franklin D. Murphy of the University of Kansas, Assistant Defense Sec. Carter L. Burgess, former Commerce Undersec. Louis S. Rothschild, Sen. Stennis (D. Miss.), Sen. Cotton (R. N. H.), Rep. Walter (D. Pa.), Rep. McCullough (R. O.), former Gov. Edwin L. Mechem (R. N. M.), Dr. Susan B. Riley of Peabody College for Teachers, James L. Noel Jr., Houston Tex., lawyer; Lloyd Wright, Los Angeles attorney.

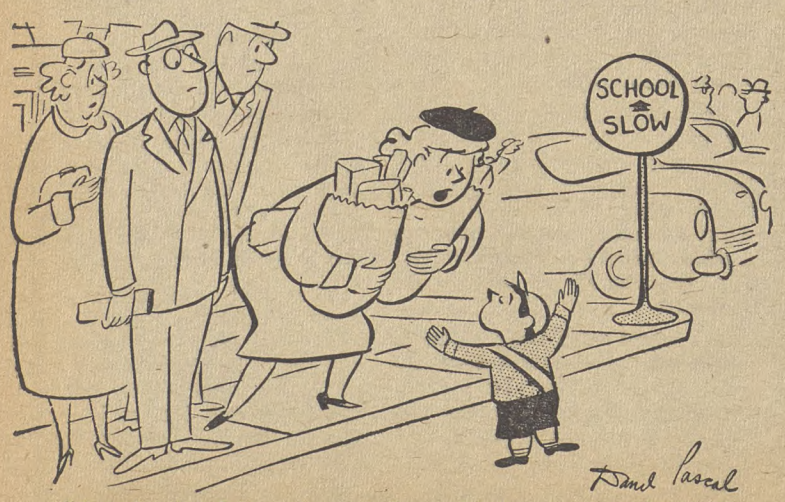
Americans for Democratic Action said it "regrets" that the commission did not include "a single person who has distinguished himself in the field of civil liberties."

More U. S. Funds Asked To Curb Impure Foods

THE PUBLIC will be better protected against adulterated and misbranded food, drugs and cosmetics if Congress carries out Administration plans.

Assistant Sec. Bradshaw Mintener of the Health, Education and Welfare Dept. said that the Food and Drug Administration wants to expand its operations into a new separate building.

This proposed expansion is in keeping with the recommendations of a 14-member citizens committee which last July recommended a four-fold expansion of the agency over a five to 10 year period, starting with a 10 to 20% boost in its budget next year.



"But, Junior, I have to rush home to prepare your lunch."

By EUGENE A. KELLEY

CIO HAS A UNION that won't be at all angry if you walk all over its union label; in fact, they'll be delighted and believe the practice should be encouraged. The United Shoe Workers of America, CIO, is waging a vigorous campaign to have its now familiar label placed on every pair of shoes turned out by its membership.

"No, son, I guess we'll never know if he had a union label in his suit or not."

The idea is finding growing acceptance throughout the industry and will be spurred if CIO members and their families ask the clerk to point out the label next time they shop for shoes.

The USWA convention called on all of its locals to negotiate for the use of the label by firms with whom they have contracts so as to make your search for the label easier. *The drive by the locals of of Shoe Workers will be made easier, too, if customers put the heat on retailers to sell shoes with the union label that spells quality and is manufactured under decent labor standards.*

Established on Mar. 16, 1937, the Shoe Workers was less than a month old when it was involved in a bitter strike in the Lewiston-Auburn section of Maine during an organizing drive. Practically all of the young union's officers were sent to jail in the course of that strike and the costs hampered the early growth of the union. But it rallied and has since become a potent factor in the industry.

ALTHOUGH ITS HISTORY as an affiliate of CIO dates only to 1938, the USW traces its development to the start of the century. The new union represented an amalgamation following a referendum by the membership of two independent unions which had a prominent place in the shoe industry long before the CIO was formed.

One of these was the Shoe Workers Protective Union which became a national entity in 1924 after operating continuously in the Haverhill, Mass., area since the early 1900's. The other predecessor union was the United Shoe & Leather Workers Union formed several years before the referendum, through a merger of several national and local unions.

By the time the new union held its first constitutional convention in November 1937, all local unions of shoe workers in New York City had voted affiliation with it.

A MAJOR DRIVE was begun in 1941 to organize two of the largest firms in the industry—International Shoe Co. and the Boston Shoe Co.—whose plants were mainly in the midwest, where the union now is on strike. Funds for the campaign were supplied equally by CIO and the members of USW. A foothold had been gained within a year and at present the USW represents about 14,000 employes of the two firms.

The union has contracts with some of the largest firms in the industry and with hundreds of smaller outfits who manufacture all types of shoes—from safety shoes for workers to dress shoes for men, from children's sandals to the daintiest footwear for milady.

Organizing, however, has been hampered by the high mobility of the industry. Most shoe machinery is rented, not bought, and it is easy for shoe manufacturers to close and move to a new location.

That's a powerful reason for the support given by USW to the union label drive.

CIO Supports Safe-Driving Day

"A LIFE-SAVING effort that deserves the backing of everybody"—that was the endorsement given S-D Day—Safe Driving Day, Dec. 1—by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

The aim of the sponsors of the day is to prevent any traffic accidents during the entire day—in daylight or darkness.

S-D Day is sponsored by the President's Committee for Traffic Safety, in cooperation with almost 200 national organizations, every principal federal government agency, all state and many municipal governments.

"The immediate objective of S-D Day, Reuther said, "is 24 hours without a traffic accident, anywhere in the United States. This is a worthwhile objective in itself.

"But the long-term goal is still more important: traffic safety all the year around. In this, the men and women of organized labor—and their families—can make a tremendous contribution.

"American labor is dedicated to making this nation a better place in which to live, and its interest is not restricted to what happens during working hours. Its interest covers every phase of the public well-being, and certainly this includes safety on the streets and highways.

"When a wage earner is killed or permanently incapacitated in a traffic accident, it means not only grief to his or her family; it means economic hardship. Even temporary disablement can cause serious distress.

"S-D Day, therefore, should be the stimulus we need to take a hard look at the basic causes of traffic accidents. I hope that the men and women of organized labor will join with their fellow citizens, in their communities, in examining these causes, and then doing what needs to be done to make safety a year-round reality."

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

THE WRITER this past week attended the Executive Board meeting of the CIO Steelworkers in Pittsburgh. In view of the vicious stand of the Westinghouse Corp. in refusing to meet the just demands of their employes, the Steelworkers voted full financial and moral support of the CIO Electrical Workers and voted $500,000 toward the relief of the strikers.

By this action the Steelworkers reflect one of CIO's strongest beliefs—of coming to the aid of a sister union in a strike situation. The IUE-CIO members are engaged in a life and death struggle with Westinghouse. I want to urge all CIO unions to contribute to the support of the IUE in every way possible so that the strike can be brought to a successful conclusion.

From Pittsburgh, I journeyed to Boston to address the founding convention of the CIO Leather Workers. These workers have made tremendous strides since last December, when a committee of leather workers asked CIO for aid toward helping leather workers organize and establish their own union.

After a year's diligent work on the part of many people, the leather workers are prepared to strike out on their own as a full-fledged international union. I can only mention a few of the many that deserve credit for a fine job well done. R. J. Thomas, Mike O'Keefe, Hugh Thompson, Joe Joy, have all made a valuable contribution to building a Leather Workers' Union.

THE FINAL CIO CONVENTION will be held in 10 days and the historic AFL-CIO merger convention will be held shortly after. I feel that at these two occasions, the men who are responsible for building CIO should be present. All CIO field representatives have been invited to attend these conventions and I expect to see all of them present except those who have pending election or negotiation situations at that time.

CIO Rep. Frank Grillo reports that the workers at the Griffith Rubber Mills, Portland, Ore., favored the CIO Rubber Workers in a recent election. All eligible workers voted and the URW won overwhelmingly.

Sec.-Treas Al Hartnett of the CIO Electrical Workers reports a unanimous vote in an election victory for the IUE-CIO at the Korfund Co. (office unit), Long Island City, N. Y.

CIO Reg. Dir. Michael Mann reports two CIO victories, both won by unanimous vote: the CIO Steelworkers at the New Jersey Rolling Mills, Inc., Kearny, N. J., and the CIO Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers at the Fisher Scientific Co., Fairlawn, N. J.

CIO Reg. Dir. George DeNucci reports the following victories in Reg. 6: Workers of the Ohio Overcoat Co., Galion, O. favored the CIO Clothing Workers after 37 years of non-union status, and employes of two dairies—Richer Dairy Co., Columbus, O., and the Steinmetz Milk Co., West Jefferson, O.—favored affiliation with the CIO Retail & Wholesale Union.

Intl. Rep. Hugh Brown of the OCAW reports an important victory at Cramet, Inc., Chattanooga, Tenn., where the workers overwhelmingly chose the OCAW-CIO. CIO Reps. Thermon Phillips and Bill Roehl assisted.

New CIO Leather Union Gets Charter At Boston Convention

By EUGENE A. KELLEY

A CHARTER was presented to the Leather Workers International Union of America, CIO, last week at the organization's first constitutional convention in Boston.

With adoption of the LWIUA-CIO constitution, the Leather Workers Organizing Committee, which was formed only 10 months ago, passed from the scene. The new Leather Workers Union has approximately 10,000 members in New England, New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania and Kentucky.

"You are members of the last international union which will be chartered by the CIO," Reg. I Dir. Hugh Thompson told the convention's 70 delegates.

"Although I may not be among the officers you elect, I will always be ready to assist this union in every possible way," promised Thompson, who had served as LWOC secretary-treasurer and organization director since it was chartered.

CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe recalled the formation of the LWOC under his direction following an appeal made to the 1954 CIO convention by a group of Peabody, Mass., leather workers who wished to leave the Communist-dominated Fur & Leather Workers.

Riffe urged the new union "to build your ranks, to organize the unorganized in the same pattern that our other great unions of the CIO have done."

Pointing out that the LWIUA will become a part of the merged AFL-CIO next month, Riffe predicted the future of organized labor in the U. S. "will be even more lustrous."

"Great challenges face us," Riffe continued. "But the greatest challenge is to strengthen our unions in accordance with the highest principles of men of good will."

"You're at home now," R. J. Thomas, LWOC chairman and assistant to Riffe, told the delegates. "You followed a thorny path to build this union. Your locals are made up of those which seceded from a union once expelled by CIO, locals which have been established through NLRB victories and some local industrial unions which voted affiliation with the Leather Workers.

"Your union must now learn to stand on its own feet. The CIO responded to your appeal when you needed it with moral and financial aid. Now you must learn by experience and your training to stand unsupported. I have every confidence you will succeed."

Rev. Francis J. McDonald of the Boston Archdiocesan Labor Institute commended the new union on its establishment and for its desire to detach itself from "one of the last Communist-dominated and influenced unions left in this country."

OTHER convention speakers included Richard B. O'Keefe, business manager of Local 21 in Peabody, the nucleus of the LWOC.

Resolutions were adopted on political action, ethical practices, the guaranteed annual wage, civil liberties. The coming AFL-CIO merger was endorsed. The election of officers was scheduled for later in the convention.

Reuther Is Named

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther has been appointed to the National Labor Committee of the United Cerebral Palsy campaign. Labor Sec. Mitchell is committee chairman.

New Gains Reported In River Drive

CONTINUED organizing success has been reported by the Rivers Joint Organizing Committee, which consists of the CIO Maritime Union and the Marine Engineers and the AFL Masters, Mates & Pilots.

A five-day strike at St. Paul, Minn., and Pickwick Dam, Tenn., was necessary to win recognitions of the three unions by the Nashville Towing Co. The Thomas Petroleum Co. also recognized the unions after its employes cast all votes for NMU but one which went to the AFL Teamsters.

NLRB EXAMINER has concluded hearings on the unfair labor practice charges brought by the J. W. Banta Towing Co. against the three unions. The charges grew out of a strike for recognition which the RJOC won last November. During the walkout NMU Organizer Gordon Knapp was shot and charges were brought against several company representatives.

Wage Boost Of 15% Asked In Laundries

A GENERAL 15% wage increase was sought last week for 18,000 workers by the New York Laundry Workers Joint Board of the CIO Clothing Workers.

This was one of the demands made as the union opened negotiations on a wage reopener with nine laundry associations in greater New York; Westchester County and Long Island, N. Y.; Connecticut and Northern New Jersey.

The board also asked minimums of $85 weekly for all drivers except in the hand laundry division, $1 an hour for inside production workers and $1.25 for kitchen workers.

Another demand was an additional 1% employer contribution to the union welfare fund based on weekly payrolls. Louis Simon, joint board manager, said:

"The laundry industry continues to be the lowest paid industry in this area, despite the gains we have made in previous years. Our last general wage increase was obtained two years ago, and our present wage structure is quite unrealistic in view of existing conditions."

IUE Sweeps Clean At Sharon Polls

The people of Sharon, Pa., recently gave a pretty good indication of how they felt about the strike of CIO Electrical Workers against Westinghouse, a major industry there.

IUE member Michael Dunn was elected mayor; John Lysohir, local vice president, was elected school director; Matt Dunn, local trustee, was elected constable, and two other union officers were elected to posts in surrounding townships. —(PAI)

Carcella Named To Steel Post

The CIO Steelworkers' Intl. Executive Board named Hugh P. Carcella, who has been a staff member since the days of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, as international representative to fulfill the duties of director of the union's Dist. 7, with headquarters in Philadelphia.

As acting director, he succeeds Dir. William J. Hart of Dist. 19, in Western Pennsylvania, who has been administrator of Dist. 7 since June 1953.

A house divided cannot stand —not even a Westinghouse.

ANG To Move To Washington

The CIO Newspaper Guild will move its headquarters from New York to Washington next spring. The ANG international staff will occupy a floor in the Philip Murray Building, now under construction by the CIO Electrical Workers.

Roy Bergergren Of Credit Union Dies

Roy F. Bergengren, leader of the credit union movement, died recently at Montpelier, Vt. Bergengren, who was 76, was managing director emeritus of the Credit Union National Association and its affiliates, the Mutual Insurance Society and the Supply Cooperative.

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Benson's 'Divide And Rule' Policy Rapped By CIO Aide

CITY WORKERS will not let Agriculture Sec. Benson make them "villains responsible" for collapse of his own farm program, Victor G. Reuther told the North Dakota Farmers Union convention at Minot, N. D.

VIC REUTHER

Reuther, assistant to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, said the Farmers Union's invitation to a CIO spokesman *"proves that Benson is failing in his attempt to transfer blame for falling farm prices and income to wage earners."*

Benson's program, he warned, is "divide and rule, first splitting farmers and consumers, then splitting farmers themselves by commodity groups, sections, areas, states and counties. We do not believe he can take us down that road to economic and political atomization."

National Farmers Union Pres. James Patton joined the denunciation of Benson, branded him a "huckster of misinformation" and called the Eisenhower Administration a creature of "billionaire big business."

Reuther described Benson's "method" as the "old pickpocket trick of pointing to the victims and yelling, 'Stop, thief.'"

FIRST Benson said farmers had been "producing too much" and "getting too high prices," Reuther reminded the convention, but now he says farmers "should be angry not at him for having cut farm prices and income, but at industrial workers."

He presented Agriculture Dept. statistics to show that since January 1953, prices received by farmers have dropped 14%, interest and tax rates climbed 16% and 10%, while prices they pay for industrial products rose 2%.

This refutes Benson's "false allegation that farmers have been hurt more by rising costs than by falling income," Reuther stated. "They are being hurt by price increases for which there is no justification."

"The profiteering parade of 1955" was launched by U. S. Steel Corp. last July when it raised prices $7.50 a ton to cover a wage increase of "not more than $2.50 a ton," he said. General Motors, Ford and Chrysler followed a comparable pattern in automobiles and the farm-machinery manufacturers came next.

Analysis of the wage-price-profit situation of four farm equipment producers, he said, showed that for every dollar they agreed to pay in higher wages they "collect from their customers" from $1.96 to $2.79 in higher prices.

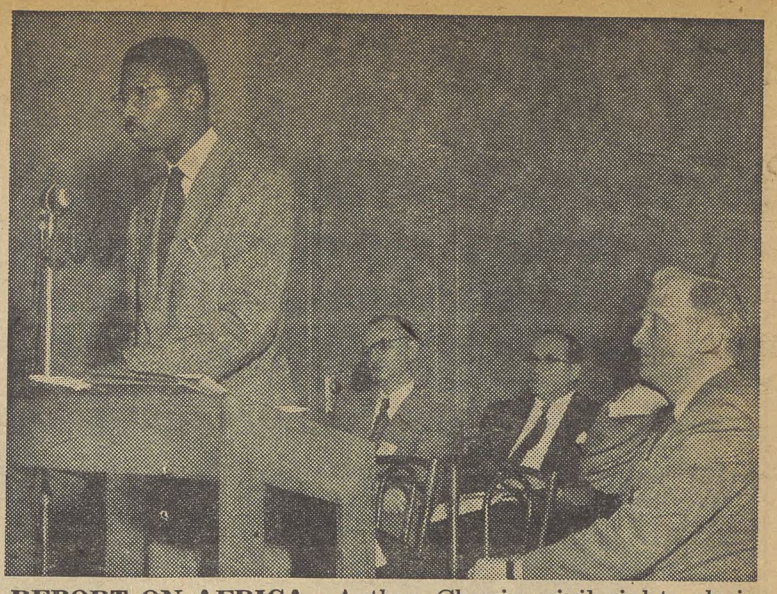
HE POINTED OUT that as a result of this "profiteering parade," corporations "for the first time since the great depression" are paying 1955 "dividends larger than the total net income earned by all farm operations—$10.9 billion in dividends, $10.3 billion to the farmers."

Patton, who has spearheaded the Farmers Union attack on Benson's "flexible" farm price support policy, said it should be tossed out by the next Congress.

It's Quite A Contrast

Here is a table, drawn from reports of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, revealing to farmers what Victor G. Reuther last week described as "the contrast between booming prosperity for corporations and the drop in farm operators' net income":

Year	Corporation Profits Before Taxes	Corporation Profits After Taxes	Dividends Paid by Corporations	Farm Operators' Net Income
		(billion dollars)		
1945-49 average	$26.0	$15.2	$ 6.3	$14.4
1950-54 average	$37.9	$18.2	$ 9.3	$13.0
1955	$43.1	$21.4	$10.9	$10.3
Highest previous year for comparison	$41.2 (1951)	$22.1 (1950)	$10.0 (1954)	$17.2 (1947)
Percentage change from 1945-49 to 1955	Up 65%	Up 41%	Up 73%	Down 28%



REPORT ON AFRICA—Arthur Chapin, civil rights chairman of the New Jersey CIO Council, reports findings of panel on African problems to National Trade Union Committtee for Racial Justice conference. Others include Art McDowell, AFL Upholsterers, and Max Delson, attorney.

Lehman Plans Drive For Civil Rights Bills

THE FATE of civil rights legislation depends largely on next year's election returns, Sen. Lehman (D. N. Y.) said last week.

LEHMAN

Speaking in New York to a conference of the National Trade Union Committee for Racial Justice, Lehman outlined a five-point legislative program he plans to introduce next January. His program includes:

- A prohibition on federal financial aid to public schools in communities that try to "avoid, evade and defy" the Supreme Court decision outlawing racial segregation.
- Federal civil rights laws against racial "lynching and mob rule."
- Federal laws to protect soldiers of "minority race and national origin" against "physical assault and violence."
- A Federal Fair Employment Practices law.
- A Federal Electoral Commission to "insure the right to register and vote freely without intimidation or coercion."

Lehman said he expected little support for these bills in the second session of the present Congress.

"Liberal senators of my own party have been strongly inclined to avoid a bitter civil rights fight and a consequent split in Democratic ranks," the veteran New York Senator said.

SO-CALLED "liberal Republicans have been more passive, and as quiet as little mice, on the major civil rights issues," he added.

The conference, under chairmanship of A. Philip Randolph, president of the AFL Sleeping Car Porters, also urged Pres. Eisenhower to call a special session of Congress to act on civil rights legislation.

TWUA Southern Meet Sets Sizable Pay Hike Goal

WAGE increases "commensurate with those achieved by other industrial workers over the last five years" were demanded for southern textile workers by 500 delegates to a CIO Textile Workers wage conference in Charlotte, N. C.

Officers were instructed to arrange sub-regional conferences in the industry's different branches at which details of a drive to implement the wage demand will be worked out.

Pres. Emil Rieve and Executive Vice Pres. William Pollock discussed the details. Pollock stressed the need for combining organizing drives and public relations activities with bargaining in order to obtain community support.

"In the last five years our man-hour productivity has gone up 26%," he said. "Wages in cotton-rayon mills in the South have gone up only 4%."

Rieve ridiculed two "excuses" for low textile wages in the South—the need for industrialization and the mills' "poverty."

"IN THE LAST five years," he said, "despite its low wages, North Carolina has had an increase of only 4% in the number of industrial jobs. The high wage State of Michigan has had an increase of 6%, or 50% more."

He noted that a $1000 investment in General Motors in 1935-9 would have yielded $5500, but would have produced $7800 from the Pepperel Manufacturing Co., $14,700 from Burlington Mills and $27,900 from United Merchants & Manufacturers.

Lorne H. Nelles, southern regional director for the CIO Steelworkers, and James P. Harden, southern education and political action director for the CIO Auto Workers, pointed out that their unions had eliminated area wage differentials because their unions are strongly organized.

Gov. Folsom (D. Ala.) made the same point in a message to the conference, saying he was "happy indeed" that a Birmingham or Gadsden steel worker gets the same pay for the same work as a steel worker in Pittsburgh or Gary.

'I'd Rather Go Barefoot Than Scab'

"I'd rather go barefooted in Oklahoma and know I'm living than wear shoes in Kohler and be worked to death."

That's what a young Oklahoman said as he quit his strikebreaking job at the Kohler plumbing fixtures plant at Sheboygan, Wis., where the CIO Auto Workers have been on strike more than 20 months.

Then he and his wife went back home in their battered jallopy and house trailer, according to The Kohlerian, paper of the striking UAW Local 833.

The Oklahoman came to Sheboygan to earn some *"easy money"* at the plant. The couple made their home in a trailer camp at Sheboygan Falls.

His wife, The Kohlerian said, "never wore shoes back home in Oklahoma; neither did he in or around the house. They couldn't afford them. So, a part of his first Kohler scab check went to a pair of shoes for her."

"The other day," the story continued, "he quit—completely disgusted and fed up. He said he was sorry he ever became a strikebreaker; that he could now very well understand why we are fighting for the things we are. 'It wasn't easy money I made—hard money is what it really was,' he said."

The young man told the union paper:

"The company goes out of its way in its attempt to make the old employes (scabs) toe the mark. The whip is really cracked down on them, because the company thinks they're afraid to walk off the job.

"The sooner they do it," he concluded, *"the better it will be for everyone—including themselves."*

Reuther Hits Jury Action In Till Case

REFUSAL of a Mississippi grand jury to vote kidnapping indictments against two men who admittedly abducted Emmett Louis Till was denounced by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther as a "shameful" conclusion of **"a lynch case which may haunt us."**

The decision not even to indict "the two men who kidnapped" Till was "more shocking than their recent acquittal on murder charges in the same case," Reuther said.

Speaking as president of CIO and of the CIO Auto Workers, Reuther said:

"THE MEN publicly admitted" taking the 14-year-old Negro boy "by force from his uncle's home. Yet no indictment was returned. This latest development . . . underlines the need for federal legislation to stop violations of civil rights and to end killings caused by race prejudice.

"The UAW-CIO will continue to press for such legislation. The union is working with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and other organizations who are planning a nationwide 'civil rights mobilization' to be convened in Washington early next year."

CIO Meets In 17th Convention On Eve Of U.S. Labor Unity

—See Page 3

Pre-Convention Issue

The CIO News

Official Weekly Publication, Congress of Industrial Organizations

Washington, D. C., November 28, 1955 — 82 — Vol. 18, No. 48

CIO 17th CONVENTION

NEW YORK CITY — DECEMBER 1-2 1955

Westinghouse Strikers Dig In; Carey Blasts Company's Stand

STRIKING members of the CIO Electrical Workers, 55,000 strong, dug in as their walkout against the Westinghouse Electric Co. went into its seventh week.

Picket lines remained firm and spirits high at company operations from coast to coast despite the failure of seven days of intensive bargaining in New York City to produce a settlement.

Negotiations were shifted back to Pittsburgh, company headquarters, last week, but sessions were held only on Wednesday and Friday. They were scheduled to resume this week, again in New York, under the direction of Federal Conciliator John R. Murray.

The move to Pittsburgh was made at the insistence of company spokesmen, who only cited "problems" which they made no effort to explain. Union negotiators strongly urged that talks continue uninterrupted, but management refused.

You Can't Be Sure— If It's Westinghouse!

"The union is opposed to breaking off meetings because of the seriousness of the situation and the great importance of the strike," said IUE-CIO Pres. James B. Carey and Chairman Robert Nellis of the IUE-CIO Westinghouse Conference Board.

"The company's conduct here shows a contemptuous disregard for the welfare of its employes, its customers, its stockholders and the communities in which its plants are located. It should not be forgotten that defense orders constitute a major portion of the company's business."

Generous labor support was preventing strike hardship cases, thanks to the help of fellow union members in non-striking IUE-CIO locals, other CIO affiliates and AFL unions.

Every striker celebrated Thanksgiving Day just about as he always did. Where there was need, the center of attraction at the Thanksgiving feast was provided by the local, the district or their friends — chicken or turkey.

Locals 315 and 1581 in Buffalo, N. Y., purchased 3000 turkeys in Ogden, Utah, for their members. Every striker in the union's Dist. 4—Metropolitan New York and New Jersey north of Trenton—also received a turkey. Local 906 in Union City, Ind., got seven tons of food from Dists. 9 and 10. The story was similar elsewhere.

5c Increase Ends Textile Strike

A two-month strike by CIO Textile Workers Local 1085 against the Columbian Rope Co., Auburn, N. Y., ended with a settlement based on a 5c an hour wage increase for production workers and 8c for skilled workers. The plant employs 750 persons.

CIO Pledges Backing To Shoe Strike

"THE COMPLETE moral, organizational and financial support" of CIO was pledged last week to the CIO and AFL shoe workers in their strike against International and Brown Shoe Cos., which is entering its first month.

Some 29,000 members of the CIO United Shoe Workers and the AFL Boot & Shoe Workers are on strike at some 70 midwestern and southern units of the two firms in the biggest walkout in the footwear industry.

"The issues in this strike are clear," said CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther. "The workers are seeking goals that are economically sound and socially right. The companies, on the other hand, are engaged in a cynical campaign to destroy both the CIO and AFL unions at the same time.

"THE MEN and women of the CIO, recognizing the validity of this struggle and the great, unfilled needs of the shoe workers for decent wages, march by their side."

Negotiations last week were resumed for one day, but then collapsed to be resumed at the call of a federal conciliator. The chief issue is the unions' demand for a 12% increase in a two-year contract, 8% now and 4% next Nov. 1.

New Handbook On 'How To Win' Issued By PAC

THE CIO Political Action Committee's popular handbook, How To Win: A Handbook for Political Action, previously mimeographed, is now available in printed form in loose-leaf binding.

Each of the various chapters on different phases of getting people to register and then getting them to vote for the right candidates is bound separately so they can be distributed to workers engaged in different aspects of the task. Everything is covered, from getting started and getting the PAC buck to analyzing election results and preparing for the next contest.

CIO-PAC Nat. Dir. Jack Kroll has written a foreword.

The handbook may be obtained from the CIO-PAC at 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Price, $1.

COLLECTING FUNDS—The sound truck of Local 201, CIO Electrical Workers, is on the job at Lynn, Mass., urging support for the Westinghouse strikers. Members of GE local already have given $6200.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

ON MONDAY, NOV. 28, the White House Conference on Education meets for about 30 hours of work spread across the week. It has taken two years, 10 months and eight days of Eisenhower for this point to be reached. *Three sessions of Congress have been wasted.*

When Will Action Replace Talk?

The wastage may be forgiven if the conference meets its major problem—to recommend sizable federal grants for schools.

The conference is organized somewhat along lines of an elimination contest among guinea pigs.

Two thousand conferees will divide into 180 "round tables" to discuss sub-topics of six major agenda subjects. These round tables will elect chairmen.

The 180 chairmen will then meet in 18 more "round tables" and elect chairmen of their own, to meet in two "panels" of nine members each. Each panel will elect what might be called a super-chairman—two individual souls to draft the consensus of the conference on each agenda topic.

One of the super-chairmen will then be knocked on the head, and the survivor will read the report telling the 2000 conferees what their thinking is.

Obviously, a serious conference may properly deal with many issues in the field of education. Yet it is fair to repeat that the overriding issue is immediate federal grants for school buildings.

This isn't the way the Eisenhower Administration planned things. The idea when Oveta Culp Hobby presided over the Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare, was to invent ways of avoiding federal expenditures, preferably by changing the subject.

The Administration didn't have any school-aid program its first two years. This year it proposed an "aid" bill involving $67 million a year in federal money for three years. Just $200 million, when to meet present and accurately determined early future needs we must, as a people, spend $25 billion for new and replacement schools.

Mrs. Hobby fortunately has left us, and her successor, Marion Folsom, is talking about a "liberalized" school program. He hasn't spelled it out, but he is talking.

The Administration's hand has been forced by the "grassroots" meetings in every state that led up to the White House Conference. A great many of the 2000 conferees want federal aid and they have made their position clear.

Role Of A Consultant

William E. Carr, executive secretary of the National Education Association, recently told his 600,000 members that we don't need any new announcement of a "state of emergency"; we need the conference to grapple with the "great issue, the relation of the federal government" to school financial needs.

Eisenhower's choice as "consultant on finance" to the group organizing the conference was a gentleman named Roger A. Freeman, assistant to Republican Gov. Langlie of Washington.

Freeman is so alarmed by the "grass-roots" meetings that he has written a booklet accusing federal aid proponents of "propaganda" and insisting that the "real problem does not come from increased (construction) prices or higher enrollment" but from federal taxation, which steals the assets otherwise available to states and communities.

Get rid of a lot of federal taxes, Freeman intimates, and the communities can build their own schools. Well, naturally—but the states and communities could also provide for their own defense, run their own foreign policies, do everything else for themselves if the people would just abolish the federal government entirely.

Abolition of the federal government is a little impractical after the states have spent 180 years together since the Declaration of Independence. Most of us can't see anything wrong with federal policies that promote schools and other general welfare purposes. *At the moment, the issue is before the White House Conference.*

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2. The Merger Convention Issue of new AFL-CIO News

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CIO Convention Meets On Eve Of Unity

SEAL of new AFL & CIO was designed by John Baer, veteran cartoonist for the railway brotherhoods' newspaper, Labor.

CIO's Story Told In New Photo History

TWENTY years of union history come alive in a profusely illustrated book—entitled "CIO" — which will make its debut at the CIO convention in New York Dec. 1.

The 160-page volume will be distributed to convention delegates and is being sent to libraries, schools and colleges throughout the country.

In addition to a host of pictures of the activities of CIO and its unions since 1935, the book contains a history of the CIO; articles by CIO officers; statements about the CIO by Pres. Eisenhower, former Pres. Truman, and a number of other leading Americans; and brief historical sketches of each of CIO's 32 affiliated international unions.

The book was prepared at the direction of Pres. Walter P. Reuther and the CIO Executive Committee, and was written and edited in the CIO Publicity Dept. under the supervision of Dir. Henry C. Fleisher. **(See special Photo Section, Page 5-8.)**

Time Table Of Conventions—

CIO

Nov. 27-28: CIO Executive Committee at Hotel New Yorker.

Nov. 29-30: CIO Executive Board at Hotel New Yorker.

Dec. 1-2: CIO's 17th constitutional convention at Manhattan Center.

AFL

Nov. 30: AFL Executive Council.

Dec. 1-2: AFL constitutional convention at Hotel Statler.

AFL & CIO

Dec. 5: Joint merger convention of AFL & CIO opens at 71st Armory.

ICFTU

Dec. 12: Executive Board of Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions opens meeting.

CWA Signs Another Bell Pact

The CIO Communications Workers have signed a contract with the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. of West Virginia, a Bell System affiliate, bringing increases of $2 to $5 a week to 3800 workers.

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

TWENTY YEARS of division in the ranks of American labor seem destined to end, this week and next, as the CIO and AFL conventions prepare to act on the final steps of the unity process.

On Dec. 1 and 2, the 17th Constitutional Convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations opens at Manhattan Center, on New York City's busy West 34th Street.

On the same two days, the 74th convention of the American Federation of Labor will be in session a scant two blocks away, at the Hotel Statler.

Assuming the two separate conventions ratify the final steps toward merger—and there seems little doubt they will—the First Constitutional Convention of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, the merged labor body, will be called to order on Monday, Dec. 5.

WITHOUT QUESTION, these are the most important labor meetings in many years, and national interest will be focused on the three conventions. It appears that an unprecedented number of news, radio and television reporters and cameramen will be on hand to report the sessions to America and the world.

The two-day CIO session, like its AFL counterpart, will be a streamlined affair—with no outside speakers and only a minimum of resolutions scheduled to come before the delegation.

The CIO meeting will open with Reg. Dir. Michael Mann serving as temporary chairman. After the invocation, the delegates will hear from Pres. Louis Hollander of the New York State CIO Industrial Union Council, and then the keynote speech of CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

SCHEDULED to come before the delegates for action will be these important "business" resolutions:

Final ratification of the AFL-CIO Merger Agreement signed last Feb. 9; the proposed constitution of the new AFL-CIO; and an "implementation agreement" covering legal and technical aspects of the final stage of the unity move.

The AFL convention will be discussing similar problems. When both organizations have ratified these necessary resolutions, the convening of the constitutional convention of the AFL-CIO on Dec. 5 will be the final step in a process towards which labor has looked through the years as a highly desirable goal.

The joint convention will be called to order in the name of the Joint AFL-CIO Unity Committee, headed by CIO Pres. Reuther and AFL Pres. George Meany, which sent out the call for that meeting some weeks ago.

Convention sessions will be held in the 71st Regimental Armory on Park Ave. between 33d and 34th Sts.

UNLIKE MANY labor conventions, the first meeting of the AFL-CIO will elect its officers at the first morning session. Throughout the week, there will be addresses by a number of distinguished Americans (adjoining story). The AFL-CIO meeting will end on Friday, Dec. 9.

On Monday, Dec. 12, the new AFL-CIO will play host, in New York City, to a week-long meeting of the Executive Board of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

On Saturday, Dec. 3, Reuther and Meany will be guests of honor of the Mayor of New York City; and on Dec. 13, they will jointly receive the 1955 Social Justice Award of the National Religion & Labor Foundation at a luncheon in their honor.

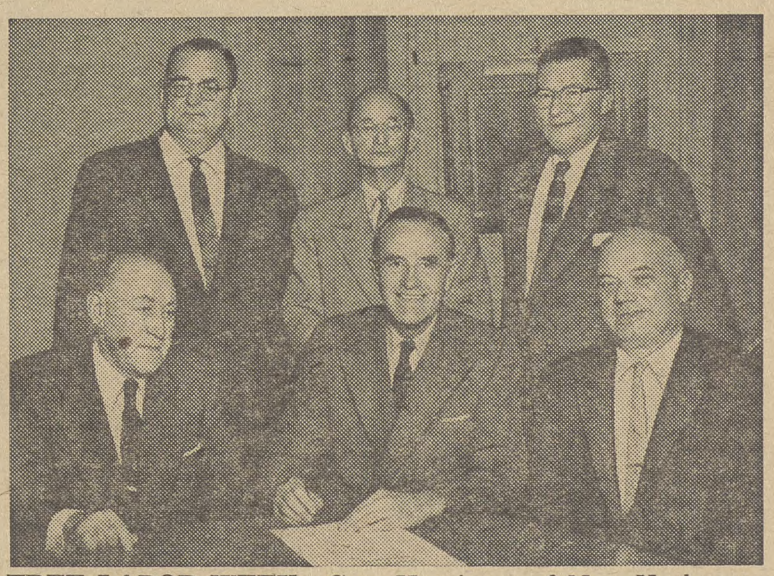
(By a quirk of schedule and calendar, the National Association of Manufacturers will be meeting in New York simultaneously with the projected AFL-CIO convention.)

(Background to unity, Page 9.)

Humphrey Favors Poll Tax Ban

A promise of support was given by Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) to a proposal by Senate Democratic Leader Johnson (Tex.) to abolish the poll tax by constitutional amendment.

"If it can be done this way, I shall support a constitutional amendment," Humphrey said. "The proposal shows good intentions. Those of us who have asked for more should join in supporting it."



FREE LABOR WEEK—Gov. Harriman of New York proclaimed it for week of Dec. 5 in honor of CIO, AFL and merger conventions and ICFTU Executive Board meeting in New York City. At signing of proclamation are (left to right), seated, State AFL Pres. Thomas A. Murray, Harriman and State CIO Pres. Louis Hollander; standing, State CIO Sec.-Treas. Harold Garno, State Industrial Comm. Isador Lubin and State AFL Sec.-Treas. Harold Hanover.

Announcement

When the process of merger is completed on Dec. 5, the new labor organization will start immediately the publication of a new weekly paper, to be called The AFL-CIO News.

The AFL-CIO News will replace the existing CIO News and The AFL News-Reporter.

The new official weekly organ of the AFL-CIO, in its first issue, will carry complete coverage of the merger convention, together with news features, pictures and important texts.

Subscriptions to The CIO News, as well as to The AFL News Reporter, will be carried over automatically to the new AFL-CIO News—so that our readers may be assured of continuity in receiving authoritative information on the activities, programs and policies of the American labor movement.

The final issue of The CIO News, to be dated Dec. 5, will go to press on Saturday, Dec. 3, with complete coverage of the 17th CIO convention in New York on Dec. 1-2.

Special rates have been set for union orders of the last issue of The CIO News and the first issue of The AFL-CIO News. For further details, see the special announcement on Page 2.

Ike, Adlai Invited To Speak At AFL-CIO Unity Meet

SEVERAL national leaders, led by Pres. Eisenhower and Adlai Stevenson, have been invited to address the united AFL & CIO convention opening Dec. 5 in New York City.

Election of officers of the new, 16-million-member labor organization is set for the opening day of the convention.

The White House has indicated that the President, because of his illness, will send a message to the convention instead of appearing personally. Stevenson, 1952 Democratic presidential nominee, who recently entered the contest for the 1956 nomination, will speak on Dec. 8.

The GOP Administration will be represented by Labor Sec. Mitchell and Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Folsom.

OTHER outstanding convention speakers will include New York's Gov. Harriman, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Mayor Robert F. Wagner of New York City, Pres. Omer Becu of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, Counsel Thurgood Marshall of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and National Commander J. Addington Wagner of the American Legion.

Religious leaders invited are Dr. Israel Goldstein, of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun of New York City; the Rev. Raymond A. McGowan, retired director of the Social Action Dept. of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, and Dr. Eugene C. Blake, president of the National Council of Churches of Christ.

Teetor Quits Commerce Post

Pres. Eisenhower last week "regretfully" accepted the resignation of Lothair Teetor as assistant secretary of the Commerce Dept.

Teetor is a director and board chairman on leave of the Perfect Circle Corp., where CIO Auto Workers have been on strike since last summer. A few weeks ago martial law was in effect at New Castle, Ind., where the piston ring company's foundry is located, after several strikers were shot by scabs.

The President named F. H. Mueller, a Grand Rapids, Mich., furniture manufacturer, as Teetor's successor.

Harriman Proclaims Dec. 5 Start Of Free Labor Week

GOV. HARRIMAN (D. N.Y.) has proclaimed the week of Dec. 5 as Free Labor Week in honor of the CIO, AFL and merger conventions and the New York City meeting of the Executive Board of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

He called on all citizens "to celebrate this momentous occasion by according full recognition to the achievements of free labor in the struggle for peace and the strengthening of our democratic freedoms."

"Our people are proud that New York State has been selected as the site of these historic sessions," he said in the proclamation.

"Here free trade unionism was cradled; here many of its leaders, some immigrants, some native-born, rose to eminence in the councils of the nation. Here leaders of government, chosen by the people, brought new hope to the workers of this State through passage of pioneering social legislation.

"Yet despite this luminous history of progress, we know much remains to be done. A unified labor movement can best work for the goals of free labor which encompass many of the goals of all our citizens.

"Labor will speak with one voice. It will be the most potent voice in our country, outside government, which can speak for American ideals and objectives in this period of cold war."

Present at signing of the proclamation were Pres. Louis Hollander and Sec.-Treas. Harold Garno of the State CIO Council and Pres. Thomas A. Murray and Sec.-Treas. Harold Hanover of the State AFL.

Unity In Sight

This issue of The CIO News makes its appearance on the eve of one of the most historic fortnights in the modern history of organized labor.

When the final stages of the unity process have been completed, a goal that has always seemed desirable, but too often far removed and impossible of achievement, will have been realized.

The progress has been steady—from first discussions, to a successful No-Raiding Agreement, to a Merger Agreement, to a Constitution, to the details of integrating two large organizations.

It is a truly remarkable achievement that these two organizations, with backgrounds and histories in many ways so diverse, have been able to minimize their differences, and on the basis of the areas of agreement, achieve so much progress toward unity.

As CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther has pointed out on numerous occasions, unity, desirable as it is, provides no panacea for labor and the nation.

Unity provides an opportunity, a tool for more effective democratic unionism. It makes possible the achievement of great successes in organizing the unorganized; in building labor's influence and developing its sense of responsibility; in accelerating its effectiveness in the halls of government and in providing education and leadership to its members and the general public in the practical problems of citizenship.

Truly, then, this historic fortnight symbolizes not merely the achievement of a long-sought goal; *it is a new beginning.*

If that new beginning is to pave the way toward future successes, as it should and as we believe it will, the new unified labor organization must inherit and use with ability the great heritage it has received from both the CIO and the AFL.

The new AFL-CIO, when it emerges on the American scene, will be neither the old AFL nor the old CIO. It will be some of each, intertwined and intermingled into a new organization.

That new organization cannot be content to look backwards; it must face the challenges of the future and be prepared to meet them.

No one can predict with certainty how a new organization will meet the challenges which fate will call upon it to face. But the probabilities can be outlined; and it is obvious that the leaders of the CIO, like the leaders of the AFL, would not have paved the way for a unity of lethargy, a unity of status quo, a unity of evasion of the issues. Responsible leaders of labor, like responsible union members, want and are determined to produce a forward-looking unity which can serve the interests of democratic people not only in America but indeed throughout the free world.

The constitution of the new organization, the leadership, the spirit that have built labor unity are the best guarantees we have that the new organization will face up to its opportunities.

In doing so, it will carry the banner of free men and women everywhere—in their yearning for a rising standard of living, expanded civil liberties and civil rights, greater personal security. *And perhaps, above all, the sense of individual freedom and human dignity that is the most precious right of mankind in our democratic society.*

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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President

JOHN V. RIFFE
Executive Vice President

JAMES B. CAREY
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Vol. XVIII — November 28, 1955 — No. 48

The New Beginning

In Other Words—

2 Editors View American Labor Unity

The Christian Science Monitor, widely respected independent newspaper, recently dealt editorially with AFL-CIO merger. Excerpts from the editorial follow:

ORGANIZED LABOR includes only one fourth, but an organized fourth, of the total labor force of the country. This means a force powerful for leverage but a long way from dominating.

Labor is overwhelmingly anti-Communist and pro-free-enterprise. What sometimes has been mistaken for radicalism is usually a view narrowed to workers' interests. What sometimes has been read as anti-free-enterprise is usually militant pressure for the biggest share it can get in free enterprise's bounty.

Organized labor is not "monolithic." Neither the AFL nor the CIO is a parent union with branches. There are more confederations than federations, antedated by most of their member unions, over whose internal affairs they have little to say. There is no prospect that the merger will change this.

Where Our Friends Are

That organized labor, officialdom and rank and file, has leaned Democratic can be explained by the facts that, as labor has seen things, more of its friends can be found among the Democrats and more of its bargaining opposites—the employers—among the Republicans.

One massive political fact is often overlooked: Unionists may be but a fourth of the labor force and perhaps not more than one-tenth of the whole population, but there are many other citizens who think if not as unionists then as employes. They are emotionally the "little fellows."

For them organized labor often runs interference on certain issues. And in this role a newly united union labor should not be underestimated.

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch, one of the distinguished liberal newspapers of the world, also commented editorially on merger. Here are excerpts:

Bringing 15 million members together should have definite advantages for (labor) and for employer. Elimination of most of the rivalries in the labor field should mean less turmoil and fewer harassments caused by conflicting claims.

The CIO Presents John W. Vandercook AND THE NEWS every weekday evening on the ABC Network

Since the constituent unions still will be autonomous and since most of them long have been respecting each other's picket lines, the negotiating picture should not change much. And it will be just as hard or just as easy as in the past for labor leaders to influence voting.

The constitution of the new organization abandons the reference to "class war" in the 1880 AFL constitution. It declares that "at the bargaining table, in the community, in the exercise of the rights and responsibilities of citizenship, we shall responsively serve the interests of all the American people."

The test will be the degree to which this high goal is achieved.

"It's noon; where'll we eat?"

Pictorial Section

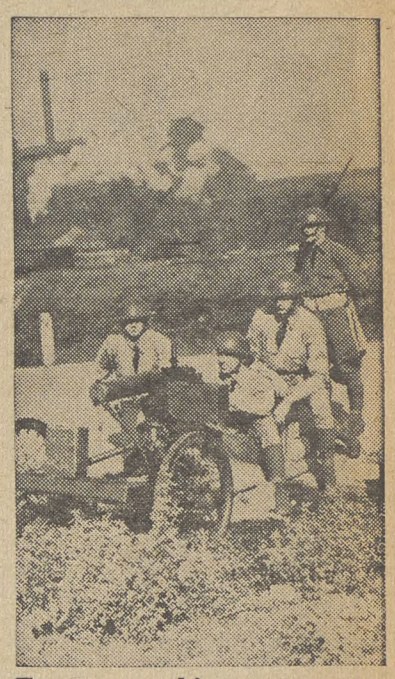
The CIO News

Official Weekly Publication, Congress of Industrial Organizations

CIO . . . Photo Highlights Of 20 Years

"Despair of ages" was on faces of jobless Americans.

American industry created marvels of giant plants and new technology, but the individual worker too often was ignored before the birth of CIO.



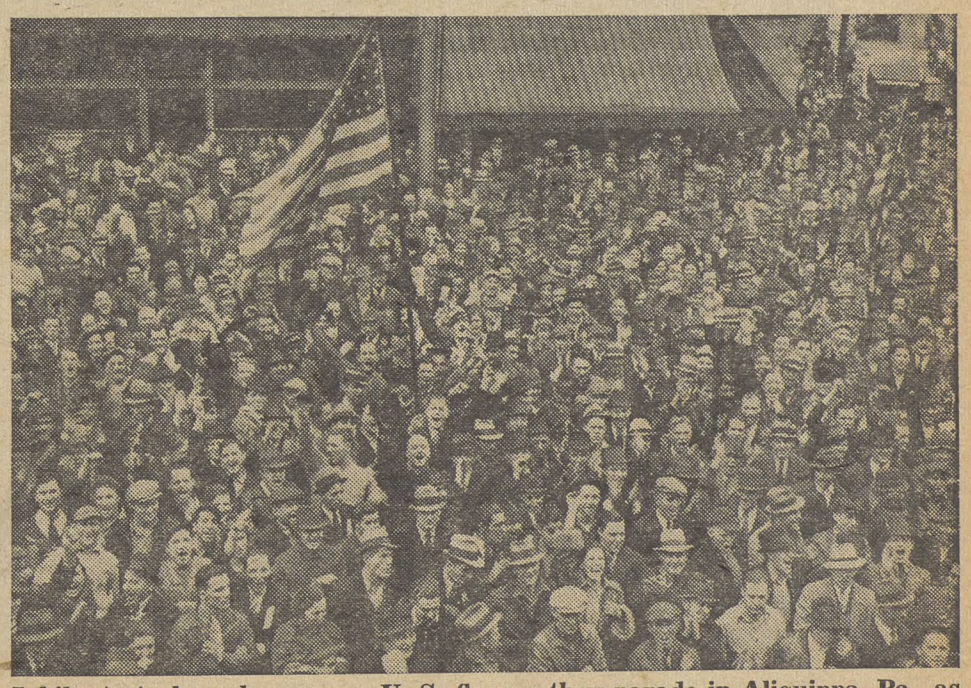
Troops, machine guns were "old order" in industry.

And signs like this faced millions of unemployed.

Sweatshop conditions like these, photographed in 1937 in a New York City pants factory, were an unsung part of "the American way of life."

The New Deal began with inauguration of FDR in 1933.

Spirit of the sitdowners and the determination that brought industrial unionism to U. S. is reflected by Fisher Body strikers in 1937.



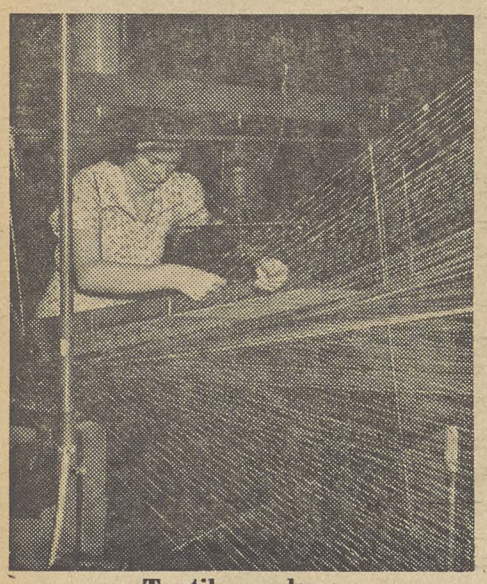
Jubilant steel workers wave U. S. flag as they parade in Aliquippa, Pa., as Jones & Laughlin recognizes SWOC-CIO.

Picture Parade: Highlights Fro

The Strength Of CIO . . .

Steel workers

Communications workers



Textile workers

Transport workers

Big Steel's Myron Taylor signs with John L. Lewis, first CIO president.

UAW's Walter Reuther, Richard Frankensteen were beaten by goons.

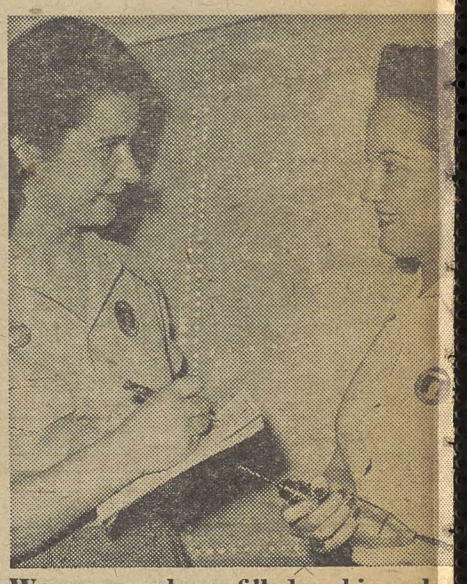
The Memorial Day massacre in 193 —an example of the attacks on la

Pres. Roosevelt chats with a group of early CIO leaders at the White House. Veteran unionist John Brophy is standing directly behind FDR.

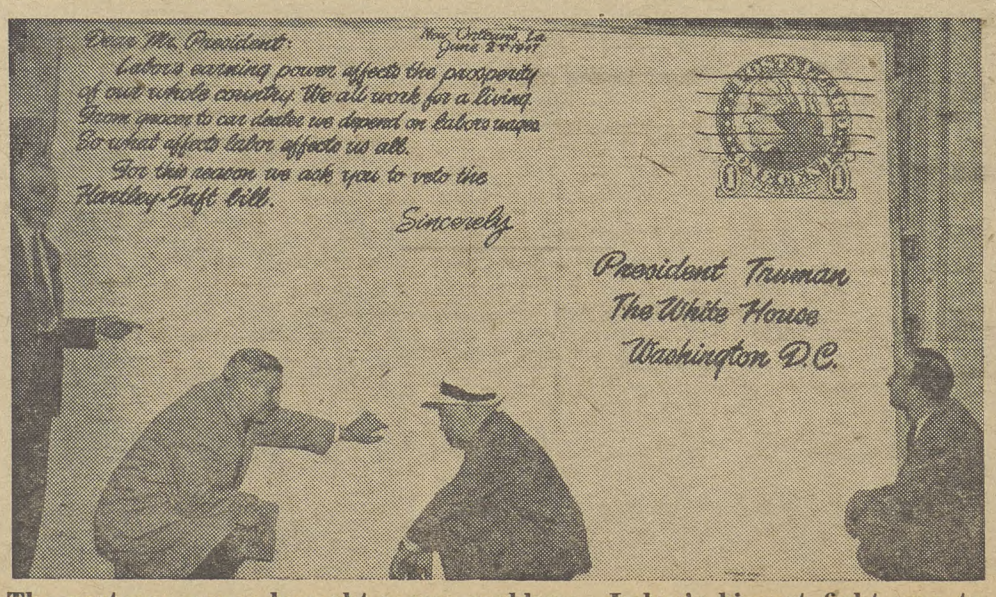
John V. Riffe waves a greeting Bethlehem Steel recognizes SWOC

V-for-victory sign as U. S. labor-speeded triumph in World War II.

CIO supported FEPC to open jobs to all American workers.



Women workers filled a big role the nation's war industries.



The post-war years brought many problems. Labor's biggest fight was to defeat Taft-Hartley, which was enacted over Pres. Truman's veto.

The housing shortage was indica by this New York City rally.

The CIO's 20 Years Of Service

public Steel's South Chicago plant ht to organize.

Brutality led to civil liberties investigation of Sen. La Follette.

Author of "labor's Magna Carta" was the late Sen. Robert F. Wagner.

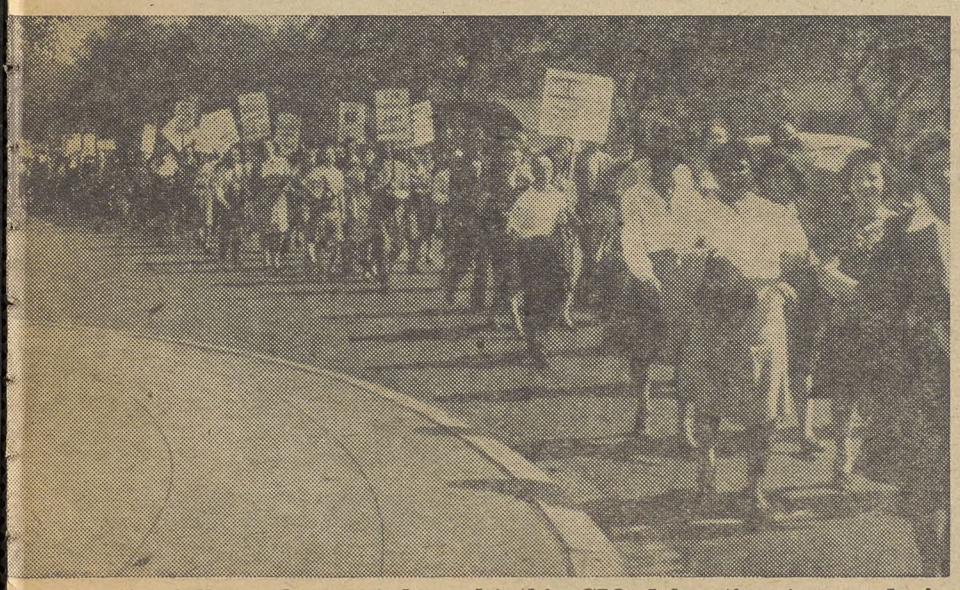
ney Hillman, John L. Lewis and Philip Murray at the t CIO constitutional convention in 1938

John L. Lewis passes gavel to Murray as mine, steel unionist became CIO president. Jim Carey is at left.

ll the old order: Sewell Avery of ntgomery Ward's is evicted.

Gen. Eisenhower voiced thanks to labor at CIO's 1946 convention.

Gen. Marshall urged U. S. economic aid plan at 1947 CIO convention.

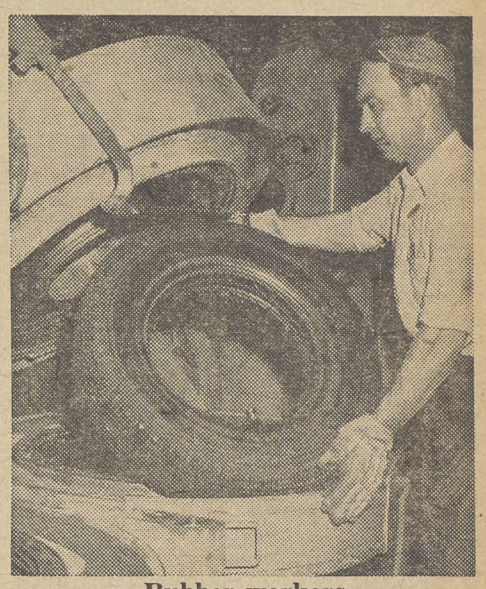


e fight for full employment brought this CIO delegation to parade in shington, and partial victory in the Employment Act of 1946.

Pres. Truman signs bill upping minimum wage to 75c an hour.

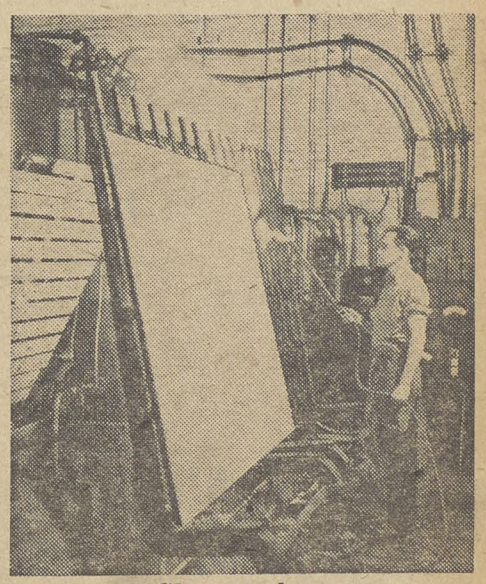
. . . Is In Hearts Of Millions

Auto workers



Rubber workers

Wood workers



Glass workers
(and a host of other jobs)

Photo Highlights: From Post-War To Unity

CWA joined CIO, brought a new angle to picket lines.

This winter scene at a Pittsburgh steel plant is a grim reminder of the 1946 strikes in many basic industries.

In the fight for substantial wage gains after wartime freeze, electrical workers in Philadelphia were attacked by cops.

CIO political action forces were a big factor in Harry Truman's 1948 election victory.

As CIO expelled Communist-run unions, Local 116, Philadelphia, votes to join the new IUE-CIO.

Chrysler workers were out for 100 days in 1950 to nail down the pension principle.

In fall of '52, steel workers joined U. S. in mourning Philip Murray.

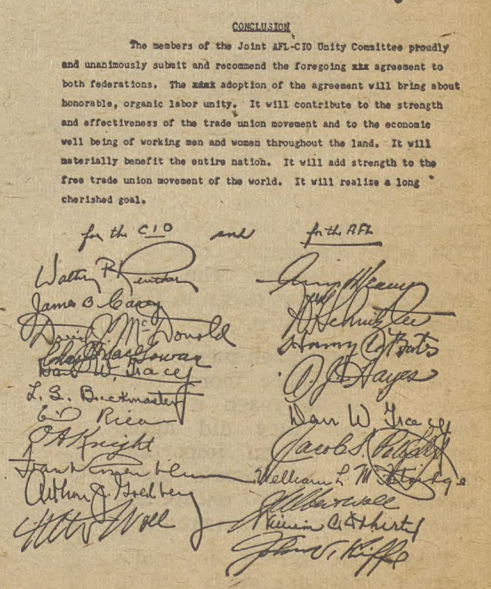
A few weeks later Walter Reuther was elected CIO president.

"Mr. CIO," Allan S. Haywood, in a few more months was mourned.

CIO's officers: John V. Riffe, Walter P. Reuther and James B. Carey.

Guaranteed wages were won by the UAW at Ford, GM in 1955.

Members of AFL and CIO Joint Unity Committee met frequently in 1954-'55 to reach agreement on setting up new, merged labor federation.



CONCLUSION

The members of the Joint AFL-CIO Unity Committee proudly and unanimously submit and recommend the foregoing xxx agreement to both federations. The xxxx adoption of the agreement will bring about honorable, organic labor unity. It will contribute to the strength and effectiveness of the trade union movement and to the economic well being of working men and women throughout the land. It will materially benefit the entire nation. It will add strength to the free trade union movement of the world. It will realize a long cherished goal.

for the CIO and for the AFL

CIO and AFL leaders joined in signing merger agreement.

(Photos selected from "CIO" a new picture-history.)

Background To Merger—

Steps To Unity Go Back To CIO's Beginning

By GERVASE N. LOVE

CIO-AFL unity discussions, which reach their climax next week at a history-making joint merger convention in New York, go back to the days when the CIO was a fast-growing two-year-old still called by its preliminary name—the Committee for Industrial Organizations.

Those first tentative peace parleys in long-ago 1937 failed. But through the years the two groups kept alive the ideal of labor unity.

The interest rose and fell, but it never died. In some years there were formal meetings. In others, discussions were confined to the separate groups. In still others, there were the first stirrings of united action, taken in matters of common concern.

Committees met in 1939. They met again from 1941 to 1943 and in 1947. Once more, in 1950, they tried to whittle out a formula that would restore peace to the sometimes turbulent labor scene. They worked hard and conscientiously, but success eluded them.

TRIUMPH! Joint AFL-CIO Unity Subcommitee which did the spade work on merger consisted of (seated) AFL Pres. George Meany (left) and CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther; (standing, from left) Pres. David J. McDonald of CIO Steelworkers, Pres. Harry C. Bates of AFL Bricklayers, AFL Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey of the CIO. Photo was taken at Miami Beach last February.

Meany On TV

AFL Pres. George Meany, who is scheduled to become first president of the combined AFL & CIO, will appear on a nationwide CBS television and radio broadcast on Sunday, Dec. 11. His appearance on "Face the Nation" will be aired at 4 p.m. EST, Dec. 11, on television and at 10:05 p.m. EST on radio.

It was not until late in 1952 and early in 1953 that the curtain was raised on what was to be the last act of the long drama.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and AFL Pres. George Meany—both new in their posts—got together informally and talked about unity. Their preliminary discussions bore fruit on Apr. 7, 1953, when top-level committees representing the two bodies sat down together.

The participants didn't realize it, probably, but the end of division was in sight from the moment they ranged themselves at a long, U-shaped table in Washington's Statler Hotel.

Some of them, perhaps, thought back to that hesitant and fruitless meeting in 1937. They may have recalled that two of the four top spokesmen had since been taken by death, Philip Murray of the CIO and the AFL's William Green.

Agree On Principle

It could have been the temper of the times, but that 1937 failure was followed by another, in 1939, when discussions again ended in a stalemate. The long series of talks that began in 1941 likewise broke down.

In May 1947, when merger negotiators met once more, they again failed to reach a unity formula; but they did agree unanimously on an important principle — that *"organic unity should be established within the American labor movement."*

They also agreed to make unity a continuing study and to "continue our efforts to prevent the enactment of highly objectionable anti-labor legislation now being considered in the Congress."

There were no formal discussions on unity in 1949, but there were significant developments pointing toward it. There had been some informal cooperation in the 1948 election campaign, and 1949 brought many indications of a desire for unity.

Working Together

Growing out of that desire came increasing joint action on the operational level not only by CIO and AFL affiliates, but by railroad brotherhoods and unaffiliated unions as well.

In addition, the CIO and AFL joined in helping establish the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, which was set up at a meeting in London in November 1949, and agreed that their delegates would consult before meetings "in an effort to reach a common policy."

In the spring of 1950, Murray as president of the CIO addressed another new unity proposal to the other labor groups. Meetings with the AFL were held on July 25 and 26 in Washington.

They agreed on the value of cooperation in international affairs and legislative and political work, and voted to consider jurisdictional disputes and organic unity at later meetings. However, the "later meetings" were never held.

December 1950 found U. S. labor embarked on perhaps its most fruitful period of cooperation since the 1935 split. The United Labor Policy Committee was organized to "develop a common approach to the problems arising out of the mobilization and stabilization program."

The committee represented the CIO, AFL, the then unaffiliated Machinists and the Railway Labor Executives Association. It worked effectively until the following summer, when the AFL withdrew on the ground that the ULPC had largely "accomplished its purpose" and could never be a substitute for organic unity.

Thus the background was set for the long series of meetings which started on that hopeful spring day in 1953 and which culminate in the merger convention next week.

The meeting lasted two hours. The confreres agreed their first job was to solve the problem of inter-union raiding, which they held was "not conducive to unity."

A six-man task force, three from each organization, was assigned to tackle the problem—and this time it was successful.

It came back with a report, which the full Unity Committee adopted in June, outlawing raiding in principle. An agreement was drawn up containing the machinery to make the ban effective.

The no-raiding agreement became effective on Jan. 1, 1954, subject to ratification by individual unions. One after another they approved it.

Day Of Decision

Meetings continued. On Oct. 15, as a hurricane battered Washington, the committee met in the Mayflower Hotel and formally announced its intention *"to create a single trade union center in America through the process of merger."*

The subcommittee took on the arduous task of drawing up a detailed plan for merger and a tentative constitution. The work moved ahead rapidly. The results of its labors went back to the full committee at a meeting in Miami Beach, Fla., on Feb. 8 and 9, 1955—and the merger agreement was signed.

There was a note of triumph and another of enthusiasm in the announcement that "this agreement . . . sets the course for the attainment of a merger."

"We are setting no time schedule for this process," said the announcement. "We are hopeful that if the agreement and the draft constitution are ratified, the merged new organization can be established before the end of the year."

The committee's hope now is within reach. The merger agreement was approved by the AFL Executive Council and the CIO Executive Board. A draft constiution was prepared.

This week the AFL and CIO meet in separate constitutional conventions in New York City. The Dec. 1-2 sessions will act on recommendations for final approval of the merger agreement and final ratification of the draft constitution. On Dec. 5, the joint merger convention of the new American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, will open.

Now, four weeks before the end of a year of hopes borne out, the book of time is closing on a great and wonderful chapter in the story of the American worker—and opening on a new chapter of even greater potentialities.

Negotiators Of Labor Unity

The Joint AFL-CIO Unity Committee, which drew up the merger agreement and draft constitution and worked out operating details of the new American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, was composed of:

CIO: Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe, Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers, Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers, Pres. L. S. Buckmaster of the Rubber Workers, Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers, Pres. Joseph N. Curran of the Maritime Union, Pres. O. A. Knight of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, Pres. Michael J. Quill of the Transport Workers, Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers and Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum of the Clothing Workers. Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes of the Steelworkers was a member until his death.

AFL: Pres. George Meany, Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, Pres. Harry C. Bates of the Bricklayers, Pres. David Dubinsky of the Ladies Garment Workers, Vice Pres. Matthew Woll of the Photo-Engravers, Pres. William C. Doherty of the Letter Carriers, Pres. William L. McFetridge of the Building Service Employes, Pres. A. J. Hayes of the Machinists, and Pres. Dave Beck of the Teamsters. Pres. Charles J. MacGowan of the Boilermakers was a member until his death.

Highlights Of The AFL-CIO Unity Agreement

Highlights of the AFL-CIO merger agreement and the draft constitution of the new AFL-CIO include the following:

- Each national or international union, organizing committee or directly chartered local union affiliated to CIO or AFL at the time of merger shall be an affiliate of the new federation.
- The integrity of each union is confirmed.
- Present union jurisdictions are preserved; unions with conflicting or duplicating jurisdictions will be helped and encouraged to work out their problems through voluntary merger or agreement.
- The principles of both industrial and craft unionism are recognized.
- The AFL-CIO No-Raiding Agreement will be preserved and extended with the consent of the signatories. The CIO Organizational Disputes Agreement and the AFL Internal Disputes Plan are continued for the signatories.
- The principle of non-discrimination because of race, creed, color or national origin is recognized in the constitution, as is the principle of opposition to corruption and communism in all forms.
- Officers will be a president, secretary-treasurer and 27 vice-presidents, initially 17 from the AFL and 10 from the CIO, who will constitute an Executive Council.
- There will be an Executive Committee composed of the president, secretary-treasurer and six vice presidents, three from CIO unions, three from AFL; and a General Board consisting of the Executive Council and one principal officer from each union, which will meet once a year.
- The president will appoint a director of organization from a CIO union.
- State and local central bodies of both CIO and AFL are continued as affiliates of the new organization, and are directed to merge within two years of adoption of the draft constitution.
- Per capita taxes of 4c a month are authorized for each member of all national and international unions and organizing committees, and of 80c per month per member of directly affiliated unions.
- Appropriate departments, including an industrial union department, are established, and the president is directed to appoint members of 14 named standing committees and such others as necessary.

You And Your Money—

Benson's 'Silly Politicking' Fails To Find Farm Scapegoat For GOP

By ESTHER MURRAY
CIO-PAC Field Representative

"LET'S BAKE A CAKE," Mother is apt to say when there is good news in a working man's family. And when the good news is an increase in father's wages it means not just a cake and a special dinner to celebrate, but a fuller ice box week in and week out. It means more milk for the children, two eggs instead of one for breakfast, and meat more than just once or twice a week.

MRS. MURRAY

It doesn't take a deep study of economics to realize that the man who produces our food, the farmer, is the first one who should benefit if the worker gets better pay. Housewives certainly know that any increase in wages means an increase in the amount of food we buy for our families.

But Sec. of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, denies this. He and the nation are faced with the grim fact that farm income is still going down while the price you and I have to pay for our food remains high.

He blandly goes around the country and tells farmers that city workers are to blame for their plight. He argues that wage increases have resulted in high prices for machinery and services farmers have to buy.

U. S. Figures Are Different

This, of course, is not only a despicable attempt to set two groups of Americans, the workers and the farmers, against each other. It is also simply not true, and Benson knows it —at least if he reads the statistics his own Agriculture Dept. puts out.

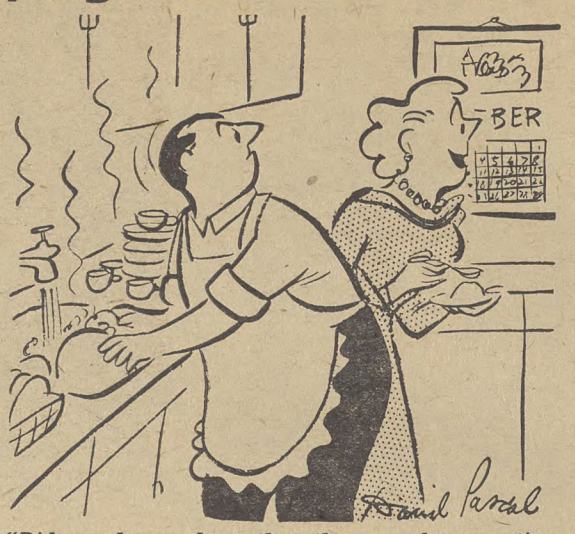
These statistics prove conclusively that farmers have been hurt far more by falling prices of the products they sell than by rising prices of the things they buy. Since January 1953, when Benson took over at the Agriculture Dept., prices farmers receive for their products have dropped an average of 14%. The prices the farmers must pay for the factory made goods they need have increased only 2%.

Fortunately our farmers are too smart to believe in Benson's silly politiking. They refuse to blame workers for the failure of the Republican farm program. On the contrary, farmers and workers are drawing more closely together every day. In many parts of the country CIO women members and housewives, who have organized visits to state legislatures and city halls in the past, are now organizing visits with farmers wives.

There is much to be discussed when farm women and union women get together. Our girls are perfectly amazed, for instance, to learn out on the farm that the farmer only gets 15¼c a pound for his hogs. At the city market they have to pay 41.5c a pound for pork. It's the same with all other farm products. The farmer gets less and the city consumer pays more.

Back in 1952, Pres. Truman urged Congress to let the Federal Trade Commission investigate the case of the *"missing consumer dollar."* The Republicans voted to kill the proposal. They wanted to keep middlemen's profits a secret.

Now again there is a rising demand for such a study. CIO Pres. Walter Reuther has repeatedly urged a congressional investigation of recent price increases. He has asked Benson to join him in calling such a probe. *But Benson is not interested in solving the mystery. He is much too busy spready anti-union propaganda in an effort to cover up the failure of his own farm program.*



"Did you know, dear, that the second convention on women's rights was held on this day in 1850?"

Behind The Facade

A recent price-wages-profit study by the CIO Auto Workers declared that "corporations are using the 1955 wage contracts as a facade of falsehood behind which they are trying to pin the blame on workers for the price gouging which they are inflicting on their customers."

Citing the farm machinery industry, which has boosted prices by an average 7%, the UAW said:

"Deere & Co. collects $1.96 from its customers for every added $1 paid the workers.

"Oliver Corp. collects $2.05 from its customers for every added $1 paid to the workers.

"International Harvester collects $2.79 from its customers for every added $1 paid to the workers.

"This outbreak of profiteering in 1955 comes at a time when profits and dividends are already at the highest levels in history."

Price Index Steady

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Price Index remained unchanged at 114.9 between Sept. 15 and Oct. 15, according to the monthly report. Price cuts for meats, poultry and fresh fruits and vegetables were offset by higher prices for new autos, houses and house furnishings, and higher rents.

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

CHRISTMAS GIFTS cost a little more this year, especially children's playthings. Apparel and clothing accessories are still comparatively low-priced and will be valuable gifts this Christmas since many clothing prices will be higher in 1956.

Buying Calendar For Christmas

Some furniture pieces cost more than last year. But a number of household appliances are as low or even lower in price than last year, with the major exception of television sets.

But even though manufacturers' list prices are higher on many gift items, a smart shopper will find plenty of price-cutting at retail levels. It will pay to comparison-shop more widely for gifts this Christmas, as price-fixing on many items has cracked under competitive pressures.

More stores this year are cutting prices on such goods as electric trains and the better-grade educational toys which have generally been firmly price-fixed by manufacturers.

Don't confuse genuine discounts or price cuts with exaggerated "discounts" on fictitiously-preticketed holiday merchandise. For Christmas especially, some manufacturers pre-ticket jewelry, watches, perfumes, cutlery sets and other gift-type merchandise with exaggerated printed prices. *This is done so retailers can offer what seem to be sensational discounts, but which are no bargain at all, because such merchandise often is low-grade and can be bought for less at any reputable store.*

Here are tips on shopping for popular gift items:

BIKES AND WAGONS are still generally as low in price as last year, and some reductions are being offered on lightweight bikes. These are popular with children because of their light weight, and with parents because of their comparatively reasonable prices, but are not necessarily good choices for younger children. They are more delicate than the heavy bikes known as "trucks," and more easily damaged if treated roughly. Those with three speed mechanisms must be used with care for they are costly to repair.

DOLLS are a little costlier this year. Prices rise sharply as costumes become more elaborate, or if the manufacturer has a big advertising tieup with television. One doll widely promoted on TV cost $17 with a kit of clothes and accessories, while many lesser-known makes of dolls are available for about $6 for the same size doll with only one costume. You yourself can add more clothing and other accessories such as the inexpensive mitten, bootees, etc., included in the expensive combination package.

ORLON SWEATERS are much in demand this year, especially for children, and can be found at reasonable prices in some stores at least. Big asset of Orlon sweaters of course is their easy washability, with no blocking required, wear resistance and mothproof nature. But they are not as resilient as wool sweaters if you want a snug fit which is also warmer. Some stores get as much as $10 for a man's Orlon pullover, while others offer them for as little as $4. The Orlon yarn is the same, but the construction, knit and finishing varies. In buying Orlon sweaters, look for reinforced seams for additional strength and shape retention, and closely-knit ribbed cuffs for warmth.

NYLON STRETCH socks have become one of the most widely-bought types for men and children, and now stretch nylons are becoming popular for women's hosiery. The advantage of stretch socks and stockings for gift giving is that you don't have to know the recipient's size.

Prices of stretch hose have come down. Men's and boy's stretch socks are now available for as little as 59c a pair, compared to $1.50 a pair two years ago.

Women's stretch nylons also have come down in price from last year when they sold for as much as $3. This Christmas you can buy them for as little as $1 a pair. The early strech nylon stockings sometimes popped at the toe and heel, but now manufacturers say this defect has been corrected and stretch stockings wear about as well as conventional nylons.

(Copyright 1955 by Sidney Margolius)

New 'Hard Money' Curb Protested

THE DISCOUNT rate—the price member banks pay to borrow money from the Federal Reserve System—has been increased for the fourth time this year as part of the Eisenhower Administration's hard-money policy.

SEN. SPARKMAN

The boost, ostensibly aimed at fending off inflation, hiked the rate to 2.5%, highest since the early 1930s. The action was ominously reminiscent of 1928, when the Federal Reserve Board likewise raised the rate several times in an effort to check that business boom.

The increase, it is expected, will force commercial banks to pass it on to business borrowers in the form of higher interest rates. It is likely to send up the price of mortgages on housing and make less money available. It probably will increase the cost of consumer credit, and may help push down the prices of some stocks and bonds.

"Money was tight enough already," the Wall Street Journal quoted a banker as saying. *"They're going to make it unavailable."*

The higher discount rate was announced about the same time it became known that the General Motors Acceptance Corp., which financed more than 1.7 million auto purchases last year, will soon increase its finance charges.

The Senate Banking Subcommittee is expected to assay the effect of the hike on housing during hearings beginning this week. Chairman Sparkman (D., Ala.) had already called on the Administration for a public explanation of its tightening of credit policies on housing, and promised a complete exploration of them during the hearings.

Murray Memorial Gift Helps Win W. Va. School Bias Ban

A GRANT from the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation sparked the first successful court test of West Virginia's public school segregation laws, Dr. Margaret Just Butcher said in Washington last week.

The gift, to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was earmarked *"for educational purposes in race relations in the name of Philip Murray, with the overall purpose of promoting and fostering, by educational means, the full acceptance of civil rights guaranteed by the Constitution."*

Dr. Butcher, a member of the District of Columbia School Board, was engaged by the NAACP to promote desegregation by community action.

She related how she organized a mass meeting in Lewisburg, W. Va., last summer at which $400 was raised to finance federal court action. Then she lined up Negro witnesses with enough courage to testify. Her chief recruit was a Negro mother whose son rode 108 miles daily to and from the only Negro high school in the country.

The court test was successful, she said, and next September all schools in the county will be open to Negro children.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

FOR THE PAST several weeks, one of the oldest CIO unions has been battling for the justified demands of its members. The United Shoe Workers of America have been forced to strike the two largest shoe manufacturers in the country, the International Shoe Co. and the Brown Shoe Co., because of their refusal to meet the economically sound goals of their workers. The CIO Shoe Workers have been joined by the AFL Boot & Shoe Workers in this all important fight.

These two unions have the full backing of CIO. Every moral and financial aid that CIO has at its disposal will be given to help win this strike so that the workers at these companies can gain better contracts.

Assistant Dir. Ed Geiger of the CIO Joint Organizing Committee reports an important election win for the CIO Woodworkers at the Corbett Packing Co., Wilmington, N. C. CIO Reps. Elijah Jackson and Ray Schnell are to be commended for this victory. Jackson had been working on this campaign for several months and in the closing days was assisted by Schnell and IWA-CIO Reps. Gardner and Dishner.

THE CIO PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS by a large majority won an election at the South Omaha Packing Co., Omaha, Neb., reports CIO Reg. X Dir. Delmond Garst.

Brother Geiger also reports an important win for the CIO Paperworkers at the Continental Box Co., Houston, Tex. The victory was won by better than a 4 to 1 vote and the campaign was under the capable direction of CIO Rep. Clyde Brock, with assistance by UPA Rep. George McGrew.

Sec.-Treas. T. M. McCormick of the CIO Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers reports these election victories: Archer Daniels Midland Co., Ashtabula, O.; Rocky Mountain Tank-Cleaning Service, Casper, Wyo.; Union Tank Car Co., Whiting, Ind., and Valley Gas Corp., Loco Hills, N. M.

CIO Reg. II Dir. Michael Mann reports that the CIO Electrical Workers won a unanimous vote at Electric Arc, Inc., Newark, N. J. IUE-CIO Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett sends word of another unanimous victory at the Package Machinery Corp., East Longmeadow, Mass., by an 18-0 vote.

Pres. Harry Sayre of the CIO Paperworkers reports a victory at the Memphis Can Co., Memphis, Tenn., by overwhelming majority. The campaign was conducted by UPA Rep. Joseph Rinaldi, under the direction of UPA Area Dir. Herbert Schwenker, assisted by CIO Brewery Workers Rep. Robert Howell.

Congress Of Industrial Organizations

Financial Statement

October 1, 1954—September 30, 1955

(Editor's note: Below are printed excerpts from the detailed audit of the books of the Congress of Industrial Organizations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1955. These excerpts show the Organization's total resources and liabilities as of September 30, 1955, and its income and expenses for the year ending on that date.)

STATEMENT NO. 1
STATEMENT OF RESOURCES & LIABILITIES
(As of the end of the fiscal year September 30, 1955)

Total Resources	$2,299,061.01
Total Liabilities	157,700.59
Net Worth Represented by the excess of Resources over Liabilities	2,141,360.42
Net Worth—as of September 30, 1954	2,228,495.42
Net Decrease—October 1, 1954 to September 30, 1955	$ 87,135.00

STATEMENT NO. 2
STATEMENT OF INCOME RECEIVED & EXPENSES INCURRED
October 1, 1954 to September 30, 1955

INCOME RECEIVED		
Per Capita Taxes from National Unions and Organizing Committees for General Purposes		$4,914,823.04
Per Capita Dues and initiation fees from Local Industrial Unions		148,544.25
Dues from Industrial Union Councils		7,506.25
Charter Fees		275.00
Sales of CIO News		96,058.67
Sales of Educational and Organizational Supplies		56,907.65
Interest from Investment Securities		40,369.60
TOTAL INCOME RECEIVED		$5,264,484.46
EXPENSES INCURRED		
Salaries, Travel Expense, and Subsidies for Affiliated Organizations		$1,647,135.66
Regional and Field Offices		
Salaries	$542,291.88	
Travel Expense	454,847.70	
Other	297,424.38	1,294,563.96
Departmental Expenses		2,373,731.46
Contributions		36,188.38
TOTAL EXPENSES INCURRED		$5,351,619.46
Excess of Expenses Incurred over Income Received, October 1, 1954 to September 30, 1955		$ 87,135.00

Maryland CIO Approves Talks For Merger With State AFL

PLANS for the merger of the Maryland CIO Council and its AFL counterpart in the State were made at the council's 17th convention in Washington.

Some 200 delegates representing 80,000 CIO members authorized creation of a committee which will meet with representatives of the Maryland and District of Columbia Federation of Labor.

The committee will consist of members of the Council's Executive Board and a representative of each international union belonging to the Council.

THE CONVENTION also heard Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the CIO Communications Workers tell of a trip he made with CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and other CIO officials to Israel for the dedication of the Philip Murray Cultural Center at Elath.

"Israel," he said, "is the only country in the world where a trade union federation (Histadrut) is the foremost unit in the country."

Beirne, who is a CIO vice president and chairman of the CIO Community Services Committee, said Israel is "smaller than New Jersey." He said that half a million of the 1.6 million population are Arabs, and the country is almost completely surrounded by Arab nations with 40 million people "dedicated to wiping the Israelis off the face of the earth."

CIO EXECUTIVE Vice Pres. John V. Riffe said that he "looked forward" to constructive work by the proposed AFL-CIO, particularly in the organizing field.

He based his confidence on "my faith" in AFL Pres. George Meany, who is slated to head the new organization. Riffe also hailed the benefits won by the CIO during the past 20 years.

In a heated election contest, Sec.-Treas. Charles A. Della, who had held that post for six years, was defeated by James Patterson, a member of Della's local, USWA 2609 at Sparrows Point.

Culver B. Windsor, Auto Workers, defeated Patrick Zendower, Rubber Workers, for the presidency. Incumbent Pres. Robert S. Martin, UAW, did not seek reelection.

EVIDENTLY PLEASED by the agenda of the convention of the Maryland CIO Council at Washington are, from left, Pres. Robert S. Martin; Rev. William J. Kelley, who offered benediction, and Sec.-Treas. Charles A. Della, who was succeeded by James Patterson.

Millis Resigns CIO News Post

William A. Millis, managing editor of The CIO News, is resigning from the staff of this paper effective Dec. 3, and will return to the West Coast. His decision was made some months ago, for personal and family reasons.

Millis, a veteran California newspaperman, worked on the staffs of a number of papers in that state. In 1949, he was editor of the California edition of The CIO News, and later worked on the staff of the CIO regional office in San Francisco. He came to The CIO News in 1951.

As managing editor of this paper, Bill Millis played an important and constructive role in its development. He brought to his work on The CIO News a high sense of responsibility, broad newspapering experience, and a fine sense of journalistic craftsmanship. —H.C.F.

Weeks Plays A Hand As Ike Fills 2 NLRB Posts

THE LABOR policy power of Commerce Sec. Weeks in the GOP Administration was reflected last week in two appointments by Pres. Eisenhower to the National Labor Relations Board.

Boyd Leedom, an NLRB member since last March, was advanced to the vacant post of board chairman. And S. S. Bean, a Boston Republican lawyer and an NLRB trial examiner, was named to the board.

Washington press dispatches said that "congressional sources reported Bean was sponsored by Commerce Sec. Weeks and accepted by Labor Sec. Mitchell. Mitchell's personal choice was said to have been his department's solicitor, Steward Rothman."

The appointment of Leedom as NLRB chairman, a post for which Member Philip Ray Rodgers also had been angling, was described as a "compromise" between Republican factions.

LEEDOM

BEAN

Named to NLRB posts

Leedom is a former South Dakota lawyer and judge. As chairman, he succeeds Guy Farmer, whose term expired last summer. Bean's term on the board runs to 1960. He was a military government official in Germany after the last war.

OCAW Names Farm Bureau In Indiana Oil Refinery Case

CHARGES of the CIO Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers that the Indiana Farm Bureau broke the law in its attempt to destroy a local union in its Mt. Vernon, Ind., refinery will be heard by an NLRB trial examiner there on Dec. 20.

The union is asking that an election on May 5, in which it was decertified, be thrown out because Farm Bureau management promised workers wage increases and better benefits if they voted out the union, and threatened to contract work elsewhere if they voted for it.

The fight goes back to 1953, when the OCAW-CIO won an NLRB representation election. Upon certification in September of that year, it attempted in vain to negotiate a contract. The Farm Bureau refused to raise wages and benefits to industry standards, to meet wage increase patterns, and finally to attend negotiations. In addition, it sought to end fringe benefits that had been standard procedures for years.

The members went back to work after a short strike in 1954, but the Farm Bureau continued to refuse to bargain realistically.

Early this year it fired the local president and another union leader, and petitioned for a new election. The OCAW-CIO lost by only five votes despite management's frantic campaigning.

TWU Postpones Tug, Ferry Strike

A strike of 2500 New York harbor and tug and ferry workers was postponed last week by the CIO Transport Workers when they accepted the services of the National Mediation Board.

Oil Union Wins 4c At Cotton Mill

The CIO Oil, Atomic & Chemical Workers have reached an agreement with the Pine Bluff (Ark.) Cotton Oil Mill providing a 4c an hour across-the-board increase and seven paid holidays.

CIO Urges U. S., State Bar To Welfare Fund 'Abuses'

LEGISLATION to prevent insurance practices which lead to abuses of union welfare funds was urged by CIO Gen. Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg last week at a special hearing conducted in New York City by the State Dept. of Insurance.

Commission payments is the crucial problem that must be solved if the abuses are to be eliminated, he said in testimony prepared for delivery at the hearing.

"Every investigation of abuses," he said, "has revealed the intimate connection between corruption of fund officers and employes and commission payments. It seems to us that no legislative proposal that does not grapple with commission abuses will get to the core of the problem."

Goldberg, director of the CIO Committee on Ethical Practices, emphasized that the few instances of corruption in the many programs in operation are *"too many"* to be tolerated.

It was to meet these abuses, he continued, that the CIO committee was established, conducted its own investigations, and published recommendation which he called "a thoughtful, informed attempt to deal with the problem of abuses."

He stressed that the CIO recognizes a "valid" public interest in the "evils."

"The fact that the unions are taking steps to clean up abuses does not preclude the need for legislation in appropriate spheres," the CIO counsel said. "In fact, legislation and self-regulation can complement each other.

"On the one hand, self-regulation can go much farther in setting up controls than it would be desirable or possible for legislation to accomplish. On the other hand, there is much to be said in favor of the proposition that only legislation can reach into some of the situations where serious malpractices exist."

Goldberg argued for a federal "disclosure" statute, which the CIO and AFL have posed, rather than state laws, because many plans cross state lines.

"But we see a very important role for state regulatory agencies," he added. "We think that that role lies in the field of insurance practices and the enforcement of laws relating to the fiduciary obligations of trustees of such plans."

Goldberg discussed the investigation and findings of the CIO Committee on Ethical Practices. He noted that every investigation of welfare and abuses had exposed the connection between commissions and corruption.

He strongly urged the amendment of New York State regulations which require the payment of commissions on group insurance policies even "where no service has been performed by an agent or broker."

The CIO sees no reason, he declared, "why commission payment should be mandatory where no service has been performed" and an insurance program has been agreed upon in collective bargaining.

He urged prosecution of fund trustees who prove venal and character investigations of applicants for brokers' or agents' licenses, and warned against restrictive statutory formulas on the "content and administration" of union welfare funds.

11-28

CONGRATULATIONS—Chairman R. J. Thomas (right) of CIO Leather Workers Organizing Committee felicitates Richard B. O'Keefe, Local 21, Peabody, Mass., on his election as president of new CIO Leather Workers Union. CIO Reg. I Dir. Hugh Thompson is at left. Richard Stapleton was elected vice president and Joseph Duffy secretary-treasurer. LWIU represents some 10,000 workers.

U.S. Aid Called Urgent For Distressed Areas

FEDERAL AID for chronically distressed areas, long advocated by the CIO, was urged again last week by Dir. Stanley H. Ruttenberg of the CIO Dept. of Education and Research.

RUTTENBERG

Before the Joint Congressional Subcommittee on Low Income Families, he stressed the CIO's deep concern "over the fact that areas of substantial labor surplus have become fixtures in our modern economic landscape despite the general prosperity."

Federal aid must go beyond the coordination of existing services, technical advice and "some form of federal loans or grants" included in the U. S. program recently outlined by the the Eisenhower Administration, he said.

THE NEED is twofold, he explained — providing immediate relief for the unemployed, and stimulating a long range program to restore permanent job opportunities.

"The first objective," he said, "calls for several forms of action:

"Supplementary federal relief assistance; direct federal administration of the distribution of surplus federal foods where local machinery is non-existent; supplementary and extended unemployment compensation; payment of transportation costs for out-migrating workers for whom suitable employment can be found elsewhere, and modification of the federal pension system so displaced older workers, not yet 65, can draw benefits."

He emphasized that *"while local initiative is basic to the success of any industrial rehabilitation undertaking, federal cooperation and financial aid is also essential."*

RESEARCH Dir. Solomon Barkin of the CIO Textile Workers told the subcommittee that the inquiry, to date, "has overlooked the major remedy and cornerstone of a program aimed at eliminating low incomes—higher wage rates."

"The principal handicap or deterrent to higher earnings," he maintained, "is not personal deficiencies in the vast proportion of cases but inadequate bargaining power induced by lack of employment opportunities, immobility, and social, economic and political restraints upon their ability to organize into unions."

Barkin strongly urged extension of minimum wage law coverage to the limits that now exist for the National Labor Relations Board, and adoption of federal standards by the states for intrastate industries.

World Labor Chiefs Guests At Parleys

LABOR leaders from all parts of the world will attend the CIO, AFL and merger conventions as guests of the Joint AFL-CIO Unity Committee.

They will include Executive Board members of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, who will hold a meeting in New York the week of Dec. 12.

Officials of ICFTU regional organizations, officers of national trade union centers in many countries, a dozen or more labor attaches from other nations, and some 200 union members, visiting in this country under government grants, also will be in New York.

Headquarters have been set up in Room 1 at the Hotel Commodore in charge of Harry Pollak, assistant director of the CIO Intl. Affairs Dept., and Lew Johnson, of the AFL.

A broad program of activities has been arranged, the highlight of which will be a dinner in the Commodore the evening of Dec. 6 at which CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, AFL Pres. George Meany, and representatives of the ICFTU regions will speak.

On Dec. 7, the visitors will meet with Mayor Robert F. Wagner of New York.

'20th Century' Policy On Immigration Urged

A LIBERAL immigration policy "consistent with 20th Century conditions and ideals" was advocated by the CIO last week before the Senate Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization.

VIC REUTHER

Dir. Victor G. Reuther of the CIO Intl. Affairs Dept., who also is assistant to the CIO president, stressed that the policy should be keyed to "our national interest and the deep humanitarianism which has always characterized Americans as a nation."

The subcommittee, headed by Sen. Kilgore (D. W. Va.), is holding the first hearings on basic immigration and nationality laws since enactment of the Immigration & Naturalization Act of 1952, which has been criticized as restrictive.

REUTHER described a liberal immigration policy as one "permitting the entrance of substantial numbers of immigrants annually."

"Advocacy of an illiberal immigration policy," he said, "comes with ill grace from those of us who are ourselves the beneficiaries and products of immigration."

The present act permits annual immigration on the basis of one-sixth of 1% of the 1920 census, or about 154,200 a year. Reuther suggested using the 1950 census and the same yardstick, which would permit the entrance of about 251,000 a year.

Reuther urged repeal of the law's allocation of quotas on the basis of national origins of the U. S. population in 1920.

Walter J. Mason, AFL legislative representative, recommended scrapping of the requirement that persons admitted under the Refugee Act be charged to future national quotas.

4 CIO Officials Heard On Housing

Four CIO officials testified on housing last week at a hearing of the House Banking Subcommittee at Chicago.

They were Sec.-Treas. Fred A. Erchul of the Milwaukee, Wis., CIO Council; CIO Reg. Dir. Frank Cronin, and Ted Robinson, chairman of the housing committee, and Bob Levin, PAC chairman, both of the Cook County (Chicago) CIO Council.

UAW Asks Security Setup Curb

THE INDUSTRIAL security program of the Defense Dept. should be limited to workers with access to significant security information, Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., Washington counsel for the CIO Auto Workers, told the Hennings Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights last week.

The time has come to turn the program in a direction other than that proposed by Sen. Butler (R. Md.) in a recently introduced bill, he said. That measure would expand the program from present coverage of about three million workers in private industry to *"virtually all workers* in the U. S.," he said.

"We do not question the necessity for a program designed to protect the nation's military secrets against Soviet espionage," he stressed.

"But we do question the scope and fairness of the Defense Dept.'s procedures for carrying out this objective, and we call attention to the potential dangers to labor inherent in this program."

CIO Gen. Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg, whose testimony introduced Rauh's, told the committee that the procedures used in the program are *"grossly unfair"* and *"inconsistent with the democratic rights and liberties guaranteed by our Constitution."*

"If we devote our whole energy to setting up security programs against our fellow Americans," he said, "we will have little strength or spirit left to defend our country against attack from without."

He denied the establishment of "any real danger" that workers will sabotage industry, and cited "abundant legislation" for dealing with incipient saboteurs. In addition, he said, the CIO does not believe that an expanded program would be effecting in combatting sabotage.

"Further," he added, "it seems likely that an actual loss in security would result from the proposed extension of the security program. *When the government tries to watch everyone, it can't watch anyone very well."*

Greetings To The Unity Convention Of The AFL-CIO

Convention Issue

The CIO News

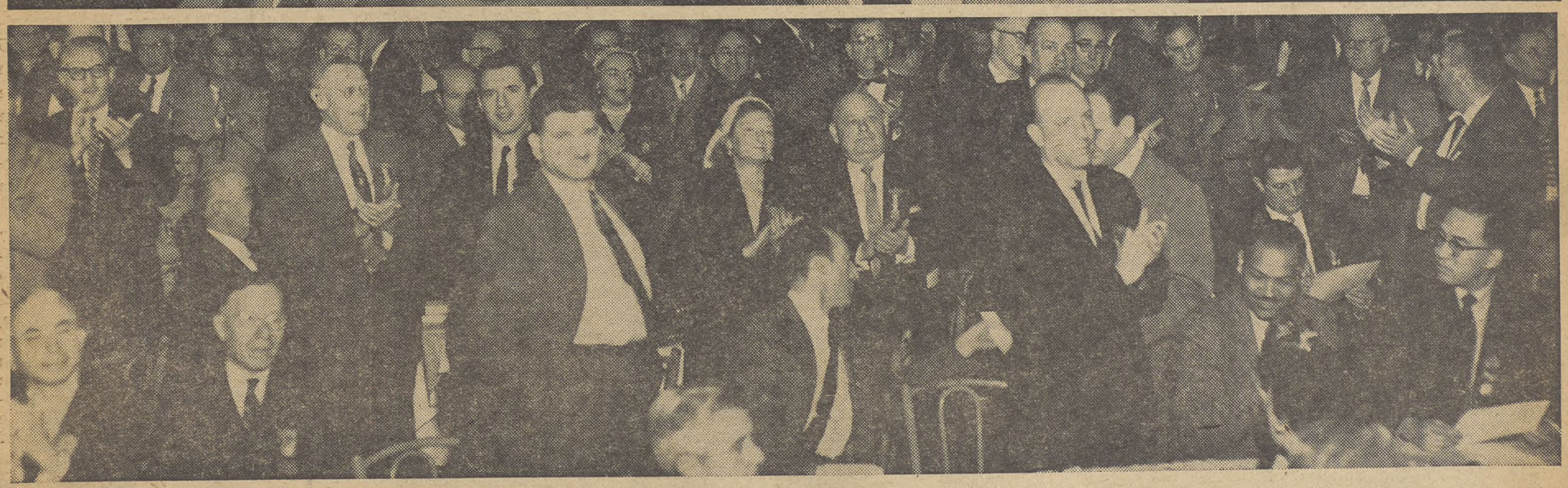
Official Weekly Publication, Congress of Industrial Organizations

Washington, D. C., December 5, 1955 — 82 — Vol. 18, No. 49

The Curtain Goes Up On Unity!

CIO, AFL Parleys Give Merger Final Okay

—See Page 3



One Era Ends; Another Begins— CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther bangs a king-sized gavel as Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey waves a greeting at the historic moment that CIO's 17th convention recessed last Friday noontime in New York City, to reconvene the morning of Dec. 5 in the opening session of the first convention of the newly united AFL and CIO. Separate CIO and AFL conventions gave overwhelming approval to the merger principles. This week CIO and AFL meet together to spell them out. (See Page 3.)

'The Spirit, Hopes Of CIO Will Carry On As We Build A Better Labor Movement'

Tribute to the record and accomplishments of CIO for having "changed the face of this nation and the faces of its people for the better" was voiced in a CIO convention resolution.

"Our task is far from done," CIO added, predicting its spirit, hopes and experience will carry on through the new AFL-CIO to "build a greater, better American labor movement." Text of the resolution:

THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

ON NOV. 9, 1935, a new organization was born in America: the CIO, with the mission of bringing industrial unionism and industrial democracy to the workers of the mass production industries of our nation.

The CIO was born out of the suffering and travail of millions of workers who had no union to bring them economic justice, protection from the autocracy of arrogant management, security for themselves and their families, the full enjoyment of the democratic liberties and sense of human dignity which are the God-given rights of every citizen.

In the face of adversity and fierce opposition, the CIO and its unions grew. They grew in numbers and in strength; in status and in the respect of the American public. They grew as well in responsibility and in the recognition that the American labor movement —an association of free and democratic trade unions— is not, cannot be, a narrow pressure group for any one segment of the population but most inevitably serve the entire national community.

Truly, the CIO has been *"Citizenship in Operation."*

Everyone Has Benefited

The impact, the effectiveness, of CIO can be measured in every section of the United States. Higher standards of living, made possible by wage increases commensurate with the skills, the technology, the productivity of our free economic system; better housing, healthier children, improved schools, strengthened civil liberties, broadened civil rights for minority citizens, modernized social security legislation and higher minimum wages, union-company pension plans and guaranteed annual wages—all are in great part due to the effectiveness and dedication of the CIO. But these are only the measurable results of 20 years of the CIO. No one can adequately chart the immense increase in the sense and in the practical application of human dignity which the CIO brought to millions of American homes.

The gains which the men and women of the CIO have made during these two glorious decades have not come easily. They are the hard-won rewards of "blood and sweat and tears."

False Prophets Rejected

The men and women of CIO have given of their time, their intellect, their courage and perseverance— indeed, they have sacrificed their lives—to secure their rights, to broaden the economic horizons, to move constantly toward new concepts of human dignity and understanding of man by man. They have recognized that practicality must be realistic, and that idealism must be tempered by the limitations of practical reality.

True to their democratic trade union heritage, they have heeded not the false prophets. They have scorned the purveyors of the evil gospel of Communism and other forms of totalitarianism.

They have acted sternly and effectively against those who would seize or infiltrate their unions to serve the ugly purpose of racketeering and corruption. They have resisted the frontal attacks of hostile organizations and the constant stream of vile propaganda that has emanated from the pages of reactionary newspapers and reactionary radio commentators.

A Debt To Our Leaders

Through these two decades, the CIO has placed its strength at the disposal of the entire American people, so that we could together build a better society—a better life not alone for us but for our children and our children's children and the generations yet to come.

To the extent that we have made progress toward this great vision, we owe an everlasting debt to those who have honored CIO's ideals, who have fought its battles, and who have lived and died to serve America by serving the CIO.

We honor the members of our affiliated unions, our councils, who have carried on the CIO tradition by their understanding, their service, their devotion to labor's cause.

And we honor the truly great men of CIO, whose lives have been an inspiration to us: Philip Murray, Sidney Hillman, Allan S. Haywood, Van A. Bittner. Their leadership, their wisdom, their sense of dedication guided the CIO through difficult years of war and peace. To them, we owe—and every American owes—an unpayable debt of gratitude for their service to labor, the nation, and the entire free world.

Through "unity in the leadership, solidarity in the rank-and-file," the spirit of CIO has been felt not only at home but throughout the entire free world. In a period of vicious attacks against democratic institutions in which we believe and on which our lives are built, America has benefited mightily, at home and across the seas, from the accomplishments and the aspirations of our organization: the CIO.

In the 20 years of the CIO we have changed the face of this nation and the faces of its people for the better. But our task is far from done.

Millions of our fellow workers still need and yearn for the benefits and protection of trade unionism. Millions in our land are still ill-fed, ill-clothed, ill-housed. The twin evils of discrimination and segregation still blot our banner of democracy. Much yet remains to be accomplished by democratic action, through democratic institutions, in our democratic nation.

In these times and in this atmosphere, the way for the American labor movement to achieve these goals is through unification. Those reasons which led to the split in the ranks of the American labor movement 20 years ago do not today exist. The wounds which were inflicted have been healed by time and maturity. The road ahead will be long and hard, but it is one which we can best travel together.

New Beginning

Thus we stand ready to march together with our brothers and sisters of the trade union movement who are now in the ranks of the American Federation of Labor.

By uniting our forces, by unifying our dedication to the task ahead, by renewing our devotion to the principles of trade unionism, we can achieve that better tomorrow in a world created in the image of brotherhood and freedom, social and economic justice and security for all men.

A great new beginning awaits the labor movement through the new AFL-CIO.

In that organization, the spirit, the hopes, the experience of the CIO will carry on. Through the AFL-CIO, we shall build a greater, a better American labor movement. It will offer us new opportunities and new challenges to organize the unorganized, to demonstrate our sense of citizenship, to build an always better America.

We hail the opportunity. We pledge to meet the challenges. In the AFL-CIO we aspire to an ennobled future; for our members, our unions, our country, our world.

Song And Story Of Our Daring Answer To People's Needs

By WILLARD SHELTON

"It fell to us in our generation to meet desperate needs with daring answers; to be the vehicle for organizing Americans to meet these needs."

These words, spoken from the stage of New York's Manhattan Center by Melvyn Douglas, narrator, set the theme for "Image of Freedom," a documentary tribute to 20 years of CIO achievement.

In the darkened hall, among the delegates to the 17th Constitutional Convention of CIO listening to the narration, tears were unashamed and many hearts were filled with pride.

The singer was Joe Glazer, education director of the CIO Rubber Workers, supported by the chorus of the Workmen's Circle under the direction of Lazar Weiner.

Once again the great songs rolled out—*"Joe Hill"* and *"We Shall Not Be Moved"* and *"Solidarity Forever."*

Once again the words were spoken which have survived through the years as the scriptures of CIO—the articles of faith, the declarations of belief in the dignity and rights of man.

The pageant was written by Hyman H. Bookbinder, CIO director of legislative research, with the assistance of Victor G. Reuther, Henry C. Fleisher, Albert Zack, Jack Barbash and Al Hamilton. The director was Sherwood Arthur, lighting was by Marvin Gellman, music arrangements by Glazer.

The theme was set as Douglas pronounced the sentence:

"The story of CIO is the story of people—millions of them—working and crying and struggling and rejoicing together; it is the story of practical men who dared to dream and dreamers who dared to be practical."

The words of Philip Murray were evoked from the past: *"What is a union for? To feel the pulse beats of people, to promote the well-being of families and of nations."*

There were the words of Frank Tuttle, first worker to retire on a CIO-negotiated pension, calculating that his union had got him "28 for 1" for the dollars he had invested but adding: "What allowance for the fact that we have been building a better world as an inheritance to our children and grandchildren? Even Einstein can't give an equation that will measure these things."

There was the coroner's report on Otis Jones, shot in the back and killed in the Memorial Day Massacre at Republic Steel in South Chicago.

There were the words of the Fisher Body Plant workers, the sitdown strikers, who wired the Governor of Michigan: "We expect that if a violent effort is made to oust us, many of us will be killed. We take this means of making it known to our wives, our children, to the people ... we have decided to stay in."

Sidney Hillman's words rang out again: "We want a better America." And Allan Haywood's words: "Keep this in mind, no government can hold our gains for us. It is only our unions, backed by the solid determination of our members, which can insure our future."

And Glazer sang:

We're fighting for our children,
We shall not be moved;
Just like a tree that's planted by the water,
We shall not be moved.

There was the story of Van Bittner, who avoided his bodyguards during a time of danger but told his friends, "I'm not walking alone. I'm walking with my God." And the song soared out:

We will build a new world, we will build a new world
We will build a new world, some day.
Oh, oh, down in my heart, I do believe
We will build a new world some day.

"The CIO was a labor organization during the period 1935 to 1955," Douglas intoned from the stage. "But in a real sense CIO was born, you might say, in dreams and hopes that date back to those eight Philadelphia shoemakers who went on strike in 1806.

"And is there an ending? There can be no end to the unions built, to the gains won, to the ideals instilled . . ."

And from Pres. Walter P. Reuther, speaking of the historic merger agreement: "Let us join hands with the men and women of good will in the AFL and together face the future." The audience sang the final words of strength and brotherhood:

Solidarity forever,
Solidarity forever,
Solidarity forever,
For the Union makes us strong.

Announcement

This is the final issue of The CIO News. Subscribers to this paper will receive the first issue of the new AFL-CIO News next week.

We of the staff are proud of the role played by The CIO News in helping to build the CIO and in promoting and disseminating the program and policies of this organization.

The staff of the new AFL-CIO News will comprise members of the staffs of the existing CIO News and the AFL News-Reporter. It will be our common endeavor to serve the new unified labor organization and to publish for it a weekly paper that will serve labor effectively and devotedly.

—HENRY C. FLEISHER,
Editor

(See circulation ad on Page 11.)

The Curtain Goes Up On AFL-CIO

By GERVASE N. LOVE

THE curtain dipped last week on a brave and glorious chapter in the history of the CIO.

It hung poised, over the weekend, to rise again on an even brighter and more glorious future.

In an atmosphere of sentiment and nostalgia heartily laced with exuberant confidence in that brighter and more glorious day to come, nearly 700 delegates to the 17th constitutional convention of the CIO voted all but unanimously to merge with their brothers in the AFL at another convention this week — the first constitutional convention of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations.

They did not vote to liquidate the CIO, to kill it or put it out of existence. Their action meant, in the words of the Implementation Agreement, that neither CIO nor AFL "shall be deemed, for any purpose, to be dissolved, terminated or discontinued," but that "they shall be combined and continued as a single organization."

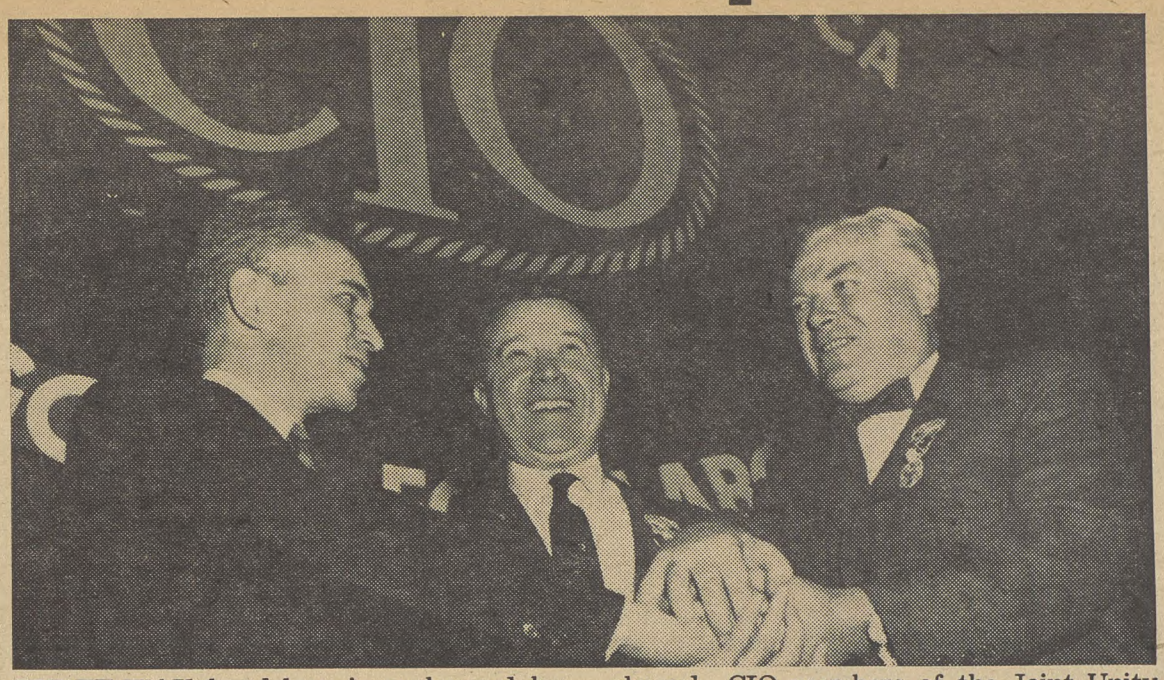
While the CIO was acting, the AFL meeting, a scant three blocks away, approved merger with a salvo of applause that seemed to surprise some observers. Both the discussion and the voting were marked by harmony.

The new organization formally will come into being when the gavel falls at the opening session on Dec. 5 in the 71st Regiment Armory, New York.

Roar Of Approval

The roar of approval that put the CIO's final stamp on a single package that combined the Merger Agreement, the Draft Constitution and the Implementation Agreement was a mighty one. It reached the dimmest of the dim recesses in the old meeting place, where many an historic labor gathering has taken place.

It went out across the mountains and the prairies, into big cities and tiny villages, into the other countries of the world, calling on all to rejoice that 20 years of division in the American labor movement had ended and that soon the curtain would go up—on the largest and most powerful national labor center the workers of any nation have ever created.



THREE-WAY handclasp is exchanged by CIO's Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, Pres. Walter P. Reuther and CIO Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald as unity plans are okayed. CIO members of the Joint Unity Subcommittee, they will serve on the Executive Committee of the new AFL-CIO which opens convention in New York on Dec. 5.

Highlights

AFL, CIO okay merger, Page 3. Resolution texts, Pages 2 and 8. "Image of Freedom" narrative, Page 2.

Reuther, Meany honored, Page 4. Report of CIO officers, Page 5. Reuther's keynote and photos, Pages 6-7.

CIO's new photo-history, Page 9. IUE gets more strike help, Page 10.

UAW plans aircraft bargaining, Page 11.

Convention photo highlights, Page 12.

It carried a message of hope to millions upon millions of unorganized workers, in our own country and others, that at last a truly great union was coming to make them strong. It carried encouragement to the weak and helpless, that a greater and stronger organization was coming into being to fight for them and their rights.

It filled the meeting hall with a sense of destiny fulfilled, of a new crusade to come—and soon—of exultation and exaltation reflected in the joyous singing of *"Solidarity Forever"* just before Pres. Walter P. Reuther rapped a special oversize gavel to recess the convention until the Dec. 5 meeting.

Then delegates and officers, staff members and field representatives and the many friends to whom the CIO owes so much for their help and encouragement all marched out of the hall, their heads high, into the beautiful new world of tomorrow.

Quill In Opposition

There was but brief debate on the merger proposal. The only vocal opposition, as expected, came from Pres. Michael J. Quill of the Transport Workers, who said he was both "personally opposed to this form of merger" and was bound by his union's convention action.

He charged the proposed constitution was "tailored to meet the approval of the top command of the AFL," and was not a constitution but "a license for inter-union warfare, a license for racketeering and a license for discrimination against minority groups."

Reuther struck hard in his reply.

"I say to Mike in all good spirit," he bluntly asserted, "'Mike, you have broken with some of your former colleagues in the party, but somehow the tactics linger on.'

"Because in this situation we sat in the halls of CIO, and when we were working on the problem, in the endless meetings that we had as a unity committee, Michael Quill sat there and never raised his voice in these things.

Arguments Demolished

"Where he had a chance to fight for his point of view, he didn't even, in some meetings —the record will show clearly— say three words."

He demolished Quill's arguments on raiding, discrimination and racketeering, maintaining in each case that "you can write all of the words you want," but "you have got to make them live."

"I simply say this," he concluded in what was a statement of basic CIO belief. "This is a matter of believing. If we have faith in the ideals, in the principles, in the human and moral and social values for which the CIO has been a beacon light, then there is nothing to be afraid of.

"If we have faith in ourselves, if we believe that deep within ourselves there is this conviction that these values are right, that they are worth fighting for, there is nothing to be afraid of.

"If we are unsure of our values, and if we are unsure of ourselves, then we are making a great mistake, then we will be lost in the wilderness.

'Sure Of Our Values'

"If we are sure of our values, as I am sure we are, and if we are sure of ourselves, then this is not the end. This is that new and glorious beginning."

Reuther expressed the hope of all of CIO "that the Transport Workers Union will take its rightful place in the family of a united labor movement.

"Because in the end," he said, "it will not be Michael Quill or the leadership of that union that will pay the price of isolation if the TWU is outside the main stream of the organized labor movement; the people who pay the price will be the rank and file workers. And it is their interests that need consideration in this situation."

(The TWU will conduct a referendum on affiliation among its members, the form to be determined at a meeting of the Intl. Executive Board this week. Quill told a press conference his present inclination was to "go it alone," but that he would be bound by any decision of either the Executive Board or the membership.)

Faber Favors Unity

Quill's stand resulted in an unusal situation—one top officer of an international union opposing another within the councils of the CIO. TWU Sec.-Treas. Gustav Faber took to the platform to explain that he personally favored merger, but would have to vote against it because of convention instructions.

"I have to live with my conscience," he explained.

He pleaded with Quill to *"Come up to that microphone and say, 'I'm for this merger,"* but there was no response.

Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers, a CIO vice president and like Reuther a member of the Unity Subcommittee, further levelled Quill's specific arguments.

He went over sections of the draft constitution and the Implementation Agreement dealing with raiding, racketeering and discrimination, read them aloud, and showed how each proviso is stronger than the old CIO and AFL constitutions.

Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers maintained that "no one honestly believes the spirit of the CIO will

(Continued on Page 4)

Townsend Added To Nominees For AFL-CIO Executive Council

A SLATE of 10 nominees for the vice presidencies reserved for the CIO in the AFL-CIO was proposed without opposition at a meeting of the CIO Executive Board last week and approved next day by the convention.

TOWNSEND

Scheduled for nomination at the first AFL-CIO convention this week were CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, president of the Auto Workers; CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, president of the Electrical Workers; Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers; Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers; Pres. L. S. Buckmaster of the Rubber Workers.

Also, Pres. Joseph N. Curran of the Maritime Union; Pres. O. A. Knight of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers; Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers; Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers, and Pres. Willard S. Townsend of the Transport Service Employees.

The three CIO members of the initial AFL-CIO Executive Committee likewise were approved without opposition — Reuther, McDonald and Carey, who were the CIO members of the Joint AFL-CIO Unity Subcommittee.

Here's Schedule Of Events At AFL-CIO Unity Parley—

MONDAY, DEC. 5

Opening ceremonies, welcoming address by Mayor Robert E. Wagner of New York City.
Election of officers of the AFL-CIO.
Message by Pres. Eisenhower over telephone from Gettysburg.
Other convention business.

TUESDAY, DEC. 6

Gov. Averell Harriman, 10:30 a.m.
Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell, 11:30 a.m.
Dr. Israel Goldstein, of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun, New York City, 3:00 p.m.
Convention business.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7

H-E-W Sec. Marion Folsom, 10:30 a.m.
The Rev. Raymond A. McGowan, retired director of the Social Action Dept. of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, 11:00 a.m.
Omer Becu, ICFTU president, 11:30 a.m.
Thurgood Marshall, NAACP counsel, 4:00 p.m.
Convention business.

THURSDAY, DEC. 8

J. Addington Wagner, national commander of the American Legion, 10:30 a.m.
Dr. Eugene C. Blake, president of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., 11:00 a.m.
Adlai Stevenson, 11:30 a.m.
Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, 2:30 p.m.
Convention business.

FRIDAY, DEC. 9

Morning and afternoon sessions will be devoted to convention business, with no invited speakers, so that the convention can conclude its work and adjourn.

CIO Delegates Roar Approval Of Historic Unity With AFL

(Continued from Page 3)

be submerged after Dec. 5."

"If anyone believes we shall lose that spirit," he said "it simply means that that person has no faith or trust in himself. The CIO will never die. I do believe we may bring to the AFL the spirit it may have been seeking for."

Vice Pres. Russell Lasley of the Packinghouse Workers, who pointed out that as a Negro he has suffered discrimination when traveling for his union in the South, called the merger "beneficial to all people, both colored and white." However, he expressed the hope that the new AFL-CIO Executive Board will put stronger teeth in the discrimination clauses.

Reuther proposed a roll call vote on approval. However, Quill pointed out that the TWU probably would be the only opposition, and that if it could be registered as voting that way, there was no reason for such a lengthy procedure.

The CIO president then called for any further opposition. Quill picked up two additional votes —the industrial union councils of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and Springfield, Ill.

Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey announced the final tally as 5,712,077 for merger, 120,002 against.

TWO ARCHITECTS OF UNITY—AFL Pres. George Meany (left) and CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, who sparked formation of the new AFL & CIO, are shown at one of Unity Committee conferences during merger process.

Memories For All

It was an emotional convention as well as an historic one. The delegates, young and old, lived again the great days of the CIO and the bitter days, the days of defeat and the days of victory, the nights of suffering and sorrow and the nights of rejoicing.

The grim memories that kindly time had dimmed seemed closer, somehow, than they had been at the last few conventions. The great dead of the CIO —Philip Murray, Sidney Hillman, Van A. Bittner and Allan S. Haywood — seemed to live again and once more to impress their burning zeal on the gathering.

There were memories, too, of the unknown dead — the men who died on the picket line to build their unions, and of the women and children who suffered deprivation in silence on their way to the better world the CIO helped create.

There was sense of satisfaction as the accomplishments of two decades were reviewed — 20 years during which, as Reuther put it, faceless names on time clocks became human beings and even many employers came to recognize the justice and need of the industrial democracy for which the CIO campaigned.

Tears Were Unashamed

These glimpses into a history that soon will begin in a new form were reflected in a pageant, "Image of Freedom," a tribute to 20 years of CIO.

It was a moving spectacle that brought frequent and unashamed tears to the eyes of strong men as the past lived again in the worlds of Melvyn Douglas, the distinguished actor who was narrator, the songs of Joe Glazer, Rubber Workers' education director, and of the Workmen's Circle Chorus, and the script prepared by Hyman Bookbinder, CIO legislative research director, and others.

Sentimental? Sure it was. It was sentimental, too, when Reuther presented his father, Valentine, a sturdy unionist of the old school, his mother and his wife. It was sentimental and more when one of CIO's heroic figures, Adolph Germer, speaking on behalf of all of them and sounding as young as in his fieriest days, looked not to the past but to the future and its possibilities.

From beginning to end, that's the way it was. The bow to the past was generous and hearty, but the eyes were looking forward. There were few regrets about the one, few illusions about the hard work in the other.

It was just the right note for ending the CIO's independent existence and launching it into a new and greater day in union with the AFL.

Reuther, Meany To Get Religion, Labor Award

PRESIDENTS Walter P. Reuther of the CIO and George Meany of the AFL will receive the 1955 Social Justice Award of the National Religion and Labor Foundation.

The presentation will be made at a luncheon at the Commodore Hotel, New York City, on Dec. 13, during the week following the AFL-CIO unity convention.

Rabbi Isidor B. Hoffman of Columbia University, the Foundation's co-chairman for religion, will present the award, and the Rt. Rev. Horace W. B. Donegan, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New York, will be toastmaster. Many clergymen of all faiths will be present as well as CIO and AFL leaders.

The NRLF Award—a two-foot-high bronze statue — was first presented in 1948 to the late New York Mayor Fiorello La Guardia. In other years it was given to Sen. Robert F. Wagner, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Lucy Randolph Mason and Thurgood Marshall.

In 1953 the award was presented posthumously to AFL Pres. William Green and CIO Pres. Philip Murray, and in 1954 to Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Bishop Francis J. McConnell and Bishop Francis J. Haas.

A NUMBER of international unions, and church and civic groups have taken tables for the luncheon as organizational sponsors. Top officers of both the New York City CIO Council and the AFL Central Trades and Labor Council are among the individual sponsors.

The Foundation was formed to serve as a liaison group to promote mutual understanding and cooperation between religious leaders of all faiths and the various branches of the labor movement. It is supported by individual and group memberships, including many trade unions.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

WALTER P. REUTHER
President

JOHN V. RIFFE
Executive Vice President

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

VICE PRESIDENTS

Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, O. A. Knight, David J. McDonald, Michael Quill, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum.

Henry C. Fleisher, Editor and Publicity Director

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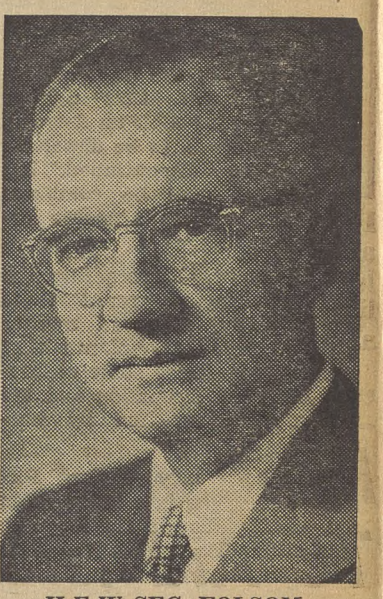
Vol. XVIII **December 5, 1955** **No. 49**

National Leaders To Speak At Unity Convention

ADLAI STEVENSON

LABOR SEC. MITCHELL

GOV. HARRIMAN



H-E-W SEC. FOLSOM

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

THURGOOD MARSHALL

MAYOR WAGNER

ICFTU PRES. BECU

'New Opportunities' With Unity—Reuther

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 22, 1955

Dear Mr. Reuther:

During twenty years, the Congress of Industrial Organizations has had a powerful influence upon the American economy. With vigor, imagination and courage, it has sought the welfare of working people.

As the Congress of Industrial Organizations merges with the American Federation of Labor, the basis for greater service to its members and to the American people is thereby established.

I am glad to join in this salute to the CIO on the Twentieth Anniversary of its creation.

Sincerely,

Dwight D. Eisenhower

Mr. Walter P. Reuther
President
Congress of Industrial Organizations
718 Jackson Place, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

PRESIDENT'S TRIBUTE to CIO for its "vigor, imagination and courage" was voiced by Pres. Eisenhower in recent letter to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther. Ike's letter is published in "CIO," a photo-history of CIO which was issued at the 17th CIO convention in New York City.

GREAT new opportunities "for service to our nation and all its people" will open up as a result of labor unity, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther declared in his report to the 17th CIO constitutional convention in New York.

The bulk of his 82-page report was devoted to developments of the past year which served to bring closer the CIO-AFL merger. (See Pages 2, 6 and 7.) In addition, it reviewed the work of all CIO committees and departments.

In his discussion of organizational and contractual gains of the past 12 months, Reuther noted that the CIO "has once again proven its internal unity, its essential strength, its constructive approach to the great issues of our day."

"We have carried on our activities in the great tradition of the CIO," he declared.

HE HAILED ECONOMIC gains, social welfare progress, the advancement of civil rights and civil liberties, and the development of closer and more friendly relations "with every group that recognizes the problems of our century and seeks to solve them by providing a better life for all the people"—particularly with farmers, teachers, clergymen, small business people and professional men and women.

He cited the guaranteed wage contracts gained by the CIO Auto Workers as "the most dramatic manifestation" of economic progress, and lauded the "forward economic advances" won by the CIO Steelworkers.

However, he noted that some firms "have preferred economic jungle fighting rather than working out with unions and their workers reasonable and rational agreements."

Turning to the national economy, he noted that output and sales have risen sharply in the last year, but that the benefits in most cases "have been distributed inequitably."

TO INSURE stability and growth in the economy, Reuther offered a seven-point program:

Continuing wage and salary increases and guaranteed wage plans; reversal of the Eisenhower Administration's "hard money" policy; increased personal income tax exemptions; a federal-state road building program, and expanded school and hospital construction programs; U. S. action to halt the drop in farm income; a federal program of aid to distressed economic areas; and a cut in "excessively high profit margins" where they exist, with a congressional study of the wage-price-profit-investment policies of big business a "helpful" step.

REUTHER DESCRIBED the record of the 84th Congress to date as "a mingled combination of accomplishments and disappointments," the latter attributable to absence of real leadership from the White House and "obstacles created by Administration forces."

On political action, he called for worker resistance to the efforts of "corporation lobbyists and reactionary politicians to deprive labor of its basic rights."

He also sharply criticized the Republican Administration for its "callous and shortsighted" farm programs, and reiterated the CIO's call for "a commonsense farm policy that will benefit all the farmers, not merely the proprietors of great farm factories."

In touching upon international affairs, the CIO leader praised Pres. Eisenhower for being able to convince other nations of "the truly peaceful intentions and policies" of the U. S. at the Geneva conference.

However, he called attention to the "switch in the Soviets' tactical line" and maintained that the free world, while remaining militarily strong, must strengthen programs for "global economic and social progress in cooperation with the UN."

"In its speech and in its deeds," he added, "our democratic America must provide leadership and hope to the hundreds of millions of people who yearn for a better life."

REUTHER EXPRESSED pride in the CIO's "active and constructive role" in the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and hailed its decision to expand the organization of free unions in underdeveloped areas.

"In helping to promote such unions," he pointed out, *"the ICFTU will be playing a tremendous part not only in preventing Communist infiltration but in actively building strong and healthy economies and social systems throughout the world."*

'CIO Can Be Proud Of Campaign Against Bias'

The country's progress toward ending discrimination and intolerance "is a heartening reaffirmation of the best spirit of our American democracy," CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther said in his convention report discussion of civil rights.

"The unions of the CIO have continued active in fighting discrimination within the factories and mills and in giving greater meaning to the civil rights programs throughout the community," he said.

"The CIO, together with its affiliated organizations, can well be proud of our role in making possible the necessary steps toward the eventual abolition of bias in America."

Reuther hailed the U. S. Supreme Court implementation of its school segregation decision, and its extension of the field of non-discrimination to public parks and other public facilities, as "a major contribution to the growth of our American democracy."

'The Timid In Washington'—

Reuther Urges U. S. Act To Aid Israel Defense

A HOPE that the American people will speak out "so the timid in Washington will get enough backbone, enough courage, to make Israel secure" was voiced by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther last week at a meeting of the National Committee for Labor Israel in New York.

The threat to Israel, he maintained, is not imaginary, but a "clear and present danger." Premier Nasser of Egypt does not really want the Negev desert, with "its sands and rocks and the erosion of centuries," because "he has so much desert he doesn't know what to do with it," Reuther claimed.

"What's he really after?" the CIO president asked. "If Israel were a dictatorship, if Israel tolerated the exploitation of poverty, of social injustice that prevails in the Middle East, then Israel would not be a threat and the dictators would not worry if they had a little more or a little less of the desert.

"They have refused Israel recognition not because Israel occupies a small area, but because Israel is the only democratic jewel in that part of the world.

"That is all the more reason why we in the U. S. ought to be fighting harder in defense of Israel, because Israel is the kind of symbol we need on our banner as we fight to win the hearts, minds and loyalties of the peoples of the world."

REUTHER PRAISED Histadrut, the Israel federation of labor, for demonstrating in full measure "what labor movements need to demonstrate."

"That is," he explained, "that if labor wants to make progress it must provide leadership that will enable the whole community to make progress and move forward together.

"Histadrut is doing that. They are carrying a tremendous responsibility, and they are meeting that responsibility with success not only in the trade union sense, but on the housing front, the medical front, the educational front, the agricultural front, the industrial front.

"On every sector on which the work of Israel must be carried forward, you will find Histadrut in the front ranks."

Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers, who with Reuther and other CIO representatives attented the dedication last summer of the Philip Murray Center at Elath, Israel, called on the U. S. government to "work night and day" to settle the dispute between Israel and Egypt.

Thimmes, Werkau Mourned By CIO As 'Grievous Loss'

THE CIO SUFFERED "grievous losses" during 1955 in the deaths of CIO Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes, vice president of the CIO Steelworkers, and Sec.-Treas. Carlton W. Werkau of the CIO Communications Workers, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther noted in his convention report.

He lauded Thimmes for his "many and varied . . . services to the CIO," and as a man who "carried his responsibilities with dignity and honor." He described Werkau, a member of the CIO Executive Board, as "a credit to his union and to the labor movement as a whole," who worked with "enthusiasm and effectiveness."

The CIO convention mourned the passing of the two, noting that "all of us are poorer because death has robbed us of these great trade unionists and good friends."

U. S. Action Urged On Automation

A CALL for a "whole series" of government programs to meet the problems being created by automation was voiced by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther in his report to the convention.

Such conferences, he said, should deal "with the effects of automation on workers and communities, and on the broad public programs designed to translate the benefits of automation into improving economic and social welfare."

"The CIO has been sharply cognizant of the tremendous impact that automation almost inevitably will produce in American industry and our society as a whole," he wrote.

"We were gratified when in the autumn of 1955 a joint congressional committee under the leadership of Rep. Patman (D., Tex.) conducted a series of hearings on the effects of automation.

"I expressed the CIO's viewpoint that we welcome automation for its tremendous productive benefits and for the freedom from the monotonous drudgery of many jobs that automation can bring."

He maintained that the U. S. must do all in its power "to make sure that the potential abundance which the new technology can produce will be used with social wisdom."

"It is clear," Reuther continued, "that the increasing adoption of automatic processes can easily make possible a four-day work week, longer vacation periods and opportunities for earlier retirement, as well as an advanced increase in our material standards of living.

"But the long-range benefits of automation can be negated by the short-run hardships — and even disaster—that can come to workers and their families if the government, industry and labor do not properly plan necessary economic and social adjustments to the automation process."

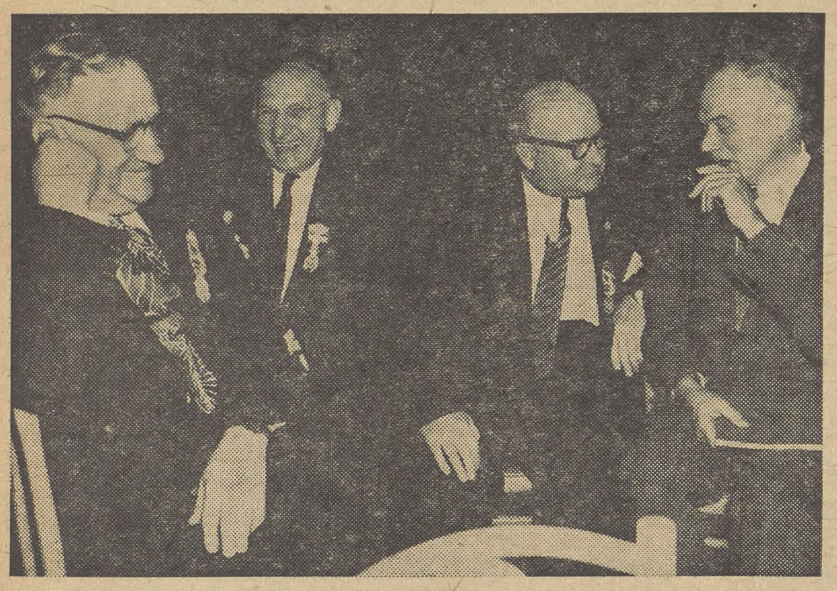
Reuther, Meany Get N. Y. Citations

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and AFL Pres. George Meany last week were presented by Mayor Wagner of New York City with scrolls for distinguished public service.

The presentation was made at a dinner attended by several hundred union and city officials. Besides Wagner, Reuther and Meany, speakers included Commissioner Seitel of the New York City government.

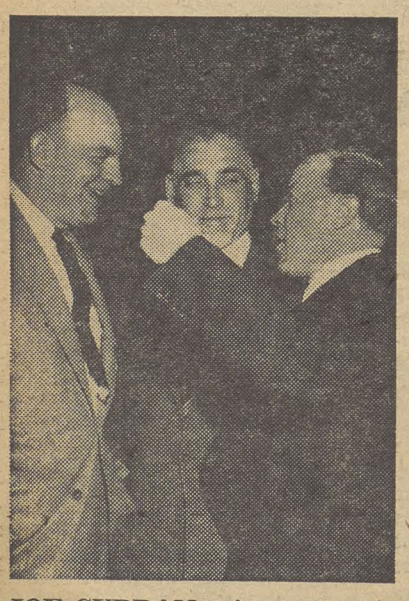
Wagner, who made the presentation on behalf of the citizens of the metropolis, is the son of the late Sen. Wagner (D. N. Y.), author of the National Labor Relations Act.

"IMAGE OF FREEDOM"—Melvyn Douglas and Pres. Reuther after narrative. Joe Glazer and Reuther (r.) join in "Joe Hill."



TWUA's Emil Rieve (l.) smiles as he listens to Frank Rosenblum, Michael J. Quill and Louis Hollander on the platform.

SNAPS—William Pollock and Robert Oliver (l.) and Arthur Goldberg, L. S. Buckmaster and O. A. Knight watch proceedings.



JOE CURRAN grins at Reuther's story while Jacob S. Potofsky listens. At right: Carey, Quill and Reuther huddle.

Reuther's Keynote

This Is Time T

Here are extracts from CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther's keynote address to the 17th CIO convention:

By **WALTER P. REUTHER**
President of the CIO

WE STAND together on the threshold of a great and historic decision. We have been searching together for a way to achieve labor unity, and now that labor unity is within our reach, we perhaps are more conscious of what CIO has meant to us than ever before.

In these 20 years our hopes and our aspirations and our dreams have been woven together in the history of CIO. Together, we have shared the friendship and the fellowship, the heartaches, the tears, the moments of sadness and the moments of great victories and great achievements.

But, perhaps, most of all, we have had the opportunity of drinking deeply of the warmth of fellowship and friendship born in the solidarity of human brotherhood.

The Unsung Heroes

On these kinds of occasions, we always reach back and try to re-live those early struggles and to draw from them renewed inspiration for the struggles that still lie ahead. We refresh our memories of the warmth and friendship that we had for our great and beloved leaders, Philip Murray, Sidney Hillman, Allan Haywood, and Van Bittner.

Then, we pay humble tribute to the thousands of unsung heroes whose names will not be found in the records of CIO conventions, but the thousands of our workers who have walked on the picket lines, who gave up their strength and their loyalty and their devotion in the building of this great labor movement of ours.

We in CIO have been blessed by a rich heritage, rich not in the material things but rich in human and social and moral values. In those 20 years of struggle we have changed the face of America and we have changed the lives of millions of American families. *We have brought the sunshine into the dark places of America. We have given millions and millions of workers a sense of security and a sense of human dignity.*

Changing The Nation

If you could look into a steel worker's home today and then see what it was 20 years ago, or any rubber worker's home, or in an automobile worker's home, or at the life of a seaman and his family, then you would begin to understand the great change that CIO has brought to America in these 20 years.

We have made great economic progress. We have abolished the sweat shops. We have raised wages. We have improved working conditions. We have won pensions, vacation pay, medical care programs, and many other things that we are proud to list in our records of achievement.

Workers won a fuller measure of social and economic justice; but more important, they won the restoration of human dignity. The CIO took millions and millions of faceless and nameless clock card numbers and we gave them status as citizens in our developing industrial democracy. We gave them a sense of belonging to a free state. We gave them a voice with respect to their own destiny and the future of their children and their nation.

I say it is in that field, in dealing with the intangible human values, in relating social and moral values to the economic equation, that the CIO made its greatest contribution, because today these millions of nameless and faceless clock card numbers are American citizens, are human beings, with dignity and security that they didn't know existed 20 years ago.

A New Philosophy

In this struggle for 20 years we have developed a new philosophy for the American labor movement. We rejected from the beginning the pure and simple trade union philosophy that would cast labor as a narrow economic pressure group.

We rejected the doctrines of Marxist class struggle. *We developed a new labor movement, a new philosophy, that came out of the richness and the great opportunities of America.*

We call it a philosophy of pragmatic idealism, not geared to labor's needs as a narrow pressure group but geared to the basic needs of all the people, because we have understood from the beginning that we cannot solve our problems excepting as we work to solve the problems of all the people.

We said many times in the past our slogan is, *"What is good for America is good for American labor."* It is this philosophy, this philosophy of moral and social responsibility in relationship to the local community, to the state community, to the national community, and ultimately to the world community, which must direct the policies and determine the character of the new united labor movement that we are building, if that new united labor movement is to be equal to and capable of meeting and carrying out its historic responsibilities.

If the new labor movement is just a big and more powerful pressure group it will fail, because the problems that need solution will not be solved by creating a more powerful competing pressure group in America. *We will solve these problems only if we demonstrate the vision, the social and moral responsibility essential to deal with the underlying causes of the problems and finding answers to them.*

Unity A

CIO Pres. Walter P. Re convention, in its discus part:

The progress toward great branches of organi forth enthusiasm and ac labor movement itself, bu of the public in this coun

The development of la growth of a deep-seated workers in unions of both for a uniting of labor's f tinue with renewed vigor of organizing the unorga ing the labor movement more effective in its sphe defending labor from cri foes.

I believe that that kind labor movement is within reach. I believe that we have together the framework wi which we can build a labor m ment that will give us gre opportunities than we have had before in serving our membership, and in contribu to the advancement of the w being and the welfare of all people of our great country.

We of the CIO went into effort to achieve labor unity a very simple and underst able basis. We said we are marily concerned with achie sound principles, not in ma of personal power. We are terested in achieving socially sponsible policies, and we not interested in the questio who gets the positions or gets the jobs.

These are the things that guided us, and I can report we have stayed true to oursel and we have remained true the principles for which the has stood.

We have not traded our p ciples as a matter of polit expediency, but instead, we h nailed down the principles which CIO has stood firmly unmistakably in the language the proposed constitution for merged organization.

First, we have protected integrity of the concept of in trial unionism, and the const tion says that both indust unionism and craft unionism necessary and equal within family of the new organizat

We have strengthened the raiding machinery in order

John L. Duns CIO For Imaginary Bill

COMIC relief in the pre-CIO convention period was provided by, of all people, John L. Lewis, president of the unaffiliated Mine Workers.

At 6 p.m. the day before the convention opened, he dunned the CIO for $1,665,000 he says the CIO owes him. His demand was served on CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey by special courier. As Carey had been advised of the courier's advent, the following reply was returned to Lewis:

"This will acknowledge the letter of Nov. 30, handed to me by your special courier—exactly on schedule, as your public relations representative, David Charnay, had advised me it would.

"The letter is in error. Among the many reasons are these

"1. The CIO is not being 'li dated.'

"2. The CIO owes you money.

"You have achieved the m mentary ripple of publicity wh you sought to relieve the bo dom of your isolation from democratic labor movement.

"As the president of the s ond largest bank in Washing can tell you, this publicity worth easily $1,665,000.

"Fraternally yours,
"James B. Carey

"P.S.—*I trust that you en reading the CIO's book on years of CIO's construct achievements, which I have s to you by your own courier.*

Raise Our Banner Higher

ngs Spirit, Acclaim

report to the nity, said in

een the two has brought only in the road sections abroad.

is the out- the part of and the AFL order to con- ngth the task strengthen- making labor ivities and of ttacks by its

otect the integrity of every nion, large and small. We have id the basis for the launching a comprehensive organiza- onal crusade, helping the mil- ons of American workers who ill lack the protection and the enefits that only organization an bring them.

We said in this respect that e didn't want labor unity based pon the convenience or the com- rts of the leadership; we didn't ant labor unity based upon agnation. We wanted labor ity that would reflect the dy- mic quality of growth.

Much Work Ahead

We believe that we can organ- e millions of American workers the years ahead. We believe at we can bring these wrokers nto the family of the united bor movement, and make our bor movement bigger and ronger.

We will be pulling together 15 illion organized workers; great- numbers, greater resources, eater power, but let's not be nder any illusion that success the years ahead will be de- rmined by our numbers, by our sources, or by our greater ower.

Success will be determined by w we use these greater num- rs in terms of how we direct e power that they represent nd in the sense of social and oral dedication with which we se the greater resources that e greater numbers put at our sposal.

I have unlimited faith in the oral fiber of those of us in the IO. And I know that we can in hands with men of good ill, like George Meany and his olleagues in the AFL, and coop- ating together, we can see to that this new united labor ovement does do this kind of social and morally responsible b inside of the American com- unity.

Clear Principles

I think on two specific aspects f the constitution of the merged deration there is clear demon- ration that the new labor ovement is fully conscious of s moral responsibilities.

One of the most difficult prob- ms in America is the question at millions of Americans, be- use their skins are dark, have en denied full citizenship sta- s both in the community at rge, and in some labor unions. he new constitution sets forth clear and unmistakable lan- age that we are dedicated to rk to abolish second class citi- zenship and every form of dis- crimination inside the labor movement.

This is an issue that transcends the labor movement. I believe in American life. There is no greater moral gap between the noble promise of American democracy and its ugly practices as we find in the field of racial relations. In Mississippi they are murdering people. The Klan is on the march in the South.

This is the hour when a united labor movement needs to stand and say that we are going to fight against intolerance, against Klanism, and against all of these ugly forms of intolerance, because unless we do that other people are not going to have the courage that they need to have.

If you were to ask me, was the CIO worth while? Was the effort and the struggle and the sacrifice, the sweat and the tears that went into 20 years of struggle, was that a good investment? I would answer to you: If we did nothing else; if we didn't raise wages one penny; if we didn't give workers better working conditions; if we did nothing at the bargaining table, I would say CIO's contribution in the struggle against racial intolerance itself would have justified the total efforts of 20 years.

Reds And Rackets

Now, there is another aspect of the constitution of the merged federation which again comes into direct contact with this question of moral and social responsibility that the leadership of the free labor movement has. That is the question of communism and corruption. *This constitution says that we shall not tolerate either Communist penetration or corruption in the ranks of the American labor movement.*

I know, as you do, that this task of maintaining high ethical and moral standards in the labor movement is not an easy task. It requires eternal vigilance because we must recognize that living in an acquisitive society where success and the acquisition of material wealth puts you on top in the social structure. If making a fast buck in a sharp business deal is a mark of success in the business community, it is very easily understood how those ethical standards can begin to be applied in the labor movement.

We have got to work hard because the corroding and corrupting influences are at work continuously. I am confident that with eternal vigilance, with renewed dedication, that we can maintain the basic ideals of the CIO, uncompromised, uncorrupted and untarnished.

But I say to you it will take a lot of doing and we will have to work with our new friends in the AFL leadership, with George Meany and his colleagues. But together, I am confident that we can do it. But it will take a lot of hard work.

Obligation In '56

In 1956 we have a great opportunity and a great obligation, and I am convinced that if we work hard we can return the government of this great country of ours to the people and get governmental policies more responsive to the needs of people rather than big business.

One final point: We need inside the united labor movement to work up the job of building more strongly our friendship and our solidarity with the free labor movement of the world through the family of the ICFTU.

I believe the united labor movement that we are building will be a great instrument that we can use. We can use it at home in the struggle for greater social justice, for progress for all of the American people. We can use it in the world to try to make people understand that you can have both economic security and spiritual and political freedom, that you don't have to trade one to get the other.

I am confident that as we move ahead in this united labor movement we can pull together with the leadership of CIO, the leadership of the AFL, those forces which will dedicate this new and more powerful labor movement to these social and moral objectives.

Glorious Beginning

I appreciate your friendship, your cooperation and your support, and I say this is not the end: This is a new and glorious beginning.

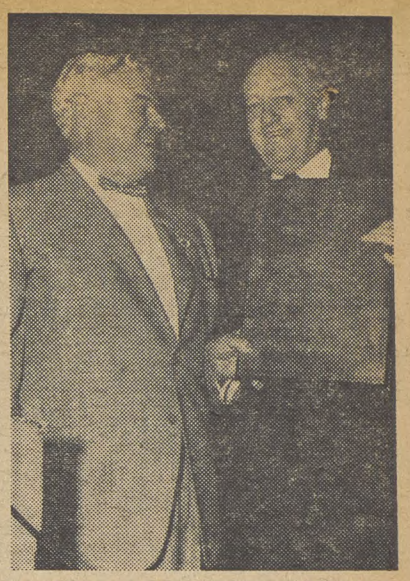
This is no time to hang crepes. This is the time to raise your banner higher, to shine up your ideals, to sharpen your vision, and go forward with our friends in this new and united labor movement, and together with the people of America and together with men of good will all over the world we can build a better tomorrow in a better world and we can fashion it in the image of peace, in the image of freedom, in the image of social justice and in the image of human brotherhood.

God bless all of you and let's carry on together.

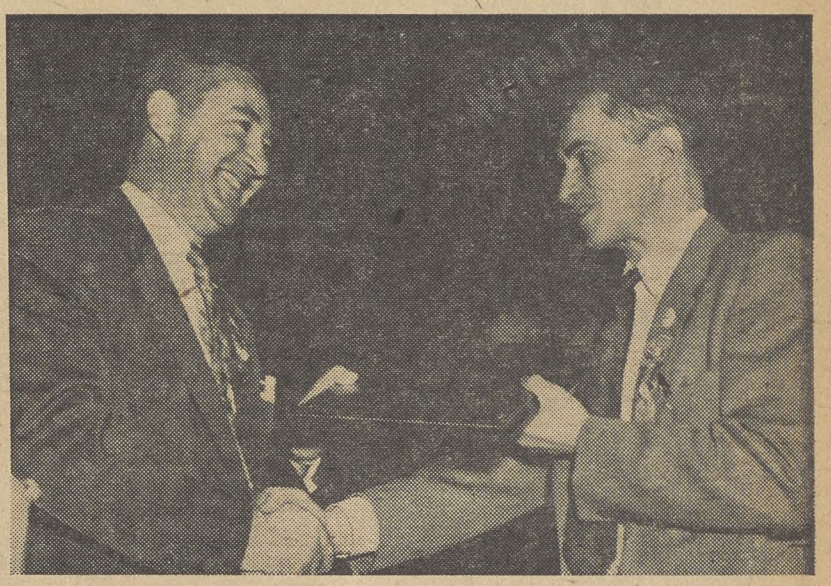
New Words To An Old Song—

These new words to the old song, "Every Where You Go," written by orchestra leader Val Gene of Fairview, N. J., were sung at the opening of the CIO convention:

Every where you go you see the CIO
All along the way—all over the U. S. A.
People love them they always say,
The best labor movement in the U. S. A.
So hip, hip, hooray—CIO will lead the way.



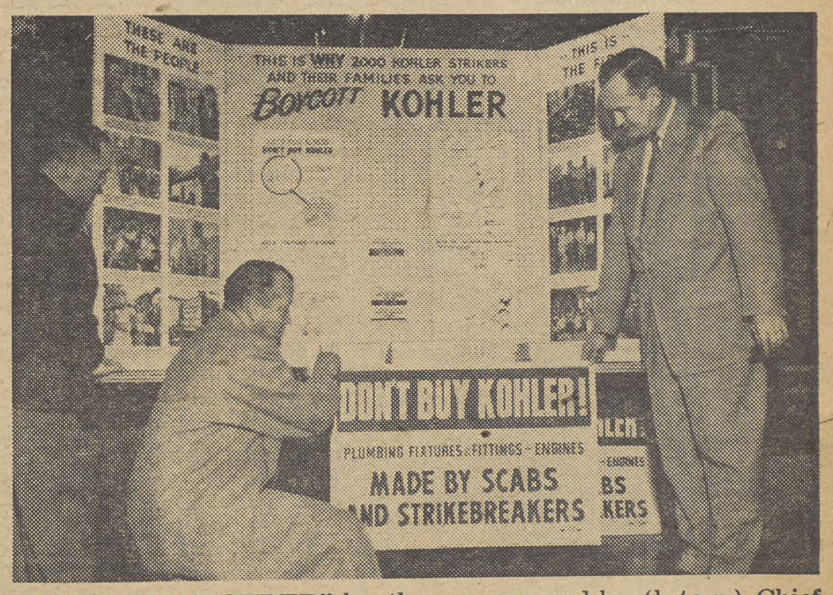
PLAQUES were presented to Jacob S. Potofsky to Pres. Reuther (l.) and by McDonald to Executive Vice Pres. John Riffe.



AUTO WORKERS' Emil Mazey gave similar award to Sec.-Treas. Carey. Presentations were at close of CIO's 17th convention.

AUTOGRAPH — CWA's Pres. Beirne signs a guest's book.

BAND played "everywhere you go you see the CIO . . ."



"DON'T BUY KOHLER" booth was prepared by (l. to r.) Chief Steward Leo Breirather, UAW Local 833 Pres. Allen Graskamp and UAW REP. Donald Rand to gain support for long strike.

Texts Of CIO Resolution Hailing Unity And Merger Implementation Agreement

Here is the text of the key "Resolution on the Achievement of Labor Unity" as adopted by CIO's 17th constitutional convention:

Resolution On The Achievement Of Labor Unity

WHEREAS the combination of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations into a single labor federation is a long-cherished goal of the trade union movement of this country, and

WHEREAS on Feb. 9, 1955, the Joint AFL-CIO Unity Committee agreed upon and recommended to the two federations the adoption of the "Agreement for the Merger of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations" attached hereto as Annex A, and

WHEREAS the Agreement of Feb. 9 was ratified by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor on Feb. 10, 1955, and by the Executive Board of the Congress of Industrial Organizations on Feb. 24, 1955, and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the provisions of the Agreement of Feb. 9, 1955, a proposed constitution for the combined federation was drafted by the Joint AFL-CIO Unity Committee for submission to the two federations, and

WHEREAS the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and the Executive Board of the Congress of Industrial Organizations reviewed this draft constitution on several occasions, and made various changes therein, and

WHEREAS the "Constitution of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations" attached hereto as Annex B was approved by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor on Nov. 30, 1955, and by the Executive Board of the Congress of Industrial Organizations on Nov. 30, 1955, and

WHEREAS the Agreement of Feb. 9 provides that upon approval by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and the Executive Board of the Congress of Industrial Organizations of that Agreement and of a Constitution for the combined federation, that the Agreement and the Constitution, and any other agreements necessary to accomplish the combination of the two federations, shall be submitted to the separate conventions of the American Federation of Labor and of the Congress of Industrial Organizations; and that upon approval by the separate conventions of the Agreement and of the Constitution of the combined federation, a joint convention shall be held, and

WHEREAS the Implementation Agreement dated Nov. 30, 1955, attached hereto as Annex C, was approved by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor on Nov. 30, 1955, and by the Executive Board of the Congress of Industrial Organizations on Nov. 30, 1955, and is necessary and appropriate to dispose of various matters arising out of the combination of the two federations, and

WHEREAS the Constitution of the "American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations," attached hereto as Annex B, provides in Articles XIX and XX that it shall become effective upon approval by the separate conventions of the two federations and shall govern the joint convention of the combined federations,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

1. The "Agreement for the Merger of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations," attached hereto as Annex A, is ratified approved and adopted.

2. The Constitution of the "American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations" attached hereto as Annex B, is ratified, approved and adopted as the Constitution of the "American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations," and as an amendment to and substitute for the Constitution of this federation heretofore in effect.

3. The Implementation Agreement dated Nov. 30, 1955, and attached hereto as Annex C, is ratified, approved and adopted.

4. The adoption of this Resolution by this convention is conditional upon the adoption of an identical Resolution by the present separate convention of the other federation; *provided, however,* that this Resolution, the Agreement for Merger, the Constitution of the "American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations" and the Implementation Agreement shall become effective upon the opening of the initial convention of the "American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations" on Dec. 5, 1955.

The following Implementation Agreement, a step toward effectuation of merger of AFL and CIO, was approved by the 17th CIO Constitutional Convention:

Implementation Agreement

Made this 30th day of November, 1955, by and between the American Federation of Labor, sometimes referred to hereinafter as the AFL, and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, sometimes referred to hereinafter as the CIO.

WHEREAS, the AFL and the CIO, by their duly constituted executive bodies, have concluded an agreement entitled "Agreement for the Merger of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations" to combine and continue both organizations into a single organization, the "American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations" (sometimes referred to hereinafter as the AFL-CIO), and

WHEREAS, the executive bodies of the AFL and the CIO have approved a proposed constitution for such combined organization, and

WHEREAS, the agreement to combine and the proposed constitution will be submitted for approval to the forthcoming constitutional conventions of the AFL and of the CIO, and

WHEREAS, the combination of the AFL and the CIO into the AFL-CIO will become effective, in accordance with the agreement to combine and the proposed constitution of the AFL-CIO, on the effective date of the approval of such agreement and such constitution by the separate conventions of the AFL and of the CIO, and

WHEREAS, the duly constituted executive bodies of the AFL and the CIO have authorized the undersigned Officers of the respective organizations to enter into this agreement to implement the combination of the AFL and the CIO.

Now, therefore, the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations do hereby agree as follows:

1. The AFL-CIO shall be deemed, for all purposes, to be a combination and continuation of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Neither of such organizations shall be deemed, for any purpose, to be dissolved, terminated or discontinued, but upon the effective date of the combination they shall be combined and continued as a single organization, the AFL-CIO, to be governed by the constitution of the AFL-CIO, which shall be an amendment to and substitute for the present separate constitutions of the AFL and the CIO.

2. Immediately prior to the effective date of the combination of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the CIO shall, in accordance with Paragraph 4(a) of the "Agreement for the Merger of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations" transfer to an appropriate account or other depository, for the benefit of, and to be the sole property of, the Industrial Union Dept. of the AFL-CIO, a sum in cash or securities estimated to be equal to the difference between the value of the net assets of the CIO and $1,238,536.00. Any errors in this estimate of the amounts due to the AFL-CIO and to the Industrial Union Dept. under the said Paragraph 4(a) shall be corrected subsequently by an appropriate adjustment between the AFL-CIO and the Industrial Union Dept.

3. On the effective date of the combination, all the property, real and personal and mixed and all right, title and interest, either legal or equitable, in any monies, funds or property tangible and intangible, of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and their respective separate names, trademarks, and emblems, and all debts due to each of them, and all the rights, privileges and powers and every other interest of each of them, of whatever nature, except for the sum transferred to the Industrial Union Dept. as provided in Paragraph 2 of this Agreement, shall by virtue of the combination of the AFL and the CIO, be transferred to and vested in the AFL-CIO and all such rights and properties shall thereafter be as effectually the property of the AFL-CIO as they were of the AFL and the CIO. Title to any property, real, personal or mixed, legally or beneficially vested by deed or otherwise in the AFL or the CIO, shall not be in any way impaired by reason of the combination but shall in all respects be vested in the combined organization by virtue of the combination. The AFL-CIO shall, on and after the effective date of the combination, be responsible, by virtue of the combination, for all the debts, liabilities and obligations of the AFL and the CIO, and all such debts, liabilities and obligations shall from that time forth attach to the combined organization and may be enforced against it to the same extent as if the said debts, liabilities, and obligations were incurred or otherwise contracted by it.

4. The present executive officers, the present members of the Executive Council of the AFL and any trustee holding property for the AFL, and the present executive officers, the present members of the Executive Board of the CIO and any trustee holding property for the CIO shall be empowered to and shall from time to time after the effective date of the combination, execute and deliver or cause to be executed and delivered, upon request of the combined organization, all such deeds, authorizations, or other instruments as the combined organization may deem necessary or desirable in order to confirm the right and title of the combined organization to the property, rights and privileges referred to in Paragraph 3 above, and shall take such further and other action as may be requested by the combined organization for such purposes.

5. In accordance with the provisions of Article III of the proposed constitution of the AFL-CIO, each national and international union and each Federal Labor and Local Trade Union and each State and Territorial Federation of Labor and Local Central Body affiliated with the AFL, and each department of the AFL and each national and international union, organizing committee and Local Industrial Union, and each State and Local Industrial Union Council affiliated with the CIO, and the Industrial Union Dept. provided for in Article XII of the constitution of the AFL-CIO, shall, on the effective date of the combination of the AFL and the CIO, and by virtue of such combination, be an affiliate of the AFL-CIO unless, in the case of a national or international union, it expressly disaffiliates therefrom.

6. The combination of the AFL and the CIO into the AFL-CIO shall not affect, interrupt or change in any way the continuing status, or the rights or duties with respect to third persons, of any organization affiliated with the AFL or the CIO, or any of their subordinate or affiliated bodies, whether such organization be a national or international union, organizing committee, national council, federal labor or local trade union, local industrial union, state or territorial federation, city central labor union, state or local industrial union council, or trade and industrial department, and, further, shall not impair the status of such organizations, or any of their subordinate or affiliated bodies, in any pending action or proceedings, or any right, title or interest in any property or arising from any deeds, bonds, mortgages, leases or contracts of any kind, or the continuity thereof; and, further, shall not impair any federal, state or territorial certification or any rights or obligations of such organizations, or any of their subordinate or affiliated bodies, under their existing collective bargaining agreements or checkoff authorizations.

7. The combination of the AFL and the CIO is not intended to affect any presently existing collective bargaining agreement or any federal, state or territorial certification of the AFL or the CIO, but all rights, privileges, duties and responsibilities vested in either the AFL or the CIO pursuant to such contracts or certifications are intended to be vested in the AFL-CIO by virtue of the combination.

8. The combination of the AFL and the CIO is not intended, nor shall it be deemed, in itself to terminate the employment of any employe of either the AFL or the CIO. All employes of the AFL and the CIO initially shall, upon the effective date of the combination, and by virtue thereof, be deemed to be employes of the AFL-CIO without interruption of their employment status.

9. The combination of the AFL and the CIO shall not terminate or affect in any way any existing pension or insurance plan which may be in effect with respect to the employes of the AFL or the CIO but such plans shall be maintained in force by the AFL-CIO with respect to the employes covered thereby on the effective date of the combination until such time as consolidated pension and insurance plans shall be substituted therefor.

10. This Agreement is subject to and shall not become effective unless the agreement to combine the AFL and the CIO and the proposed constitution of the AFL-CIO are approved and made effective by the separate conventions of the AFL and the CIO.

George Meany,
President,
American Federation
of Labor.

Walter P. Reuther,
President,
Congress of Industrial
Organizations.

William F. Schnitzler,
Secretary-Treasurer,
American Federation
of Labor.

James B. Carey,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Congress of Industrial
Organizations.

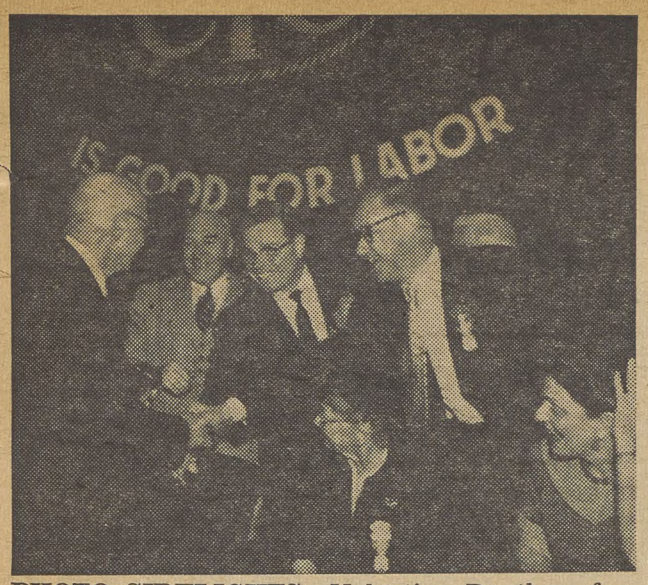


PHOTO SIDELIGHTS—Valentine Reuther, father of the Reuther brothers, greets two of his sons, Victor and Roy, after he was introduced by CIO Pres. Reuther to the convention (first photo). In foreground are Mrs. Valentine Reuther and Mrs. Walter Reuther. Center: TWU Sec.-Treas. Gustav Faber, CCL Sec.-Treas. Donald MacDonald, ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky and UAW Vice Pres. John W. Livingston, who has been nominated director of organization for the new AFL-CIO. International labor's interest in the unity proceedings was reflected (right photo) as Victor Reuther, CIO director of international affairs, and Pres. Reuther greeted officers of Swedish and Norwegian federations.

'CIO,' A Photo-History—

'We Of CIO Have Made Human Dignity A Part Of U.S. Life'

"NO MATTER how you write the history of the CIO, you come inevitably to the conclusion that this was an organization that understood human dignity, that valued and treasured it.

"For we of the CIO made human dignity a living part of American life—in our time and through our offorts."

These words form the closing paragraphs of "CIO," a moving historical study, summarizing in words and scores of pictures the beginnings, the struggles, the defeats and the ultimate triumphs of CIO across its 20 years.

To each delegate to the 17th constitutional convention of CIO in New York last week went a copy of this book. Copies have been widely distributed also for permanent record purposes to university, college and public libraries.

THE TEXT and history of the historical section are divided into four sections: the early years of "organizing for industrial democracy"; the war years of "labor produces"; the postwar years when workers moved toward "new horizons for labor"; the more recent years when against anti-union forces CIO helped give new meaning to "citizenship in action."

There are, in addition, four evaluations of CIO — by Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe, and John Brophy, veteran first director of the original Committee for Industrial Organization . that became the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

There is a section of "thanks of our citizens," with many American leaders from many walks of life paying their tributes to what CIO has meant in uplifting the dignity of workers and in strengthening American democracy.

A final section contains a brief history of each of the industrial unions affiliated with CIO, the Preamble to the Constitution, and the officers, executive board members, committee organizations, headquarters staffs and regional directors as of the time of the 17th constitutional convention.

The historical summary was prepared at the direction of Reuther and members of the Executive Committee as a project of the CIO Publicity Committee under supervision of its director, Henry C. Fleisher.

Copies of the book will be obtainable for those who desire it for their own files and as a personal reminder of the CIO years. Announcement will be made of the exact price.

Here are excerpts from the four CIO leaders' views on the contributions and accomplishments of CIO during the past 20 years:

Reuther

In the perspective of history, the facts sort out from the myths. And the facts show this: The faith, the confidence, the spirit, were to an unparalleled degree in the ranks of the CIO.

Without the faith, the confidence, the spirit—how could we possibly have done so much to organize the unorganized of the mass production industries? How else could we have challenged the open-shop bastions of steel, with their history of union-busting and entrenched wealth? How else could we have brought industrial democracy to the automobile plants with their tradition of autocratic callousness for the welfare of the workers?

We of the CIO in this historic hour enter the family of a united labor movement fully conscious that no greater challenge has ever confronted any free labor organization in world history.

OLD FRIENDS — CIO's John Brophy, Msgr. George Higgins and R. J. Thomas.

Meany To Appear On 'Face The Nation'

AFL-CIO Pres.-designate George Meany will be interviewed by three newsmen Sunday, Dec. 11, on the CBS "Face the Nation" television and radio programs.

The television program will be 4 to 4:30 p.m., EST, and the radio broadcast will be 10:05 to 10:30 p.m., EST.

No greater contribution to human betterment will ever have been made by workers and their unions than that which lies within the reach of the AFL-CIO to make for our country and our world.

The merger of the CIO and the AFL must not be a time just for looking backward at the "snows of yesteryear." *We must look forward. We must move forward.*

We must carry on our great heritage and our great tradition in order that we of the AFL-CIO can build a better future—for our unions, for our country, for the millions of men and women and children of today and tomorrow.

Carey

Now is the time for remembering, the time to recall from where we came. As one who has often called himself *"the CIO's youngest elder statesman"* —a title my shaving mirror daily disputes—my mind is crowded with a thousand memories. All of them are the CIO.

There are memories of countless conventions and a thousand fights, of picket lines and negotiation sessions; of midnight gatherings for strategy and midnight sessions for just good comradeship.

There are memories of Phil Murray's gentle voice, raised only in righteous anger; of Franklin Roosevelt's magnetic personality when we visited the White House; of Harry Truman's down-to-earth observations about our mutual enemies; of the white heat of anger at a dirty deal pulled by the Communists or a corporation executive; of the tremendous surge of satisfaction when reporting a victory to union members.

We will form a new and bigger organization. But we will never forget the 20 years of the CIO. We cannot; for they are woven into our hearts and our beings with bonds too strong for any man to break. The CIO is a part of us and the memory of the CIO will be with us for all time.

None of us would have it different. None of us could have asked for more.

Riffe

When I think now of CIO, I think of a spirit and determination inspired in us by our leaders whose memories will live as long as men continue to seek a better way of life for themselves and our families.

We can be humble when we think of the tremendous work that lies ahead of us, but we can also take pride in the accomplishments of the organization with which we had the good fortune to be associated.

Now we are building a new house of labor. We have come a long way since the days we miners had to go up on a mountaintop to take our obligation by candlelight.

We have seen many of our dreams come true; but there is still a long road ahead of us and there will still be need for devoted men and women to travel far and wide in the trade union cause. In spite of all the effort, all the struggle, the work is only half begun and there are new industrial frontiers to challenge our imagination and dedication.

EYES OF NATION were on the CIO convention, reflected in TV cameras and big press corps coverage.

In the days and years that lie ahead, every person who played a role in the creation or development of this great movement, no matter whether we think that role was great or minor, can feel a justified pride in having made a contribution to this wonderfully compassionate, dynamically successful Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Brophy

Twenty years of the CIO have profoundly affected the status and fortunes of American labor and the general welfare of the American people.

When CIO came into being, less than four million workers were organized. Today, 16 million workers are members of organized labor, and the spread of collective bargaining has raised wages and secured welfare benefits which have given workers a greater sense of security and enhanced their dignity and importance as individuals and citizens.

While all this is not the achievement alone of the CIO, yet it can be said in all fairness that its dynamic force and purpose was the largest contributing factor in changing the social climate of America in the struggle for trade unionism and justice.

I salute and welcome the arrival of a merged labor federation. I wish it Godspeed in its program to establish social justice, and in its continued effort in behalf of a just peace among nations.

CWA Gains In Six Pacts

PAY HIKES ranging from $2 to $6.50 a week were won by the CIO Communications Workers in contracts with a half dozen independent telephone companies.

Some clerical workers with the Los Gatos (Calif.) Telephone Co. got the $6.50 raises. CWA-CIO reported that the increases in some cases were higher than those obtained from Bell System companies in recent settlements.

The other firms are: Gilroy (Calif.), Kern Mutual (Taft, Calif.), Central California (Exeter, Calif.), Fairmont (Minn.) and Capital City (Jefferson City, Mo.) Telephone Cos.

Westinghouse Takes Powder On Talks; New Ones Planned

TURKEYS FOR STRIKERS—A CIO Electrical Worker on strike at a Westinghouse unit at Cleveland receives a turkey, one of 2000 given by the Cleveland CIO and AFL unions to strikers on three picket lines to brighten Thanksgiving.

NEGOTIATIONS between the CIO Electrical Workers and the Westinghouse Electric Corp. were set for resumption this week following an earlier breakdown in the parleys aimed at settlement of the strike of 55,000 workers which began Oct. 17.

Company spokesmen last week gave no warning as they walked out of negotiations in New York City in what the IUE-CIO termed "contempt of the U. S. government."

Talks had been moved from Pittsburgh at the request of Commissioner John R. Murray of the U. S. Mediation & Conciliation Service.

COUNTER PROPOSALS by IUE were rejected out of hand by Westinghouse officials after the IUE-CIO spurned a suggestion that the strike be ended and negotiations continue after workers were back on their jobs.

The union had asked that there be written safeguards against wage cuts and changes in wage methods as a result of time studies. The union had proposed that disputes go to arbitration. If, after the return to work, there was no settlement within 30 days, the issue would go to a special arbitration panel selected by Pres. Eisenhower.

Prolongation of the strike, the IUE-CIO said, was "due squarely to the insistence of the company in violating the contract and on a new program which we believe is designed to cut wages and imperil the job of the Westinghouse employes."

Back-to-work movements attempted in several Westinghouse plants failed last week. The company offered bribes to strikers to report to the plants to be paid without performing any work. A handful nibbled at the bait for only one day and then the complete solidarity of the strike was restored.

Rep. Buchanan Dies; Long Labor's Friend

REP. Vera Daerr Buchanan (D. Pa.), who succeeded her late husband, Frank, as congressman so that she could "see the things he believed in carried on," died Nov. 26 at McKeesport, Pa. She was 53.

Both Buchanans believed in the Fair Deal of the Truman Administration. Mrs. Buchanan believed in unionism as exemplified in the industrial sections of Pittsburgh, her native McKeesport and other neighboring steelmaking communities.

Following the death of her husband in 1951, the pretty, dark-eyed woman won a special election and subsequently was twice reelected, campaigning in her spouse's vigorous style.

She became ill last June while attending a session of Congress, was taken to the Bethesda, Md., Naval Hospital and later was transferred to the McKeesport Hospital, where she died.

Survey Indicates Members Trust UAW Political OK

MEMBERS of the CIO Auto Workers are "predominantly loyal" to the union's political recommendations, a survey of 1952 voting by three Wayne University professors indicates.

They estimated that more than one million UAW-CIO members voted for Adlai Stevenson, Democratic candidate, while about 85% of the members in Michigan voted for Gov. Williams (D.).

The survey was paid for by the union. It also indicated that Auto Workers trust the political recommendations of union organizations more than those of other groups, and that they gave television as the most important and most trusted source of political information, with newspapers ranked as *"least trusted."*

Give A Buck To PAC —The Job You Save May Be Your Own

UAW Gives $100,000 For IUE Strikers

During a meeting of the CIO Executive Board last week, the CIO Auto Workers presented two checks of $50,000 each to the CIO Electrical Workers in support of the 55,000 members on strike against the Westinghouse Electric Co.

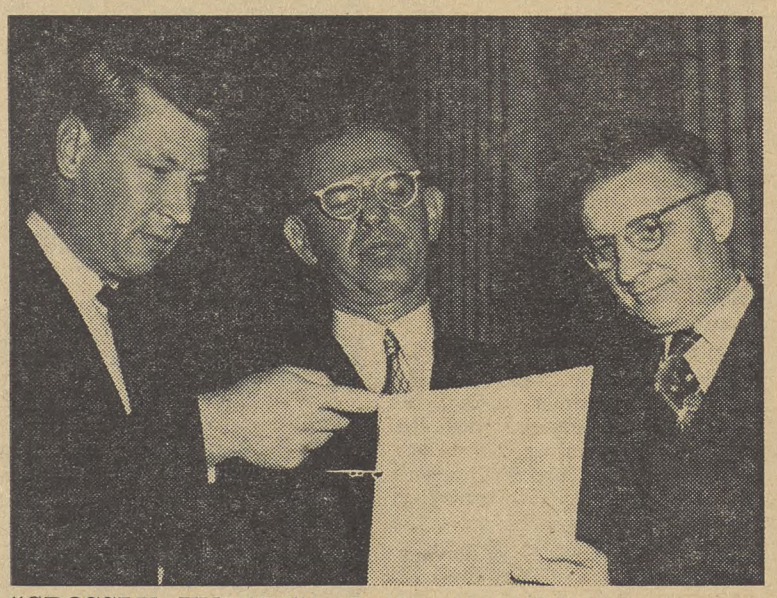
UAW-CIO Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey made the presentation to IUE-CIO Pres. James B. Carey, who also is CIO secretary-treasurer. The gift was the auto union's second, as it donated $20,000 early in the walkout. The CIO Steelworkers have earmarked $500,000 for the strikers which it is turning over to the IUE at the rate of $50,000 a week.

Reuther, Meany Laud David Cole

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and AFL Pres. George Meany joined in tribute to David L. Cole last week when he received the American Arbitration Association's gold medal for advancing industrial peace. Cole is umpire of the AFL-CIO no-raiding agreement.

Kohler Vetoes Gerrymander Bill

Gov. Kohler (R., Wis.) has vetoed the Milwaukee County gerrymander bill, aimed at unseating Rep. Reuss (D.). The measure was strongly opposed by the Wisconsin CIO Council.



"GROSSLY UNFAIR"—That's what CIO Gen. Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg (center) called federal industrial security program enforcement before Hennings Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights. James Schuetz (left) of CIO Auto Workers and Clayton Dechant of IUE also testified.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

IT MAY NOT BE POLITE to call Pres. Eisenhower's new executive order on conflicts of interest a pious fraud. But it apparently is extremely limited in scope, and if even by implication it is intended to disavow the conduct of Adolphe H. Wenzell in the Dixon-Yates deal, the intermediary is being disavowed for faults of high officials.

A Pious Fraud On Interest Conflicts

Edgar H. Dixon, the private utility mogul who dominated the combine intended to subtract Memphis from the Tennessee Valley Authority territory, promises to sue for contract cancellation damages—and so he should.

Dixon adds, plaintively: **"The government requested the proposal upon which the Dixon-Yates contract was negotiated in furtherance of a policy of Pres. Eisenhower, and we responded to that request . . . "**

Can anyone doubt that this is an exact statement of the facts?

Eisenhower and the Budget Bureau specifically disapproved proposed federal loans for a TVA steam plant to serve the expanding needs of Memphis.

Eisenhower in a famous 1953 news conference cited expansion of TVA as his prize example of what he called objectionable "creeping Socialism."

The Dixon-Yates deal was worked out in long discussions among ranking Eisenhower agents and private utility boys. J. W. McAfee, president of a Missouri utility, wrote a now published letter expressing grave apprehensions about some of the schemes suggested for strangling TVA.

The TVA directors, as heads of an independent agency, voted against accepting Dixon-Yates power. The Atomic Energy Commission, another independent agency, voted against letting itself be used as a "broker" to contract power for TVA.

Example Of A Great Pretense

Cooperatives and municipalities in the TVA protested. The City of Memphis protested. The State of Tennessee protested. But Eisenhower ordered the Budget Bureau to "direct" AEC to sign the Dixon-Yates contract.

Now, it is pretended, everything was Wenzell's fault. The vice-president of a New York investment firm—one among scores of vice-presidents given that title because customers "liked" it—is by implication severely rebuked.

Eisenhower says unpaid government "consultants" mustn't act, any longer, the way Wenzell acted in "consulting" with the Budget Bureau to work out Dixon-Yates and simultaneously getting the Dixon-Yates business for his investment firm.

There is plenty of evidence that a genuine conflict of interest may have existed. Wenzell was sufficiently worried in advance to consult an attorney about his role. His investment house belatedly announced it would waive its fee for handling Dixon-Yates business. It decided it had better not take any profit.

But any pretense that Wenzell was the policy-maker, the dominant force, in the Administration plan to cook the goose of TVA is manifestly absurd.

Former Budget Dir. Joseph Dodge and present Budget Dir. Rowland R. Hughes were in the scheme up to their necks. Sherman Adams, White House assistant, intervened to get Wenzell testimony before a Securities & Exchange Commission hearing postponed until the House had voted on Dixon-Yates.

Not Just A Coincidence

AEC Chairman Lewis L. Strauss kept insisting that he had known Wenzell only as an investment bank spokesman—but an AEC official and a Budget Bureau official collaborated in removing Wenzell's name from a "chronology" of events purporting to tell the full facts.

Are we to suppose that all of this was coincidence, that the Administration simply made an embarrassing mistake and then stumbled into further embarrassments by trying to conceal the facts?

Are we to suppose that the real sin was just a belatedly discovered possible Wenzell conflict of interest?

Nonsense. Edgar H. Dixon has the thing right when he says that the government requested a proposal "in furtherance of a policy of Pres. Eisenhower"—and that policy was, nakedly, to bust TVA.

Wenzell was a conduit, an instrumentality. It turns out that he may have been an unwisely selected one, but the agent should not be besmirched for faithfully trying to carry out the desires of his principals.

The basic subterfuge was Administration subterfuge, the basic policy was Administration policy, and no new order appearing to restrict future conduct of a few of the government's businessmen "advisers" can transfer blame to Wenzell.

AFL Unit Expelled For Strikebreaking

The AFL convention in New York last week voted to revoke the charter of the Airline Pilots on the basis of strikebreaking charges filed by the Flight Engineers. Revocation becomes effective Dec. 12 unless the two unions by that date work out a settlement of their differences which is acceptable to AFL officers.

HAPPY ENDING—Tearing up strike notice as settlement was reached by the CIO Transport Workers with eight private New York City bus companies are: From left, TWU Local 100 Pres. Matthew Guinan, TWU Gen. Counsel John F. O'Donnell, Pres. Michael J. Quill, Sec.-Treas. Gustav Faber, Local Sec. Ellis Van Riper, and Dir. of Organization Frank Sheehan.

TWU Gains 17c Package On 8 N. Y. Bus Lines

A 17c package was won last week by the CIO Transport Workers for 8200 drivers and mechanics of eight privately-owned New York City bus companies.

The two-year contract provides an 8c an hour pay raise effective last week and 6c more on Dec. 1, 1956. The workers also will receive 3c in fringe benefits, terms of which will be decided this week by the union and the companies.

The settlement increases are equal to those reached last September by TWU-CIO with the New York City Transit Authority, covering 37,000 subway and other transit workers.

The agreement was reached three hours before a strike deadline at a mediation session conducted by New York City Labor Commissioner Nelson Seitel.

TWU Pres. Michael Quill headed the union negotiators.

The companies are New York City Omnibus, Third Avenue Transit, Jamaica Buses, Triboro Coach, Avenue B & East Broadway Transit, Steinway Omnibus, Nassau Transit, and Queensboro Bridge Railway.

Farm Prices Fall 7% In A Year

Farmers again suffered loss of income in the month ending Nov. 15, when the Agriculture Dept. said farm prices fell 2%, making the drop 7% since a year ago.

IAM Rejects UE Affiliation

The AFL Machinists last week rejected a bid of the Communist-dominated United Electrical Workers for affiliation.

Give A Buck To PAC —The Job You Save May Be Your Own

Wood Union Bargaining Goals Set

NEARLY 200 delegates from five Pacific Northwest states reached almost unanimous agreement at a regional conference of the CIO Woodworkers on future bargaining plans.

The sessions in Portland, Ore., were described by veteran unionists as the most "unified and harmonious" ever held by IWA-CIO. Delegates listened to a report on the economics of the country generally and the lumber industry of their region particularly before voting a negotiating program.

A 12.5c across the board increase and other points based on a contract extending to June 1, 1958, were set as targets.

The IWA Research Dept. pointed out that the lumber industry's profits were 45% higher in 1955 than for the same period last year.

IWA will also seek a third week of vacation for workers with five years' seniority, a pension program and an arbitration proposal to be submitted as a final step in the grievance procedure.

HST Hails Labor Unity

Former Pres. Truman sent greetings to the CIO convention and regretted that he could not attend the unity session this week because of prior commitments.

"The fact," said Truman, "that the CIO and the AFL have gotten together to form a solid front is, I believe, one of the finest things that has happened in our labor movement.

"With no pretense of being political organizations, the labor groups in this country usually know that what is best for their welfare, and their members, as free agents, use good judgment in electing public officials.

"Please express my regrets to the convention and tell them I hope it will be possible for me to meet with them later in a combined meeting of the CIO and AFL."

UAW Aircraft Meeting Sets Wage Hike, Job Security Goals

MAPPING a collective bargaining program for the aircraft industry next year, the CIO Auto Workers Aircraft Dept. set higher wages, employment security and other contract improvements high on the agenda.

Delegates from UAW-CIO local unions in aircraft plants met in Los Angeles. For the first time, they had the participation and cooperation of the AFL Machinists and the unaffiliated United Aircraft Welders in formulating the program.

UAW Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock, director of the aircraft division, said the parley was held in anticipation of negotiations soon with the North American Aviation Co., Douglas Aircraft and Chance-Vought.

"WORKERS in the aircraft industry are confronted with special problems which require special solutions," Woodcock said. "They recognize and are highly sensitive to the fact that the aircraft industry is a vital and essential part of our national defense program."

Woodcock noted that the aircraft industry has prospered and said the UAW is "prepared to negotiate wage increases within the framework of the industry's profit structure and the workers' standard of living requirements."

The UAW, he continued, established the principle of the guaranteed wage in negotiations with the auto and agricultural implement industries during 1955. He said the union will not propose a "mechanical application" of the same formula in the aircraft field.

IAM GRAND LODGE Rep. A. C. McGraw commended the forthcoming AFL-CIO merger and the aircraft conference.

"This conference is important because it tells the employer, it tells the public that we are growing up, that we are learning to work together, that we will find solutions to our vexing problems, that we can no longer be against one another," McGraw said.

COOPERATION of aircraft industry unions was demonstrated at recent CIO Auto Workers National Aircraft Conference in Los Angeles. Speakers included UAW Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock (left) and AFL Machinists' Rep. A. C. McGraw. Representatives of independent Aircraft Welders also attended UAW parley.

'Extortion' On Salk Vaccine Hit By CIO

"A MULTIMILLION dollar extortion" was charged last week by the New Jersey CIO Council in New Jersey's administration of the Salk polio vaccine program.

Pres. Paul Krebs said that the State Health Commissioner Daniel Bergsma had helped the New Jersey Medical Society to "boycott" the children of the State.

He said that the system set up by Bergsma would give three-fourths of the vaccine to private physicians for administration to their patients on a fee basis. This, he said, would be a windfall of more than $12 million to "greedy doctors."

Krebs called on Gov. Meyner (D.) to change the allocations so that 75% of the vaccine would be earmarked for public health channels. The Governor asked State health officials to furnish him "all information" on vaccine distribution.

Bloody Perfect Circle Strike Ended By 10c Raise

THE LONG and bitter strike by CIO Auto Workers against the Perfect Circle Corp. ended last week with ratification by the local union in New Castle, Ind.

Settlement terms called for a two-year contract expiring July 1, 1957, with a 10c hourly wage boost and an additional 7c next July 1. Terms were also worked out concerning 35 strikers discharged for alleged illegal acts.

The strike began July 24 and tension mounted steadily as new employes were hired to replace strikers. On Oct. 5 violence erupted when scabs and company supervisors opened fire on pickets. Eight were wounded.

Gov. George Craig (R.) imposed martial law on the community and ordered National Guard units to patrol the strike area. They remained on the scene until a day or two after the strike settlement.

Coming Next Week!

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Next week The AFL-CIO News makes its bow—the voice of the newly-unified American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations.

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Photo Story

Highlights, Sidelights Of CIO Convention

12-5

"God bless you all and let's carry on together."

With those words, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther concluded his keynote address to CIO's 17th convention which in streamlined fashion voted overwhelmingly to approve unification of America's two labor federations into the AFL-CIO.

Some of the spirit of labor unity in New York City, where the unity convention opens on Dec. 5, was indicated by the "Welcome Delegates" sign (top left photo) of the CIO Clothing Workers on the Amalgamated Bank Building.

American labor's concern for the defense of the independent Israel was voiced by ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky at luncheon of the National Committee for Labor Israel. To his right are Israel Foreign Minister Moshe Sharret, Reuther, Israeli Minister Reuven Shiloah, and CIO Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald. Below: a general convention view.

MEET THE FAMILY—CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther kisses his wife (top), his mother (center) and greets his father, Valentine.